


<b>REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE</b>	1. <b>REPORT NO.</b> DoD 2005.1-M	2.	3. <b>Recipient's Accession No.</b>		
4. <b>Title and Subtitle</b> Maritime Claims Reference Manual		5. <b>Report Date</b> July 12, 1990			
7. <b>Author(s)</b> PJ Battin		6.			
9. <b>Performing Organization Name and Address</b> Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) Washington, DC 20301		10. <b>Project/Task/Work Unit No.</b>			
12. <b>Sponsoring Organization Name and Address</b>		11. <b>Contract(C) or Grant(G) No.</b> (C) (G)			
15. <b>Supplementary Notes</b> This Manual reissues PB88-132865 and PB88-132873.		13. <b>Type of Report &amp; Period Covered</b> Manual			
14.					
16. <b>Abstract (Limit: 200 words)</b> This Manual is issued under the authority of DoD Instruction C-2005.1, "U.S. Program for the Exercise of Navigation and Overflight Rights at Sea," (U) June 21, 1983. It provides a general reference regarding the maritime claims of all coastal nations. Its primary purpose is to facilitate the execution of the U.S. Freedom of Navigation Program. <i>The maps and tabs used in the June 1987 version of DoD 2005.1-M are to be used in this revised Manual.</i> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 20px;"> This document has been approved for public release and sale; its distribution is unlimited. </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> DTIC ELECTE AUG 03 1993 S A D </div>					
17. <b>Document Analysis</b> <div> a. <b>Descriptors</b>   b. <b>Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms</b>   c. <b>COSATI Field/Group</b> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> AD-A268 214   </div>					
18. <b>Availability Statement</b> Release unlimited for sale by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS)		19. <b>Security Class (This Report)</b> UNCLASSIFIED	21. <b>No. of Pages</b>		
		20. <b>Security Class (This Page)</b> UNCLASSIFIED	22. <b>Price</b>		

(See ANSI-Z39.18)

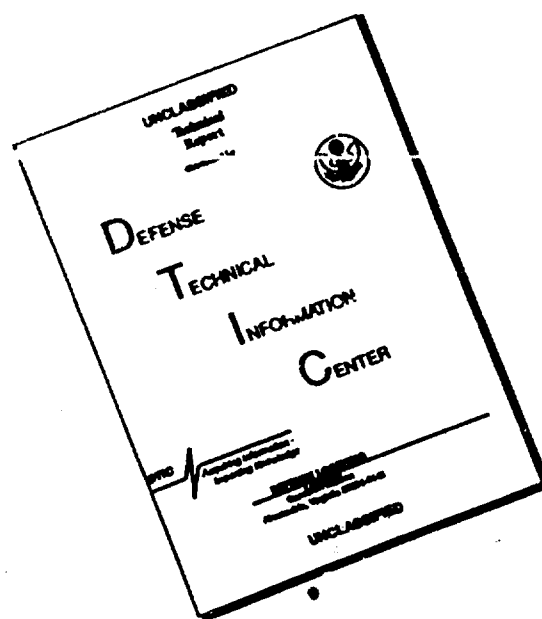
See Instructions on Reverse

OPTIONAL FORM 272 (4-77)  
(Formerly NTIS-35)  
Department of Commerce

93-17545

 56885

# DISCLAIMER NOTICE



THIS DOCUMENT IS BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE. THE COPY FURNISHED TO DTIC CONTAINED A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF PAGES WHICH DO NOT REPRODUCE LEGIBLY.



INTERNATIONAL  
SECURITY AFFAIRS

# THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301-2400

Assistant Secretary of Defense  
(International Security Agency)  
(703) 697-9161

DoD 2005.1-M

12 JUL 1990

## FOREWORD

This Manual is reissued under the authority of DoD Instruction C-2005.1, "U.S. Program for the Exercise of Navigation and Overflight Rights at Sea (U)," June 21, 1983. Its purpose is to provide a general reference concerning the maritime claims of all coastal nations. The text component of the Maritime Claims Reference Manual of June 30, 1987, is hereby canceled. The maps depicting the straight baseline claims are to be retained and incorporated with this Manual.

The provisions of this Manual are for the information of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD); the Military Departments; the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff and Joint Staff; the Unified and Specified Commands; the Defense Agencies; and activities administratively supported by OSD (hereinafter called collectively "DoD Components").

This Manual is effective immediately and is suggested for use by all DoD Components. Heads of DoD Components may issue supplementary information in areas covered by this Manual only when necessary to provide for unique requirements within their respective Components.

The maritime claims references in this Manual represent claims as made by the coastal nations. Some of these claims are inconsistent with international law. The United States does not recognize those maritime claims that are not in conformance with customary international law as reflected in the 1982 United Nations Law of the Sea Convention. Examples include excessive straight baseline claims, territorial sea claims in excess of 12 nautical miles, and other claims that unlawfully impede freedom of navigation and overflight.

Send recommended changes and updated information on maritime claims, with supporting documentation if possible, to the agent responsible for preparation of this Manual:

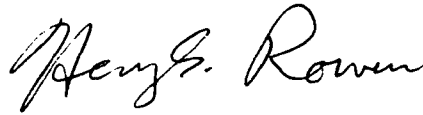
Director  
Oceans Law and Policy Department  
Center for Naval Warfare Studies  
Naval War College  
Newport, Rhode Island 02841

DoD Components may obtain copies of this Manual through their own publication channels. Other Federal Agencies and the public may obtain copies from the

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 3

Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or Special
A-1	

U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port  
Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Henry S. Rowen".

HENRY S. ROWEN  
Assistant Secretary of Defense  
International Security Affairs



MARITIME CLAIMS REFERENCE MANUAL

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	i
CHAPTER 1. GENERAL INFORMATION	
Section A. Introduction.....	1-1
Section B. United States Oceans Policy.....	1-5
CHAPTER 2. MARITIME CLAIMS OF COASTAL NATIONS	
Section A. Summary of World Territorial Sea Claims..	2-1
Section B. Country Digests.....	2-4
APPENDIX	
A. List of Maps.....	A-1

## CHAPTER 1

## GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Introduction

This Manual is provided as a reference tool for those needing information regarding the maritime claims of the world's coastal nations. Its principal purpose is to facilitate the Department of Defense (DOD) Freedom of Navigation and Overflight Program. Consequently, in selecting data for inclusion, primary emphasis has been placed upon information concerning claims that directly affect navigation and overflight. As resources have permitted, however, limited information has also been included concerning other claims (e.g., exclusive economic zones, continental shelf claims, pollution zones, etc.).

Every effort has been made to ensure that the claims referenced in this Manual are accurate and up-to-date. Users must bear in mind, however, that foreign statutes and decrees change frequently and may be subject to differing interpretations as to their effect. Therefore, users are encouraged to consult other materials in conjunction with this Manual when seeking authoritative determination of any particular maritime claim.

Compiling and maintaining an accurate and up-to-date compendium of maritime claims is a sizeable task. For this Manual to remain current, users in the field, particularly the CINC and Fleet Staffs, as well as Defense Attache Offices, must assist in providing new legislation, decrees or other information that alter any of the claims described herein. This material should be forwarded to Director, Oceans Law and Policy Department, Center for Naval Warfare Studies, at the address provided in the Foreword to this Manual.

The Manual provides a summary sheet listing maritime claims of each country, including the date of each claim, its source or title, the breadth of the claim where applicable, and notes of significance. Each summary is arranged by headings in the following order:

- I. TERRITORIAL SEA
- II. ARCHIPELAGIC,  
STRAIGHT BASELINES,  
AND HISTORIC CLAIMS
- III. SECURITY ZONE
- IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE
- V. CONTINENTAL SHELF
- VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE
- VII. POLLUTION
- VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES
- IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION

In order to keep the size of the Manual within reasonable limits, all headings for which a particular nation has no known claim have been omitted. For many countries a summary is followed by textual materials including extracts from legislation and explanatory comments.

The first seven categories of information included in the summary of claims are the most commonly encountered maritime claims made by coastal nations. In general, the navigable waters of the world have been classified under three broad headings, significant for the degree of control which adjacent coastal states may exercise: internal waters, the territorial sea, and the high seas. The following brief description of ocean claims concepts is consistent with international legal standards as recognized by the United States Government.

Internal waters include all bodies of water within the land territory, such as rivers and lakes, as well as bodies of water that open on the coast and fall within the category of juridical or "true" bays. The common legal feature of internal waters is the complete sovereignty that a nation exercises over them, the same as it exercises over its land territory.

The line that divides the internal waters from the territorial sea is termed the "baseline." The breadth of the territorial sea is measured from this line. The normal baseline follows the low-water mark along the coast. In order to depict the territorial seas of a coastal state, a series of radiating distance arcs are connected to form the outer equidistant boundary. Because of irregular coastal configurations, normal baselines may be supplemented by straight baselines under some circumstances. Straight baselines consist of lines decreed by the government of the coastal state, connecting defined points, as a substitute for the low-water line. Complex legal rules exist for determining when and how straight baselines may be employed; in general, they may only be drawn where the coastline is deeply indented or cut into, or where there is a fringe of islands in the immediate vicinity of the coast.

Straight baselines enclose as internal waters those which would otherwise be territorial sea or high seas areas; therefore, their presence may have a significant effect on navigation and overflight rights in the waters adjacent to them. Because of the importance of this matter, most of the maps in this Manual represent straight baseline claims.

Seaward of the territorial sea lie the high seas, in which the freedoms of navigation, overflight, and other related lawful uses are preserved. Even in the high seas, a coastal state may exercise sovereign rights over its continental shelf for the purpose of exploration and exploitation of natural resources. In addition, many nations now claim an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) or a fishing zone, out to 200 miles from the coast, within which the coastal state controls resources. The freedoms of navigation and overflight of other states are preserved in the EEZ or fishing zone.

A contiguous zone is an area extending out from the territorial sea, up to 24 nautical miles from the coast, in which the coastal state may exercise control necessary to prevent or punish infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary regulations within its territory or territorial sea.

Islands and similar formations pose different problems of delimitation. An

island is a naturally formed area of land, surrounded by water, which is above water at high tide; it may have its own territorial sea. A rock or shoal which is above water at low tide but submerged at high tide may only be used as the baseline for measuring the territorial sea if it is within the territorial sea of a mainland or an island.

Some countries comprised solely of islands and island chains meet commonly accepted criteria for archipelagic status, and in such cases drawing straight archipelagic baselines around the outer limits of the island group according to certain formulae is appropriate. If such archipelagic baselines are properly drawn, the enclosed waters are considered archipelagic waters. In these waters, the archipelagic country exercises sovereignty over the seabed and subsoil as well as the superjacent airspace. Ships enjoy the right of innocent passage in archipelagic waters. In addition, the right of archipelagic sealanes passage exists in sealanes (submerged passage and overflight) designated by the archipelagic country. Archipelagic nations are required to designate such sealanes and air routes through their archipelagic waters and airspace. If no sealanes passage and air routes have been designated, ships and aircraft are nonetheless entitled to archipelagic sealanes through routes that have normally been used in the archipelago for international navigation and overflight.

A highly controversial maritime claim is that of the "historic bay." Throughout all the years of negotiation in the various law of the sea conventions, no agreement was reached regarding criteria to be satisfied by a coastal state to establish a valid historic bay claim. Therefore, there is no definition of "historic bay" in any of the LOS conventions. Nonetheless, some legal writers have offered two general criteria. First, the coastal state must have effectively exercised "sovereignty" over the claimed water for an extensive period of time. Second, the world community must have acquiesced in the coastal state's claim down through the years. Obviously these criteria raise more questions than they answer. Two points are important, however. First, coastal states treat their "historic" claims as internal waters and accordingly acknowledge no right of innocent passage for other nations' vessels therein. Second, the United States has not explicitly recognized any foreign historic bay claims.

Maritime boundaries are the lines of ocean delimitation that are established between neighboring coastal states and are often of great consequence economically and politically in a given region. Moreover, because of varying territorial claims and requirements posed by the nations of the world, maritime boundaries frequently bear on navigation issues. Accordingly, heading VIII references known maritime boundary agreements as an aid to research.

Heading IX refers to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The United States did not sign and has decided not to ratify the Convention. However, on 10 March 1983, the President made a statement on United States Oceans Policy, announcing that the United States accepted the balance of interests reflected in many of the provisions of the Convention, including the navigation provisions. The text of the President's Statement is provided in paragraph B. below.

The responsible agent for the preparation and maintenance of this Manual is the Director, Oceans Law and Policy Department, Center for Naval Warfare Studies. Any corrections and related reference documentation should be forwarded to the

following address:

Director  
Oceans Law and Policy Department  
Center for Naval Warfare Studies  
Naval War College  
Newport, Rhode Island 02841

Telephone comments and inquiries may be addressed to the Director, Oceans Law and Policy Department, at the above office, commercial (401) 841-4949 or autovon 948-4949.

## B. UNITED STATES OCEANS POLICY

Following is the full text of the Statement by the President on 10 March 1983 entitled "United States Oceans Policy."

The United States has long been a leader in developing customary and conventional law of the sea. Our objectives have consistently been to provide a legal order that will, among other things, facilitate peaceful, international uses of the oceans and provide for equitable and effective management and conservation of marine resources. The United States also recognizes that all nations have an interest in these issues.

Last July I announced that the United States will not sign the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention that was opened for signature on December 10. We have taken this step because several major problems in the Convention's deep seabed mining provisions are contrary to the interests and principles of industrialized nations and would not help attain the aspirations of developing countries.

The United States does not stand alone in those concerns. Some important allies and friends have not signed the convention. Even some signatory states have raised concerns about these problems.

However, the convention also contains provisions with respect to traditional uses of the oceans which generally confirm existing maritime law and practice and fairly balance the interests of all states.

Today I am announcing three decisions to promote and protect the oceans interests of the United States in a manner consistent with those fair and balanced results in the Convention and international law.

First, the United States is prepared to accept and act in accordance with the balance of interests relating to traditional uses of the oceans--such as navigation and overflight. In this respect, the United States will recognize the rights of other states in the waters off their coasts, as reflected in the Convention, so long as the rights and freedoms of the United States and others under international law are recognized by such coastal states.

Second, the United States will exercise and assert its navigation and over-flight rights and freedoms on a worldwide basis in a manner that is consistent with the balance of interests reflected in the convention. The United States will not, however, acquiesce in unilateral acts of other states designed to restrict the rights and freedoms of the international community in navigation and overflight and other related high seas uses.

Third, I am proclaiming today an Exclusive Economic Zone in which the United States will exercise sovereign rights in living and nonliving resources within 200 nautical miles of its coast. This will provide United States jurisdiction for mineral resources out to 200 nautical miles that are not on the continental shelf. Recently discovered deposits there could be an important future source of strategic minerals.

Within this Zone all nations will continue to enjoy the high seas rights

and freedoms that are not resource related, including the freedoms of navigation and overflight. My proclamation does not change existing United States policies concerning the continental shelf, marine mammals, and fisheries, including highly migratory species of tuna which are not subject to United States jurisdiction. The United States will continue efforts to achieve international agreements for the effective management of these species. The proclamation also reinforces this government's policy of promoting the United States fishing industry.

While international law provides for a right of jurisdiction over marine scientific research within such a zone, the proclamation does not assert this right. I have elected not to do so because of the United States interest in encouraging marine scientific research and avoiding any unnecessary burdens. The United States will nevertheless recognize the right of other coastal states to exercise jurisdiction over marine scientific research within 200 nautical miles of their coasts, if that jurisdiction is exercised reasonably in a manner consistent with international law.

The Exclusive Economic Zone established today will also enable the United States to take limited additional steps to protect the marine environment. In this connection, the United States will continue to work through the International Maritime Organization and other appropriate international organizations to develop uniform international measures for the protection of the marine environment while imposing no unreasonable burdens on commercial shipping.

The policy decisions I am announcing today will not affect the application of existing United States law concerning the high seas or existing authorities of any United States Government agency.

In addition to the above policy steps, the United States will continue to work with other countries to develop a regime, free of unnecessary political and economic restraints, for mining deep seabed minerals beyond national jurisdiction. Deep seabed mining remains a lawful exercise of the freedom of the high seas open to all nations. The United States will continue to allow its firms to explore for and, when the market permits, exploit these resources.

The administration looks forward to working with the Congress on legislation to implement these new policies.

## CHAPTER 2

## MARITIME CLAIMS OF COASTAL NATIONS

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Section A. Summary of World Territorial Sea Claims	2-1
1. Three nautical miles.....	2-1
2. Four nautical miles.....	2-1
3. Six nautical miles.....	2-1
4. Twelve nautical miles.....	2-2
5. Twenty nautical miles.....	2-3
6. Thirty nautical miles.....	2-3
7. Thirty-five nautical miles.....	2-3
8. Fifty nautical miles.....	2-3
9. Two hundred nautical miles.....	2-3
10. Polygonal claims.....	2-3
Section B. Country Digests	2-4
1. Albania	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-4
b. Albanian Straight Baselines.....	2-5
2. Algeria	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-6
b. Algerian Straight Baselines.....	2-6
3. Angola	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-13
b. Angolan Straight Baselines.....	2-13
(1) Legislation.....	2-13
(2) Analysis.....	2-14
4. Antigua and Barbuda	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-16
5. Argentina	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-17
b. Argentine Historic Waters and Bay Closing Line Claims.....	2-18
6. Australia	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-20
b. Australian Straight Baselines.....	2-22
(1) Coast of the Mainland of Australia.....	2-23
(2) Coast of the Mainland of Tasmania.....	2-30



## TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	Page
(3) Islands Off Coasts of the States and the Northern Territory.....	2-31
(4) Islands Within the State of Queensland and Others.....	2-32
7. The Bahamas	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-42
8. Bahrain	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-43
9. Bangladesh	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-44
b. Bangladesh's Straight Baselines.....	2-45
10. Barbados	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-47
11. Belgium	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-48
12. Belize	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-50
13. Benin	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-51
14. Brazil	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-52
15. Brunei	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-55
16. Bulgaria	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-56
b. Bulgarian Straight Baselines.....	2-57
17. Burma	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-59
b. Burmese Straight Baselines.....	2-60
(1) Legislation.....	2-60
(2) Analysis.....	2-63
18. Cambodia	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-67
b. Cambodian Maritime Claims Including Straight Baselines.....	2-69

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
19. Cameroon	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-72
b. Cameroonian Straight Baselines.....	2-72
20. Canada	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-74
b. Canadian Straight Baselines.....	2-76
(1) Nova Scotia.....	2-76
(2) Newfoundland.....	2-79
(3) Labrador.....	2-82
(4) Vancouver Island.....	2-84
(5) Queen Charlotte Islands.....	2-85
(6) Canadian Arctic.....	2-86
21. Cape Verde	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-95
b. Cape Verde's Archipelagic Baselines.....	2-96
22. Chile	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-97
b. Chilean Straight Baselines.....	2-98
(1) Legislation.....	2-98
(2) Analysis.....	2-100
23. China	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-102
b. Chinese Straight Baselines.....	2-102
(1) Legislation.....	2-102
(2) Analysis.....	2-103
24. Colombia	
a. Summary of Claims .....	2-104
b. Colombian Straight Baselines.....	2-105
25. Comoros	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-108
26. Congo	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-109
27. Costa Rica	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-110
28. Cuba	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-112
b. Cuban Straight Baselines.....	2-113
(1) Legislation.....	2-113
(2) Analysis.....	2-116

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	Page
29. Cyprus	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-119
30. Denmark	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-120
b. Danish Straight Baselines.....	2-123
(1) Denmark (Including Sjaelland).....	2-123
(2) The Faroes.....	2-130
(3) Greenland.....	2-131
31. Djibouti	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-141
b. Djibouti's Straight Baselines.....	2-142
32. Dominica	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-144
33. Dominican Republic	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-145
b. Dominican Straight Baselines.....	2-146
34. Ecuador	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-148
b. Ecuadoran Straight Baselines, Including the Galapagos Islands.....	2-149
35. Egypt	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-151
b. Egyptian Straight Baselines.....	2-152
(1) Legislation.....	2-152
(2) Analysis.....	2-153
36. El Salvador	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-154
37. Equatorial Guinea	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-155
38. Ethiopia	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-156
b. Ethiopian Straight Baselines (Dahla Islands).....	2-156
39. Fiji	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-158
b. Fijian Archipelagic Baselines.....	2-160
(1) Legislation.....	2-160

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	Page
(2) Analysis.....	2-164
40. Finland	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-167
b. Finnish Straight Baselines.....	2-169
(1) Legislation.....	2-169
(2) Analysis.....	2-172
41. France	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-174
b. French Straight Baselines.....	2-176
(1) Legislation.....	2-176
(2) Analysis.....	2-179
42. French Overseas Departments and Dependencies	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-183
43. Gabon	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-185
44. The Gambia	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-186
45. German Democratic Republic	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-187
b. German Democratic Republic (GDR)	
Straight Baselines.....	2-189
(1) Legislation.....	2-189
(2) Analysis.....	2-192
46. Germany, Federal Republic of	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-196
b. Federal Republic of Germany (FRG)	
Straight Baselines.....	2-197
(1) Legislation.....	2-197
(2) Analysis.....	2-199
47. Ghana	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-202
48. Greece	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-203
49. Grenada	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-204
50. Guatemala	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-205

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	Page
51. Guinea	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-206
b. Guinean Straight Baselines.....	2-207
52. Guinea-Bissau	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-208
b. Guinea-Bissau's Straight Baselines.....	2-208
53. Guyana	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-210
54. Haiti	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-212
b. Haitian Straight Baselines.....	2-214
55. Honduras	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-218
56. Iceland	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-219
b. Icelandic Straight Baselines.....	2-220
57. India	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-222
58. Indonesia	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-225
b. Indonesian Archipelagic Baselines.....	2-227
(1) Legislation.....	2-227
(2) Analysis.....	2-231
59. Iran	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-233
60. Iraq	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-235
61. Ireland	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-236
b. Irish Straight Baselines.....	2-237
(1) Legislation.....	2-237
(2) Analysis.....	2-240
62. Israel	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-243
63. Italy	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-244
b. Italian Straight Baselines.....	2-245

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	Page
64. Ivory Coast	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-250
65. Jamaica	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-251
66. Japan	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-252
67. Jordan	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-253
68. Kenya	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-254
b. Kenya's Straight Baselines and Historic Waters Claims.....	2-255
69. Kiribati	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-257
70. Korea, North	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-258
b. North Korean Military and Economic Zones.....	2-258
71. Korea, South	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-260
b. South Korean Straight Baselines.....	2-261
(1) Legislation.....	2-261
(2) Analysis.....	2-263
72. Kuwait	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-265
73. Lebanon	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-266
74. Liberia	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-267
75. Libya	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-268
76. Madagascar	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-269
b. Madagascar's Straight Baselines.....	2-270
(1) Legislation.....	2-270
(2) Analysis.....	2-271

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
77. Malaysia	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-276
78. Maldives	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-278
b. Maldivian Exclusive Economic Zone Claim.....	2-279
79. Malta	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-282
80. Marshall Islands	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-284
81. Mauritania	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-286
b. Mauritanian Straight Baseline.....	2-287
(1) Legislation.....	2-287
82. Mauritius	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-288
b. Mauritius' Straight Baselines.....	2-289
(1) Legislation.....	2-289
(2) Analysis.....	2-290
83. Mexico	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-292
b. Mexican Straight Baselines.....	2-293
(1) Legislation.....	2-293
(2) Analysis.....	2-295
84. Micronesia, Federated States of	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-298
85. Monaco	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-300
86. Morocco	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-301
b. Moroccan Straight Baselines.....	2-301
87. Mozambique	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-309
b. Mozambique's Straight Baselines.....	2-309
(1) Legislation.....	2-309
(2) Analysis.....	2-310
88. Namibia	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-314

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	Page
89. Nauru	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-315
90. The Netherlands	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-316
b. Dutch Straight Baselines.....	2-317
91. New Zealand	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-319
92. New Zealand Dependencies	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-321
93. Nicaragua	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-322
94. Nigeria	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-324
95. Norway	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-325
b. Norwegian Straight Baselines.....	2-327
(1) Northern Coast.....	2-327
(2) Southern Coast.....	2-329
(3) Jan Mayen.....	2-331
(4) Svalbard.....	2-331
96. Oman	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-337
b. Oman's Straight Baselines.....	2-338
97. Pakistan	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-341
98. Panama	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-343
b. Panamanian Historic Waters Claim.....	2-343
99. Papua New Guinea	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-345
b. Papua New Guinea's Archipelagic Claim.....	2-346
100. Peru	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-349
101. Philippines	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-351
b. Philippine Straight Baselines.....	2-352



## TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	Page
102. Poland	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-360
b. Poland's Bay Closing Line (Gdansk).....	2-361
103. Portugal	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-362
b. Portuguese Straight Baselines.....	2-363
(1) Portuguese Continental Coast Straight Baselines.....	2-363
(2) Madeiras Archipelagic Baselines.....	2-365
(3) Azores Archipelagic Baselines (Eastern, Central, Western).....	2-366
104. Qatar	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-368
105. Romania	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-369
106. Saint Kitts and Nevis	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-370
107. Saint Lucia	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-371
108. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-372
109. Sao Tome and Principe	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-373
b. Sao Tome and Principe Archipelagic Baselines.....	2-373
110. Saudi Arabia	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-375
b. Saudi Arabian Straight Baselines.....	2-376
(1) Legislation.....	2-376
(2) Analysis.....	2-378
111. Senegal	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-380
b. Senegalese Straight Baselines.....	2-381
(1) Legislation.....	2-381
(2) Analysis.....	2-383
112. Seychelles	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-386

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
113. Sierra Leone	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-388
114. Singapore	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-389
115. Solomon Islands	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-390
b. Solomon Islands Archipelagic Baselines.....	2-391
116. Somalia	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-396
117. South Africa	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-397
118. Spain	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-398
b. Spanish Straight Baselines.....	2-399
119. Sri Lanka	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-406
120. Sudan	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-408
121. Suriname	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-410
122. Sweden	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-411
b. Swedish Straight Baselines.....	2-412
(1) Legislation.....	2-412
(2) Analysis.....	2-418
123. Syria	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-424
b. Syrian Straight Baselines.....	2-424
(1) Legislation.....	2-424
(2) Analysis.....	2-426
124. Taiwan	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-428
125. Tanzania	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-429
b. Tanzania's Straight Baselines.....	2-429

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
126. Thailand	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-431
b. Thailand's Straight Baselines.....	2-432
(1) Legislation.....	2-432
(2) Analysis.....	2-435
127. Togo	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-442
128. Tonga	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-443
129. Trinidad and Tobago	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-445
130. Tunisia	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-447
b. Tunisian Straight Baselines.....	2-448
131. Turkey	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-449
b. Turkish Straight Baselines.....	2-450
(1) Legislation.....	2-450
(2) Analysis.....	2-450
132. Tuvalu	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-452
133. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-453
b. Soviet Straight Baselines.....	2-455
(1) Pacific Continental Coast and Islands, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, and Bering Sea Straight Baselines.....	2-456
(2) Arctic Continental Coast and Islands, Baltic Sea, and Black Sea Straight Baselines .....	2-470
134. United Arab Emirates	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-505
135. United Kingdom	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-506
b. British Straight Baselines.....	2-508
(1) Legislation.....	2-508
(2) Analysis.....	2-511
136. United Kingdom Dependencies	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-515
b. Falkland Islands (Malvinas) Exclusive Fishing Zone.....	2-515

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
137. United States of America	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-517
138. Uruguay	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-520
139. Vanuatu	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-522
b. Vanuatu's Archipelagic Baselines.....	2-523
140. Venezuela	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-525
b. Venezuelan Straight Baselines.....	2-526
(1) Legislation.....	2-526
(2) Analysis.....	2-528
141. Vietnam	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-529
b. Vietnamese Straight Baselines.....	2-531
142. Western Samoa	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-533
143. Yemen (North-Sanaa)	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-534
144. Yemen (South-Aden)	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-535
145. Yugoslavia	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-537
b. Yugoslav Straight Baselines.....	2-538
(1) Legislation.....	2-538
(2) Analysis.....	2-540
146. Zaire	
a. Summary of Claims.....	2-544

## CHAPTER 2

## MARITIME CLAIMS OF COASTAL NATIONS

A. Summary of World Territorial Sea Claims

The following lists of territorial sea claims, by breadth of claim, are provided as a quick reference. Users are cautioned that many nations have made claims that are not uniform over the entire coastline or that include exceptions or conditions that must be considered in an evaluation of the claims. Accordingly, for any given entry, reference should be made to the correlative entry in the Country Digest (Section B below) for further details.

1. Three nautical miles

Australia	Jordan
The Bahamas	Qatar
Bahrain	Singapore
Belize	United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi, Dubai,
Denmark	Ras Al Khaimah, and Fujairah)
Germany, Federal Republic of (Helgolander Bucht)	

2. Four nautical miles

Finland	Norway
---------	--------

3. Six nautical miles

Dominican Republic	Turkey (Aegean Sea only)
Greece	

#### 4. Twelve nautical miles

Albania  
Algeria  
Antigua and Barbuda  
Bangladesh  
Barbados  
Belgium  
Brunei  
Bulgaria  
Burma  
Cambodia  
Canada  
Cape Verde  
Chile  
China  
Colombia  
Comoros  
Costa Rica  
Cuba  
Cyprus  
Djibouti  
Dominica  
Egypt  
Equatorial Guinea  
Ethiopia  
Fiji  
France  
Gabon  
The Gambia  
German Democratic Republic  
Ghana  
Grenada  
Guatemala  
Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau  
Guyana  
Haiti  
Honduras  
Iceland  
India  
Indonesia  
Iran  
Iraq  
Ireland  
Italy  
Ivory Coast  
Jamaica  
Japan  
Kenya  
Kiribati  
Korea, North  
Korea, South  
Kuwait

Lebanon  
Libya  
Madagascar  
Malaysia  
Maldives  
Malta  
Marshall Islands  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Mexico  
Micronesia, Federated States of  
Monaco  
Morocco  
Mozambique  
Namibia  
Nauru  
The Netherlands  
New Zealand  
Oman  
Pakistan  
Papua New Guinea  
Poland  
Portugal  
Romania  
Saint Kitts and Nevis  
Saint Lucia  
Sao Tome and Principe  
Saudi Arabia  
Senegal  
Seychelles  
Solomon Islands  
South Africa  
Spain  
Sri Lanka  
Sudan  
Suriname  
Sweden  
Taiwan  
Tanzania  
Thailand  
Tonga  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Tunisia  
Turkey (Black and Mediterranean Seas)  
Tuvalu  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
United Arab Emirates (Sharjah)  
United Kingdom and its dependencies  
United States  
Vanuatu  
Venezuela  
Vietnam

4. Twelve nautical miles (continued)

Western Samoa  
Yemen (North-Sanaa)  
Yemen (South-Aden)  
Yugoslavia  
Zaire

5. Twenty nautical miles

Angola

6. Thirty nautical miles

Nigeria

Togo

7. Thirty-five nautical miles

Syria

8. Fifty nautical miles

Cameroon

9. Two Hundred nautical miles

Argentina  
Benin  
Brazil  
Congo  
Ecuador  
El Salvador  
Liberia

Nicaragua  
Panama  
Peru  
Sierra Leone  
Somalia  
Uruguay

10. Polygonal Claims

Philippines

## B. Country Digests

### 1. ALBANIA

#### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 52	Decree No. 1535	10nm	
	Jul 59	Decree No. 2960	10nm	
	Sep 61	Decree No. 3321	10nm	
	Apr 70	Decree No. 4650 of March 9, 1970	12nm	Foreign warships and military airplanes may enter into territorial sea and airspace with special authorization.
				This requirement is not recognized by US.
	Feb 76	Decree No. 5384 (modifying Decree No. 4650)	15nm	
	Mar 90	Decree No. 7366 (modifying Decree No. 4650)	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 59	Decree No. 2960		Established straight baselines.
	Apr 70	Decree No. 4650		Straight baselines reiterated.
	Feb 76	Decree No. 5384		Baseline modifications.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 64			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Apr 70	Decree No. 4650 of March 9, 1970	None specified	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Sep 52	Decree No. 1535	12nm	Fishery zone.
	Feb 76	Decree No. 5384	15nm	Fishery zone.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION				Did not sign.



b. Albanian Straight Baselines

Following is the text of Decree No. 7366 - a Modification to Decree No. 4650, dated 9 March 1990, on the State Border of the People's Republic of Albania, regarding the Albanian territorial sea and straight baseline system.

Article 1--The first paragraph, Article 4, of Decree No. 4650, dated 9 March 1990, should be modified as follows:

"The territorial waters of the People's Republic of Albania are extended along the entire coastline over a width of 12 nautical miles (22,224 m), beginning with the basic straight line running from Rodon Cape (Muzhli), Palle Cape, Lagji Cape (Turra Castle), Seman Cape, the Josa river estuary, the north-eastern shore of Sazan Island, Gjuheza and Grama Gulf Cape, then between the Albanian shore and the Greek islands up to the middle of the Corfu Channel. The width of the territorial waters from the Buna river estuary to Rodon Cape is extended up to the Albanian-Yugoslavian border line."

Article 2--"This decree enters into force 15 days following its publication in the Official Newspaper."

Tirana, 24 March 1990  
Decree No. 7366

## 2. ALGERIA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 63	Decree No. 63-403	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to entering the territorial sea.
	Oct 72	Decree No. 72-194		Military-related vessels must request authorization 15 days prior to entering territorial sea.  These requirements are not recognized by US.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 84	Decree No. 84-181		Established straight baselines.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Oct 72	Decree No. 72-194	12nm	
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration confirming it does not recognize certain other signatories.

### b. Algerian Straight Baselines

The coordinates of the basepoints of the Algerian straight baseline system, extracted from Decree No. 84-181 of August 1984, are provided below:

#### I. From the Algerian-Moroccan frontier to Rachgoun Island (Algerian chart No. 1201).

- From the Algerian-Moroccan frontier to Ras El Ouareye Rock  
(co-ord: 035° 06' 04" N - 002° 10' 02" W).

- Ras El Ouareye Rock to Ras El Ouareye  
(co-ord: 035° 06' 12" N - 002° 09' 08" W).

- Ras El Ouareye - Kef Bou Madane  
(co-ord: 035° 05' 44" N - 002° 06' 58" W).

- Kef Bou Madane - Ras Kela  
(co-ord: 035° 04' 44" N - 002° 01' 10" W).

- Ras Kela - Kef Riba  
(co-ord: 035° 05' 12" N - 001° 56' 03" W).

- Kef Riba - Jetty Light  
(co-ord: 035° 06' 22" N - 001° 52' 03" W).

- Jetty Light - Point west of Ras Tarsa  
(co-ord: 035° 07' 45" N - 001° 48' 54" W).

- Point west of Ras Tarsa - Ras Chennaïra  
(co-ord: 035° 10' 45" N - 001° 41' 54" W).

II. Rachgoun Island to Mersat Medekh  
(Algerian chart No. 1202).

- Ras Chennaïra - Rachgoun Island  
(co-ord: 035° 19' 38" N - 001° 28' 48" W).

- Rachgoun Island - Habibas Islands  
(co-ord: 035° 43' 24" N - 001° 08' 48" W).

- Habibas Islands - N.E. Habibas Islands  
(co-ord: 035° 44' 00" N - 001° 07' 00" W).

- N.E. Habibas Islands - Plane Island  
(co-ord: 035° 46' 24" N - 000° 53' 56" W).

- Plane Island - Ras Falcon  
(co-ord: 035° 45' 35" N - 000° 46' 45" W).

Bay of Oran:

- Ras Falcon - Ras Aiguille  
(co-ord: 035° 52' 46" N - 000° 28' 58" W).

- Ras Aiguille - Aiguille Rock  
(co-ord: 035° 53' 24" N - 000° 28' 12" W).

- Aiguille Rock - Ras Ferrat  
(co-ord: 035° 54' 40" N - 000° 23' 00" W).

- Ras Ferrat - Rock above water at low tide  
(co-ord: 035° 54' 48" N - 000° 22' 23" W).

- Rock above water at low tide - Ras Carbon  
(co-ord: 035° 54' 38" N - 000° 20' 05" W).

III. Bordj Bouabed to Arzew  
(Algerian chart No. 1203).

Bay of Arzew:

- Ras Carbon - Mouth of Oued Chlef  
(co-ord: 036° 02' 32" N - 000° 08' 06" E).
- Mouth of Oued Chlef - Ras Ouillis Rock  
(co-ord: 036° 06' 30" N - 000° 12' 00" E).
- Ras Ouillis Rock - Kef El-Asfer Rock  
(co-ord: 036° 11' 43" N - 000° 20' 43" E).
- Kef El-Asfer Rock - Kef El-Aoua  
(co-ord: 036° 12' 48" N - 000° 23' 45" E).

IV. Ras Aiguille to Kef El-Aoua and Bourtmenard to Kef Es-Souari  
(Algerian charts Nos. 1204 and 1205).

- Kef El-Aoua - Ras Kramis  
(co-ord: 036° 19' 53" N - 000° 39' 36" E).
- Ras Kramis - Ras Magroua  
(co-ord: 036° 22' 00" N - 000° 48' 30" E).
- Ras Magroua - Hadjrat Nadji  
(co-ord: 036° 26' 20" N - 000° 55' 12" E).
- Hadjrat Nadji - Ras Nadji  
(co-ord: 036° 26' 54" N - 000° 56' 17" E).
- Ras Nadji - Pointe Rouge  
(co-ord: 036° 29' 48" N - 001° 05' 10" E).
- Pointe Rouge - Kalah Islet  
(co-ord: 036° 31' 06" N - 001° 11' 08" E).
- Kalah Islet - Ras Ténès  
(co-ord: 036° 33' 12" N - 001° 20' 31" E).
- Ras Ténès - Calle Génoise  
(co-ord: 036° 33' 20" N - 001° 22' 08" E).

V. Kef Es-Souari to Tipaza  
(Algerian chart No. 1206)

- Calle Génoise - Kef Es-Souari  
(co-ord: 036° 32' 30" N - 001° 28' 06" E).
- Kef Es-Souari - Djilari Rock  
(co-ord: 036° 33' 30" N - 001° 41' 12" E).

- Djilari Rock - Tokibt Indich Islet  
(co-ord: 036° 35' 40" N - 001° 50' 58" E).

- Tokibt Indich Islet - Kef Taska  
(co-ord: 036° 34' 55" N - 001° 55' 00" E).

- Kef Taska - Berinshel Islet  
(co-ord: 036° 38' 57" N - 002° 20' 53" E).

VI. Tipaza to Ras Matifou  
(Algerian chart No. 1207).

- Berinshel Islet - Les Deux Ilots  
(co-ord: 036° 37' 42" N - 002° 22' 50" E).

- Les Deux Ilots - Sidi Fredj  
(co-ord: 036° 46' 04" N - 002° 50' 46" E).

- Sidi Fredj - Kef Acrata  
(co-ord: 036° 48' 28" N - 002° 53' 50" E).

- Kef Acrata - Ras Caxine  
(co-ord: 036° 49' 12" N - 002° 58' 27" E).

- Ras Caxine - Kef Raïs Hamidou  
(co-ord: 036° 49' 17" N - 003° 01' 12" E).

Bay of Algiers:

- Kef Raïs Hamidou - Sandja Island  
(co-ord: 036° 49' 15" N - 003° 15' 24" E).

VII. Ras Matifou to Ras Tedles  
(Algerian Chart No. 1208).

- Sandja Island - Rock east of Sandja Island  
(co-ord: 036° 49' 04" N - 003° 18' 12" E).

- Rock east of Sandja Island - East of Ras Djinet  
(co-ord: 036° 53' 20" N - 003° 44' 30" E).

- East of Ras Djinet - Oued Sebaou Rock  
(co-ord: 036° 55' 00" N - 003° 50' 50" E).

- Oued Sabaou Rock - Ras Bengut  
(co-ord: 036° 55' 38" N - 003° 53' 48" E).

VIII. Ras Tedles to Béjaïa  
(Algerian chart No. 1209).

- Ras Bengut - Sidi Khaled Rock  
(co-ord: 036° 54' 54" N - 004° 10' 56" E).

- Sidi Khaled Rock - Mers El Farm Rock  
(co-ord: 036° 55' 04" N - 004° 20' 14" E).

- Mers El Farm Rock - Ras Corbelin  
(co-ord: 036° 54' 46" N - 004° 26' 24" E).

- Ras Corbelin - Ras Sigli  
(co-ord: 036° 53' 53" N - 004° 45' 39" E).

- Ras Sigli - El Euch  
(co-ord: 036° 53' 42" N - 004° 47' 30" E).

- El Euch - Pisan Island  
(co-ord: 036° 49' 41" N - 005° 00' 17" E).

IX. Béjaïa to Tazerout Island  
(Algerian chart No. 1210).

- Pisan Island - Ras Carbon  
(co-ord: 036° 46' 43" N - 005° 06' 24" E).

Bay of Béjaïa:

- Ras Carbon - Grand El Aouana  
(co-ord: 036° 47' 17" N - 005° 36' 00" E).

- Grand El Aouana - Ras Afia  
(co-ord: 036° 49' 20" N - 005° 41' 36" E).

- Ras Afia - Bouhmam  
(co-ord: 036° 49' 48" N - 005° 44' 34" E).

- Bouhmam - Jijel Point  
(co-ord: 036° 49' 48" N - 005° 46' 24" E).

- Jijel Point - Tazerout Island  
(co-ord: 036° 52' 04" N - 006° 04' 05" E).

X. Jijel to Ras Kalaa  
(Algerian chart No. 1211).

- Tazerout Island - Point east of Oued El Kebir  
(co-ord: 036° 53' 55" N - 006° 09' 08" E).

- Point east of Oued El Kebir - Hadjra Sidi Mahchich  
(co-ord: 036° 59' 15" N - 006° 14' 18" E).

- Hadjra Sidi Mahchich - Ras El Maghreb  
(co-ord: 037° 01' 42" N - 006° 16' 00" E).

- Ras El Maghreb - Ras El Kmakem  
(co-ord: 037° 04' 12" N - 006° 20' 17" E).

- Ras El Kmakem - Kef Lekhal  
(co-ord: 037° 05' 29" N - 006° 25' 00" E).

- Kef Lekhal - Ras Bougaroun  
(co-ord: 037° 05' 28" N - 006° 28' 06" E).

- Ras Bougaroun - Rock east of Bougaroun  
(co-ord: 037° 05' 00" N - 006° 30' 18" E).

- Rock east of Bougaroun - Ras El Kbiba  
(co-ord: 037° 03' 22" N - 006° 32' 58" E).

- Ras El Kbiba - Kaf Djerda  
(co-ord: 037° 01' 03" N - 006° 35' 07" E).

XI. Ras Kalaa to Ras Toukouch and Ras Toukouch to Ras Rosa  
(Algerian charts Nos. 1212 and 1213).

- Kef Djerda - Ras Kalaa  
(co-ord: 036° 57' 55" N - 006° 45' 12" E).

Bay of Skikda:

- Ras Kalaa - Rock east of Ras El Hadid  
(co-ord: 037° 05' 48" N - 007° 12' 23" E).

- Rock east of Ras El Hadid - Ras Toukouch  
(co-ord: 037° 05' 11" N - 007° 23' 45" E).

- Ras Toukouch - Axin Rock  
(co-ord: 037° 03' 12" N - 007° 30' 45" E).

- Axin Rock - Pain de Sucre  
(co-ord: 036° 58' 51" N - 007° 39' 40" E).

- Pain de Sucre - Ras El Hamra  
(co-ord: 036° 58' 20" N - 007° 47' 12" E).

Bay of Annaba:

- Ras El Hamra - Ras Rosa  
(co-ord: 036° 57' 12" N - 008° 14' 20" E).

- Ras Rosa - Ras El Alem  
(co-ord: 036° 55' 00" N - 008° 24' 17" E).

XII. Ras Rosa to Ras Kavansu  
(Algerian chart No. 1414).

- Ras El Alem - Aïn B'har  
(co-ord: 036° 56' 43" N - 008° 37' 00" E).

- Aïn B'har - Algerian-Tunisian frontier  
(co-ord: 036° 56' 41" N - 008° 38' 30" E).

Article 3. The waters within the baselines defined in the preceding article shall be regarded as internal waters fully subject to the jurisdiction resulting from national sovereignty.

Article 4. This Decree shall be published in the Journal Officiel of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.



### 3. ANGOLA

#### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 75	Decree No. 159/75	20nm	US does not recognize territorial sea claim in excess of 12nm.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 67	Decree Law 47,771 (Portugal)		Pre-independence Portuguese legislation specifying straight baselines.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Nov 75 Feb 80	Decree No. 159/75 Decree No. 12-A/80	200nm 200nm	Included sedentary species of the continental shelf.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration reserving the right to interpret the Convention in the context of "Angolan sovereignty and territorial integrity" in a manner to be announced upon ratification.

#### b. Angolan Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. Following are extracts from Portuguese Decree No. 47,771 of 27 June 1967:

##### Article 1

Along the continental European coast and the coast of the Provinces of Guinea, Angola, and Mozambique, the normal baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea, established in Section I of Law No. 2130, shall be supplemented by the straight closing lines and baselines defined by the points whose geographic coordinates are contained in the following tables:

. . . . .

(3) Straight closing lines and baselines supplementing the normal baseline in Angola:

Points	Latitude S.	Longitude E.
Ponta Spilimberta.....	08° 35' 00"	13° 22' 15"
Point of ilha da Luanda.....	08° 45' 34"	13° 15' 40"
Point on ilha da Luanda.....	08° 47' 02"	13° 13' 54"
Point S. of ponta do Mossulo.....	08° 52' 42"	13° 07' 42"
Giraul.....	15° 08' 02"	12° 06' 40"
Barreiras Brancas.....	15° 13' 00"	12° 04' 07"
Praia do Navio.....	16° 14' 09"	11° 48' 00"
Point S. of ponta da Marca.....	16° 32' 39"	11° 40' 20"

(2) **Analysis.** The following analysis of the Angolan straight baseline system is extracted from Limits In The Seas, No. 28, "Straight Baselines: Angola," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 10 November 1970:

The decree creates straight baselines which, in effect, enclose Luanda harbour and its associated waters, the Bay (Baia de) Mossamedes, and the Bay (Baia dos) Tigros. The latter two bays are situated in southwestern Angola, near the South-West Africa frontier.

Segment	Length (nm)	Comments
Ponta Spilimberta - unnamed point on Luanda Island	12.75	The line closes the Bay of Bengo situated to the northeast of Luanda. Bengo does not meet the semi-circularity requirement of the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone to qualify as a bay even if the waters behind Luanda Island are included.
Unnamed point on Luanda Island - unnamed point south of Ponta Mussolo	8.25	The points chosen do not constitute the "natural closing points" of the bay; rather, they extend beyond. However, the waters enclosed by the line would meet the criteria of a bay. It has not been determined if the two water bodies enclosed by the two segments could together be a legal bay. Luanda Island, however, cannot be said to fringe the coast.

Segment	Length (nm)	Comments
Giraul - Barreiras Brancas	5.5	The southern point of this bay-closing line is beyond the natural closing point of the bay. It is a legal bay.
Praia do Navio - unnamed point south of Ponta da Marca	20.3	The enclosed Baia dos Tigres is a geographical and legal bay although the "natural entrance points" have not been utilized by the closing line. More logical selections would extend the line from Ponta da Marca eastward to the opposite shore. All of this shore north of the latter point faces on the Atlantic rather than the bay.

The four shore segments created by the decree total only 46.8 nautical miles in length. The total natural coast line of Angola, including Cabinda, is greater than 800 nautical miles. Relatively speaking, the baselines represent a very small portion of the coast, closing off natural indentations on an otherwise featureless shoreline.

#### 4. ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

##### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 82	Territorial Waters Act, Act No. 18	12nm	Foreign warships require prior permission to enter the territorial sea.  This requirement is not recognized by US.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 82	Act No. 18		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 82	Act No. 18	24nm	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Aug 82	Act No. 18	200nm	
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Feb 83 Feb 89			Signed.  Ratified.

##### b. Antigua and Barbuda Archipelagic Claims

The Government has published geographic coordinates/map depicting its archipelagic claim and territorial sea to encompass 22 archipelagic basepoints which have created 22 baseline segments. In terms of length of baselines and water to land area, Antigua and Barbuda meet the criteria set forth in the Law of the Sea Convention. In the areas where Antigua and Barbuda have overlapping 12nm limits with its neighbors Saint Kitts and Nevis and with the British island of Montserrat, Antigua and Barbuda have claimed a median line measured from the archipelagic baseline and not from the island of Redonda.

## 5. ARGENTINA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1869	Civil Code Article 2340	3nm	Repeated in Civil Code of 1929, Article 2374.
	Jan 67	Law No. 17,094 of Dec. 29, 1966	200nm	Freedom of navigation and overflight not affected beyond 12nm.  US does not recognize territorial sea claims in excess of 12nm.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 61	Joint declaration of Argentina and Uruguay		Agreement to limits of the Rio de la Plata as historic waters.  United States does not recognize this claim as valid.
	Jan 67	Law No. 17,094 of Dec. 29, 1966		Closing lines established for San Matias, Nuevo, and San Jorge Bays.  United States does not recognize this claim as valid.
III. SECURITY ZONE	1869	Civil Code	12nm	Security laws apply; repeated in Civil Code of 1929.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1869	Civil Code	12nm	Security and fiscal laws, repeated in Civil Code of 1929, article 2374.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 46	Decree No. 14,708	Not specified	Claimed ownership of continental shelf and epicontinental sea; freedom of navigation not affected.
	Jan 67	Law No. 17,094	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Sep 07	Presidential Decree	10nm	Fishing zone.
	Oct 46	Decree No. 14,708		Epicontinental seas declared to be subject to sovereign powers of nation; freedom of navigation preserved.
	Jan 67	Decree No. 17,094	200nm	Subsumed under terri- torial sea claim.
	Oct 67	Law No. 17,500	200nm	Fishing zone: exclusive within 12nm; regulations on licensing of foreign fishing vessels from 12 to 200nm.
VII. POLLUTION	Nov 58	Law No. 14,733		Prohibited the dumping of oily wastes over the continental shelf.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 74	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Uruguay entered into force.
	May 85	Agreement		Agreement with Chile delimiting a boundary in and seaward of Beagle Channel entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Oct 84			Signed with a declaration reserving its rights regarding the Falklands/ Malvinas; the South Georgia Islands; and the South Sandwich Islands.

b. Argentine Historic Waters and Bay Closing Line Claims

As a result of a joint declaration with Uruguay in 1961 and Law No. 17,094 of 29 December 1966, Argentina claimed Rio de la Plata as historic waters and established bay closing lines (joining the capes that form their mouths) for San Matias, Nuevo, and San Jorge Bays. The following analysis of these claims is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 44, "Straight Baselines: Argentina," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 10 August 1972:

The Rio de la Plata . . . does not fulfill the geographic requirements for a river in spite of its generic designation in Spanish. The Rio is an estuary

or a type of geographic gulf or bay as a consequence of its configuration and dimensions. The closing line delimited in the declaration measures approximately 120 nautical miles from Punta del Este to Cabo San Antonio. Were the water body to be considered a juridical bay or estuary, the closing line would exceed the maximum length permitted by the Convention [1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone]. In contrast, the Convention does not prescribe a maximum limit for a river closing line. The Plata estuary, however, does not conform to the geomorphic concepts of a river. As a result, the provisions of the Convention's Article 7 on historic bays would be presumed to apply. The first six paragraphs, at least, pertain to bays which belong to a single state. The final paragraph on historic bays presents a far more complicated situation.

Golfo Nuevo is a juridical bay within Article 7 of the Convention. The closing line measures approximately 9.5 nautical miles.

Golfo San Matias and Golfo San Jorge do not conform to the requirements of a juridical bay in that they cannot be closed by 24 nautical mile closing lines. They both, however, would meet the semi-circle criterion and could qualify as oversized bays. The closing line for San Matias measures approximately 65 nautical miles while that for San Jorge, 123 nautical miles. Evidence to support its status as an historic bay has not been uncovered.

Within the framework of Article 4 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea, the four bays form nearly isolated, albeit pronounced, indentations along a generally smooth coast.

[This analysis is based on the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. The same results would be derived from an analysis under the international law reflected in the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.]

## 6. AUSTRALIA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1901	Common Law	3nm	Does exercise jurisdiction out to 12nm in selected matters such as customs.
	May 63			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 67	Ministerial Statement		Established closing lines for all bays up to 24nm in width and claimed as historic bays, Shark Bay, St. Vincent Gulf and Spencer Gulf.
	Dec 73	Seas and Submerged Lands Act		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Feb 83	Proclamations		Straight baselines established for the coasts of the mainland, Tasmania, and islands off the coasts of the states and Northern Territory; outer limits of territorial sea established for certain islands within Queensland.
	Mar 87	Proclamation		Established straight baselines and declared Anxious Bay, Encounter Bay, Lacepede Bay and Rivoli Bay as historic bays.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 83	Customs Amendment Act 1981	12nm	Customs control over ships and aircraft.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Sep 53	Proclamation	No specified limits	Did not affect character of high seas outside limits of territorial sea.
	May 63			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.



TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF (continued)	Nov 67	Petroleum (Submerged lands) Act (No. 118)	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
	Nov 67	Petroleum (Ashmore and Cartier Islands) Act		Applied Act No. 118 to Ashmore and Cartier Islands
	Apr 70	Continental Shelf (Living Natural Resources) Act 1968		Regulated the taking of sedentary organisms on the continental shelf.
	Dec 73	Seas and Submerged Lands Act	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
	Jun 82	Off-shore Installations (Misc. Amendments Act 1982)		Applies customs, quarantine, immigration and certain other laws to off-shore installations.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Oct 53	Pearl Fisheries Act 1952-1953	100 fathoms	
	May 60	Whaling Act		Regulated whaling in Australian waters.
	Nov 67	Fisheries Act (1952-1975)	12nm	
	Nov 79	Fisheries Amendment Act (1978-81)	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Oct 81	Whale Protection Act 1980	200nm	Prohibited the taking of cetaceans in fishing zone except by permit.
	Oct 83	Diplomatic Note		Regulations for conduct of scientific research in fishing zone and territorial sea and on continental shelf.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE (continued)	Dec 84	Environment Protection Regulations (Amendment)		Extends operation of the Environment Protection (Dumping) Act 1981 throughout fishing zone.
VII. POLLUTION	Apr 65	Pollution of the Sea by Oil Act (1960-1965)		Implemented 1954 Inter- national Convention for the Prevention of Pollu- tion of the Sea by Oil.
	Sep 67	Navigation Act (1912-1967)		Did not apply to military vessels.
	Nov 70	Navigation Act		Prevention of pollution by oil in Australian coastal waters and reefs.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 73	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement (includes Papua New Guinea) with Indonesia (Arafura Sea, Timor) entered into force.
	Jan 83	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with France (Coral Sea and Indian Ocean) entered into force.
	Feb 85	Agreement		Torres Strait treaty with Papua New Guinea entered into force.
	Sep 88	Agreement		Certain sea and seabed boundary agreement signed with Solomon Islands.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

**b. Australian Straight Baselines**

The comprehensive Australian straight baseline system is contained in two Proclamations of the Commonwealth of Australia of 4 February 1983. The Proclamations first present textual material giving guidelines and definitions, followed

by coordinates for the straight baseline systems of the following areas: coast of the mainland of Australia; coast of the mainland of Tasmania; islands off the coasts of the states and the Northern Territory; and other islands including those within Queensland. Following are extracts from the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, No. S29.9 of 9 February 1983, providing the coordinates of the straight baseline systems of the above areas:

(1) Coast of the Mainland of Australia:

Item Number	From						To					
	" (S)			" (E)			" (S)			" (E)		
	o	'		o	'		o	'		o	'	
1	32	44	35	152	11	08	32	44	28	152	11	29
2	32	44	28	152	11	29	32	44	30	152	11	53
3	32	44	30	152	11	53	32	44	37	152	12	16
4	32	44	37	152	12	16	32	44	47	152	12	23
5	32	44	47	152	12	23	32	44	57	152	12	17
6	32	44	57	152	12	17	32	45	06	152	12	13
7	32	45	06	152	12	13	32	45	19	152	11	14
8	32	45	19	152	11	14	32	45	28	152	10	41
9	32	45	28	152	10	41	32	45	52	152	10	17
10	32	45	52	152	10	17	32	46	01	152	09	37
11	32	46	01	152	09	37	32	46	12	152	09	04
12	32	46	12	152	09	04	32	46	13	152	08	38
13	32	46	13	152	08	38	32	47	10	152	07	24
14	36	43	35	149	59	26	36	43	50	149	59	24
15	36	43	50	149	59	24	36	45	20	149	58	58
16	36	45	20	149	58	58	36	45	57	149	58	48
17	36	45	57	149	58	48	36	46	13	149	58	41
18	36	46	13	149	58	41	36	46	52	149	58	23
19	36	46	52	149	58	23	36	47	16	149	58	08
20	36	47	16	149	58	08	36	47	35	149	57	43
21	39	08	20	146	22	22	39	08	32	146	22	02
22	39	08	32	146	22	02	39	09	35	146	18	50
23	39	09	37	146	18	40	39	09	39	146	17	38
24	39	09	35	146	17	30	39	07	08	146	14	08
25	39	06	59	146	13	58	39	05	13	146	13	26
26	39	04	21	146	13	15	39	01	25	146	14	07
27	39	01	20	146	14	08	38	59	45	146	14	41
28	38	59	43	146	14	43	38	59	42	146	14	51
29	35	38	41	138	31	19	35	45	38	138	18	10
30	35	45	38	138	18	10	35	46	39	138	17	34
31	35	46	53	138	17	26	35	47	06	138	17	20
32	35	47	15	138	17	09	35	50	42	138	07	57
33	35	53	15	136	31	58	34	57	12	135	37	22
34	34	57	12	135	37	22	34	56	54	135	37	24
35	32	54	23	134	03	32	32	43	36	133	57	46

Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)

Item Number	From						To					
	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)
36	32	43	36	133	57	46	32	35	11	133	17	04
37	32	34	55	133	16	44	32	33	48	133	16	35
38	32	33	48	133	16	35	32	30	54	133	15	02
39	32	30	28	133	14	52	32	13	31	133	06	37
40	32	13	31	133	06	37	32	08	45	132	59	19
41	32	08	40	132	59	17	32	07	37	132	58	43
42	32	07	37	132	58	43	32	01	52	132	28	16
43	33	58	52	123	17	10	34	00	57	123	17	30
44	34	01	30	123	17	25	34	03	15	123	15	27
45	34	03	15	123	15	27	34	04	20	123	14	10
46	34	04	20	123	14	10	34	06	27	123	12	52
47	34	07	13	123	12	20	34	09	59	123	08	45
48	34	09	55	123	08	00	34	07	54	122	50	43
49	34	07	54	122	50	43	34	11	58	122	29	42
50	34	11	58	122	29	42	34	12	44	122	20	48
51	34	12	44	122	20	48	34	13	33	122	08	49
52	34	13	33	122	08	49	34	14	00	122	03	52
53	34	14	00	122	03	52	34	10	51	121	56	32
54	34	10	51	121	56	32	34	02	38	121	36	13
55	34	02	38	121	36	13	33	52	26	121	20	39
56	33	52	26	121	20	39	33	51	06	121	15	56
57	32	22	15	115	42	42	32	21	16	115	41	11
58	32	21	16	115	41	11	32	19	55	115	41	22
59	32	19	55	115	41	22	32	19	23	115	41	15
60	32	19	23	115	41	15	32	18	18	115	41	16
61	32	18	18	115	41	16	32	16	21	115	41	03
62	32	15	56	115	41	04	32	14	44	115	40	44
63	32	09	20	115	39	27	32	07	20	115	39	23
64	32	07	20	115	39	23	32	04	03	115	38	00
65	32	04	03	115	38	00	32	01	47	115	31	39
66	31	59	27	115	32	28	31	56	22	115	45	10
67	26	08	42	113	09	26	26	07	28	113	10	48
68	25	28	52	112	58	11	25	16	33	113	04	23
69	24	59	36	113	06	56	24	59	14	113	07	02
70	24	45	30	113	09	10	24	45	07	113	09	32
71	24	44	58	113	09	35	24	29	32	113	24	22
72	21	46	56	114	09	33	21	43	17	114	17	43
73	21	39	38	114	20	38	21	39	02	114	20	55
74	21	37	19	114	23	30	21	35	57	114	30	25
75	21	35	57	114	30	25	21	31	51	114	44	54
76	21	30	50	114	45	57	21	15	11	115	01	21
77	21	15	11	115	01	21	20	58	29	115	19	28
78	20	56	54	115	18	31	20	56	24	115	18	57
79	20	53	49	115	19	10	20	53	37	115	19	12
80	20	40	01	115	26	08	20	34	07	115	26	31

Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)

Item Number	From						To					
	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)
81	20	34	07	115	26	31	20	26	06	115	29	58
82	20	26	06	115	29	58	20	21	56	115	31	41
83	20	22	07	115	32	17	20	22	43	115	33	28
84	20	24	20	115	35	05	20	28	36	116	32	08
85	20	28	36	116	32	08	20	26	33	116	36	51
86	20	26	33	116	36	51	20	21	19	116	49	49
87	20	25	24	116	57	30	20	25	55	117	04	04
88	20	26	20	117	06	09	20	32	55	117	10	35
89	20	32	55	117	10	35	20	34	43	117	11	59
90	20	34	43	117	11	59	20	37	58	117	12	12
91	16	23	40	122	55	27	16	23	10	122	55	15
92	16	23	07	122	55	25	16	16	40	123	03	33
93	16	16	40	123	03	33	16	02	46	123	16	14
94	16	02	02	123	18	42	15	52	34	123	37	56
95	15	51	52	123	38	24	15	51	02	123	40	15
96	15	51	02	123	40	15	15	20	20	124	10	59
97	15	20	20	124	10	59	15	12	49	124	15	26
98	15	12	49	124	15	26	15	02	46	124	19	16
99	15	02	46	124	19	16	14	59	14	124	31	58
100	14	59	14	124	31	58	14	51	43	124	42	23
101	14	51	43	124	42	23	14	30	42	124	55	02
102	14	30	42	124	55	02	14	24	31	124	57	17
103	14	23	05	124	58	20	14	17	16	125	12	28
104	14	17	16	125	12	28	14	14	30	125	19	11
105	14	14	30	125	19	11	14	06	04	125	33	13
106	14	06	03	125	33	14	13	55	19	125	37	06
107	13	55	19	125	37	06	13	48	09	125	47	55
108	13	48	09	125	47	55	13	44	13	126	08	49
109	13	44	13	126	08	49	13	44	48	126	20	58
110	13	44	48	126	20	58	13	47	41	126	35	23
111	13	47	41	126	35	23	13	43	56	126	46	27
112	14	52	41	129	01	35	14	25	45	129	21	04
113	12	40	14	130	20	53	11	49	32	130	02	55
114	11	20	49	130	15	02	11	10	15	130	22	18
115	11	11	20	131	16	40	11	09	21	131	51	45
116	11	09	21	131	51	45	11	07	17	131	58	06
117	11	07	24	132	08	05	11	06	47	132	11	19
118	11	06	47	132	11	19	11	05	57	132	17	20
119	11	05	57	132	17	20	11	01	18	132	27	21
120	10	58	12	132	35	34	10	58	03	132	49	11
121	10	58	05	132	49	53	11	01	57	132	58	15
122	11	05	35	132	59	42	11	10	13	132	55	32
123	11	10	13	132	55	32	11	19	59	132	54	57
124	11	56	59	134	44	51	11	54	31	135	01	43
125	11	55	33	135	07	13	11	54	46	135	08	28

Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)

Item Number	From						To					
	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)
126	11	54	25	135	09	09	11	57	03	135	35	34
127	11	45	18	135	52	29	11	40	52	135	57	05
128	11	38	17	136	01	13	11	37	20	136	01	33
129	11	37	20	136	01	33	11	37	05	136	01	50
130	11	37	05	136	01	50	11	35	39	136	04	23
131	11	34	59	136	05	05	11	33	45	136	06	15
132	11	32	38	136	07	14	11	28	26	136	25	45
133	11	28	26	136	25	45	11	24	54	136	28	53
134	11	24	54	136	28	53	11	23	30	136	29	46
135	11	02	27	136	43	24	11	02	04	136	43	40
136	11	01	38	136	43	50	11	00	32	136	44	06
137	11	00	24	136	45	41	11	01	30	136	45	58
138	11	01	30	136	45	58	11	01	42	136	45	56
139	11	02	04	136	46	00	11	39	19	136	50	14
140	11	39	19	136	50	14	12	01	55	136	53	00
141	12	01	55	136	53	00	12	20	35	136	58	41
142	12	30	27	136	48	15	12	30	31	136	48	20
143	12	30	40	136	48	27	12	30	56	136	48	39
144	12	31	04	136	48	42	12	34	59	136	46	37
145	12	35	11	136	46	20	12	35	15	136	46	13
146	12	35	29	136	45	56	12	43	12	136	43	53
147	12	43	12	136	43	53	12	44	46	136	43	29
148	12	44	46	136	43	29	12	46	49	136	43	23
149	12	46	49	136	43	23	12	52	59	136	43	48
150	12	53	23	136	43	47	13	00	21	136	40	04
151	13	00	21	136	40	04	13	37	34	136	57	35
152	13	37	43	136	57	43	13	37	44	136	57	44
153	13	37	47	136	57	45	13	48	29	136	55	27
154	13	48	29	136	55	27	14	10	21	136	59	01
155	14	10	21	136	59	01	14	13	15	136	58	46
156	14	13	15	136	58	46	14	15	36	136	59	03
157	14	15	53	136	59	00	14	18	06	136	57	52
158	14	18	06	136	57	52	14	20	56	136	57	05
159	14	21	16	136	56	47	14	21	11	136	56	34
160	14	21	14	136	55	30	14	20	24	136	49	18
161	14	20	24	136	49	18	14	18	47	136	39	32
162	14	18	21	136	39	22	14	17	53	136	38	52
163	14	14	52	136	19	29	14	11	52	135	53	46
164	15	24	12	136	15	23	15	30	03	136	35	13
165	15	30	03	136	35	13	15	30	18	136	52	06
166	15	30	01	136	53	15	15	29	42	136	55	08
167	15	29	42	136	55	08	15	30	04	136	57	19
168	15	30	04	136	57	19	15	36	59	137	05	36
169	15	37	16	137	05	41	15	45	00	137	06	21
170	15	45	07	137	06	20	15	45	13	137	06	22

Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)

Item Number	From						To					
	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)
171	15	45	29	137	06	22	15	46	16	137	06	24
172	15	51	11	137	04	36	15	51	18	137	04	26
173	15	52	04	137	04	04	15	58	06	137	09	26
174	16	54	53	139	02	24	16	53	13	139	02	39
175	16	53	13	139	02	39	16	52	05	139	03	20
176	16	52	05	139	03	20	16	48	47	139	05	24
177	16	48	47	139	05	24	16	45	05	139	08	16
178	16	40	36	139	09	49	16	40	13	139	09	55
179	16	30	24	139	14	24	16	13	56	139	14	58
180	16	13	50	139	15	10	16	23	33	139	32	46
181	16	27	10	139	40	35	16	26	48	139	43	29
182	16	26	48	139	43	29	16	26	30	139	46	08
183	16	26	32	139	46	21	16	29	37	139	48	54
184	16	29	37	139	48	54	16	39	04	139	53	38
185	16	39	42	139	53	26	16	42	41	139	50	26
186	16	42	41	139	50	26	17	03	40	139	37	32
187	17	08	46	139	36	56	17	24	41	139	29	55
188	11	05	06	142	08	00	10	59	42	142	06	02
189	10	58	33	142	05	57	10	53	16	142	01	21
190	10	53	16	142	01	21	10	51	10	142	01	12
191	10	51	10	142	01	12	10	36	22	141	54	23
192	10	36	22	141	54	23	10	21	28	142	02	29
193	10	21	28	142	02	29	10	15	34	142	02	09
194	10	15	34	142	02	09	10	15	05	142	02	08
195	10	15	05	142	02	08	10	13	13	142	03	06
196	10	13	13	142	03	06	10	07	25	142	03	02
197	10	07	25	142	03	02	10	02	44	142	03	30
198	10	02	44	142	03	30	09	55	50	142	09	16
199	09	55	50	142	09	16	09	56	15	142	10	40
200	09	56	15	142	10	40	09	56	51	142	12	38
201	09	56	51	142	12	38	09	58	40	142	14	19
202	09	58	40	142	14	19	10	04	58	142	19	38
203	10	04	58	142	19	38	10	09	18	142	30	37
204	10	09	41	142	31	00	10	11	19	142	31	17
205	10	11	57	142	30	56	10	14	52	142	29	28
206	10	14	52	142	29	28	10	27	54	142	27	00
207	10	27	54	142	27	00	10	35	52	142	38	31
208	10	35	52	142	38	31	10	39	23	142	45	19
209	10	39	40	142	45	40	10	43	21	142	46	47
210	10	43	21	142	46	47	10	50	24	142	46	57
211	10	50	24	142	46	57	11	00	14	142	59	20
212	11	00	31	142	59	44	11	09	10	143	04	33
213	11	11	18	143	07	15	11	24	32	143	05	01
214	11	24	32	143	05	01	11	41	56	143	11	18
215	11	41	56	143	11	18	11	49	08	143	29	11

Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)

Item Number	From						To					
	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)
216	11	49	57	143	29	43	11	56	06	143	29	21
217	11	56	06	143	29	21	12	17	53	143	25	09
218	12	17	53	143	25	09	12	24	16	143	29	20
219	12	24	16	143	29	20	12	48	45	143	36	42
220	12	48	45	143	36	42	12	53	17	143	36	17
221	12	53	17	143	36	17	12	59	24	143	37	03
222	12	59	24	143	37	03	13	09	06	143	37	03
223	13	09	06	143	37	03	13	18	10	143	47	04
224	13	20	49	143	47	16	13	28	08	143	45	31
225	13	28	08	143	45	31	13	38	43	143	44	36
226	13	38	43	143	44	36	13	54	16	143	50	40
227	13	54	16	143	50	40	14	03	08	144	16	03
228	14	03	08	144	16	03	14	05	14	144	20	10
229	14	05	14	144	20	10	14	06	47	144	31	31
230	14	06	47	144	31	31	14	18	51	144	51	44
231	14	18	51	144	51	44	14	23	59	144	58	51
232	14	23	59	144	58	51	14	38	47	145	27	09
233	14	40	06	145	28	36	14	44	43	145	30	57
234	14	44	43	145	30	57	14	49	31	145	33	17
235	14	49	31	145	33	17	15	01	40	145	26	50
236	15	01	40	145	26	50	15	07	22	145	25	42
237	15	07	22	145	25	42	15	16	31	145	21	27
238	17	39	04	146	08	54	17	39	16	146	09	22
239	17	39	16	146	09	22	17	40	33	146	10	50
240	17	40	44	146	10	52	17	44	21	146	09	44
241	17	44	21	146	09	44	17	58	12	146	10	00
242	17	58	12	146	10	50	18	02	21	146	12	03
243	18	02	21	146	12	03	18	09	31	146	18	22
244	18	09	31	146	18	22	18	14	13	146	19	35
245	18	14	13	146	19	35	18	25	16	146	21	25
246	18	25	16	146	21	25	18	32	38	146	30	06
247	18	32	38	146	30	06	18	44	34	146	41	19
248	18	44	34	146	41	19	18	46	25	146	43	02
249	18	46	25	146	43	02	19	06	36	146	52	50
250	19	06	36	146	52	50	19	10	59	147	00	44
251	19	57	38	148	13	19	19	58	23	148	26	59
252	19	58	28	148	27	20	19	59	23	148	33	33
253	19	59	23	148	33	33	20	00	55	148	37	25
254	20	00	55	148	37	25	20	02	16	148	53	00
255	20	02	16	148	53	00	20	03	41	148	57	51
256	20	03	41	148	57	51	20	14	31	149	10	24
257	20	14	31	149	10	24	20	15	18	149	11	05
258	20	15	18	149	11	05	20	29	02	149	07	58
259	20	29	02	149	07	58	20	36	08	149	11	14
260	20	36	08	149	11	14	20	43	42	149	27	57



Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)

Item Number	From						To					
	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)
261	20	43	42	149	27	57	20	45	42	149	37	19
262	20	45	42	149	37	19	20	56	45	149	44	02
263	20	56	45	149	44	02	20	59	29	149	47	54
264	20	59	29	149	47	54	21	00	11	149	54	18
265	21	01	13	149	54	42	21	06	30	149	57	50
266	21	06	30	149	57	50	21	28	06	150	18	29
267	21	28	15	150	18	35	21	40	28	150	21	22
268	21	40	28	150	21	22	21	45	57	150	26	27
269	21	45	57	150	26	27	21	56	21	150	41	28
270	21	56	21	150	41	28	21	57	09	150	42	06
271	21	57	09	150	42	06	21	57	13	150	42	07
272	21	57	20	150	42	05	22	05	30	150	40	34
273	22	05	30	150	40	34	22	20	18	150	43	13
274	22	20	18	150	43	13	22	24	46	150	44	53
275	22	24	46	150	44	53	22	27	00	150	45	52
276	22	27	00	150	45	52	22	28	42	150	46	21
277	22	28	42	150	46	21	22	39	20	150	57	40
278	22	39	20	150	57	40	22	43	38	150	59	26
279	22	44	11	150	59	50	23	09	19	151	05	06
280	23	09	19	151	05	06	23	11	56	151	06	04
281	23	11	56	151	06	04	23	24	34	151	11	02
282	23	24	34	151	11	02	23	29	17	151	14	17
283	23	29	17	151	14	17	23	31	56	151	16	43
284	23	31	56	151	16	43	23	45	14	151	20	00
285	23	48	25	151	22	04	23	48	55	151	23	16
286	23	48	55	151	23	16	23	57	11	151	29	23
287	23	57	11	151	29	23	23	58	30	151	37	30
288	23	58	30	151	37	30	23	58	43	151	46	25
289	23	58	43	151	46	25	24	08	58	151	53	04
290	24	45	16	152	24	22	24	41	55	153	15	08
291	25	47	42	153	04	37	25	48	44	153	04	08
292	26	48	13	153	09	02	27	01	45	153	28	04
293	27	01	45	153	28	04	27	23	34	153	33	08
294	27	23	34	153	33	08	27	25	12	153	33	12
295	27	25	12	153	33	12	27	26	18	153	32	44
296	27	43	58	153	26	58	27	44	49	153	26	44
297	27	55	42	153	25	29	27	56	19	153	25	39

(2) Coast of the Mainland of Tasmania

Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)												
Item Number	From						To					
	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)
1	41	51	19	148	16	30	41	51	30	148	17	18
2	41	51	30	148	17	18	41	52	19	148	18	46
3	41	52	19	148	18	46	41	52	43	148	18	53
4	41	52	43	148	18	53	41	53	25	148	18	30
5	41	53	25	148	18	30	41	53	48	148	18	28
6	42	13	21	148	20	44	42	20	33	148	20	41
7	42	20	36	148	20	38	42	39	04	148	10	04
8	42	39	04	148	10	04	43	07	30	148	03	13
9	43	07	30	148	03	13	43	13	19	148	00	38
10	43	13	19	148	00	38	43	14	14	148	00	28
11	43	14	42	148	00	20	43	14	50	148	00	14
12	43	14	50	148	00	14	43	32	03	147	17	54
13	43	32	03	147	17	54	43	38	22	146	52	12
14	43	38	38	146	49	26	43	39	57	146	15	35
15	43	39	57	146	15	35	43	39	55	146	14	50
16	43	39	55	146	14	50	43	34	26	146	01	45
17	43	34	23	146	01	45	43	34	19	146	01	43
18	43	29	24	146	01	34	43	29	07	146	01	27
19	43	29	07	146	01	27	43	28	09	146	00	22
20	43	28	06	146	00	18	43	28	05	146	00	15
21	43	28	05	146	00	15	43	26	09	145	59	51
22	43	26	09	145	59	51	43	25	48	145	57	58
23	43	25	45	145	57	53	43	25	21	145	55	56
24	43	25	21	145	55	56	43	25	16	145	55	15
25	43	25	16	145	55	15	43	25	14	145	55	13
26	43	25	09	145	55	08	43	22	58	145	55	08
27	43	22	58	145	55	08	43	22	56	144	55	15
28	40	50	01	144	42	29	40	50	05	144	42	15
29	40	50	03	144	42	14	40	50	01	144	42	12
30	40	50	00	144	42	10	40	49	43	144	41	56
31	40	49	43	144	41	56	40	49	23	144	41	46
32	40	49	23	144	41	46	40	48	50	144	41	38
33	40	48	50	144	41	38	40	48	20	144	41	41
34	40	48	20	144	41	41	40	48	14	144	41	45
35	40	48	09	144	41	48	40	48	07	144	41	51
36	40	48	07	144	41	51	40	48	00	144	42	03
37	40	44	11	144	40	59	40	43	33	144	40	32
38	40	43	33	144	40	32	40	43	10	144	40	26
39	40	43	10	144	40	26	40	40	20	144	40	06
40	40	40	20	144	40	06	40	37	39	144	40	34
41	40	37	39	144	40	34	40	36	33	144	40	51
42	40	36	33	144	40	51	40	35	03	144	40	41

43	40	35	03	144	40	41	40	34	00	144	40	34
44	40	34	00	144	40	34	40	33	50	144	40	39
45	40	33	50	144	40	39	40	30	26	144	42	11
46	40	30	26	144	42	11	40	29	44	144	42	05
47	40	29	44	144	42	05	40	29	15	144	42	22
48	40	24	02	144	47	03	40	23	24	144	58	03
49	40	23	24	144	53	03	40	23	23	144	53	23
50	40	25	39	144	58	07	40	42	42	145	16	21

(3) Islands Off Coasts of the States and the Northern Territory

Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)

Item Number	From						To					
	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)
1	40	12	45	148	20	01	40	17	39	148	19	53
2	40	29	27	148	23	46	40	31	14	148	20	53
3	40	31	27	148	20	43	40	33	51	148	14	44
4	40	33	51	148	14	44	40	35	29	148	11	45
5	40	34	01	148	06	42	40	33	29	148	05	44
6	40	33	29	148	05	44	40	29	53	148	01	01
7	40	29	53	148	01	01	40	22	54	147	53	33
8	40	22	54	147	53	33	40	19	02	147	48	02
9	40	17	58	147	47	00	40	17	54	147	46	55
10	40	17	43	147	46	44	40	08	00	147	43	10
11	40	07	50	147	43	10	40	06	19	147	43	27
12	40	05	35	147	43	16	39	52	34	147	44	37
13	54	45	54	158	51	36	54	46	00	158	51	36
14	54	46	00	158	51	36	54	46	30	158	51	30
15	54	46	30	158	51	30	54	46	36	158	51	36
16	54	46	36	158	51	36	54	46	42	158	51	24
17	54	46	42	158	51	24	54	46	48	158	49	18
18	54	46	48	158	49	06	54	46	24	158	47	36
19	54	46	24	158	47	36	54	45	54	158	47	36
20	54	45	54	158	47	36	54	45	30	158	47	48
21	54	45	30	158	47	48	54	44	54	158	48	00
22	54	44	54	158	48	00	54	44	42	158	48	00
23	54	44	42	158	48	00	54	43	48	158	48	24
24	54	43	48	158	48	24	54	41	48	158	49	00
25	54	41	48	158	49	00	54	41	12	158	49	00
26	54	41	12	158	49	00	54	39	48	158	49	18
27	54	39	48	158	49	18	54	38	12	158	49	54
28	54	38	12	158	49	54	54	36	54	158	50	12
29	54	36	54	158	50	12	54	36	30	158	50	18
30	54	36	30	158	50	18	54	35	36	158	51	06
31	54	35	36	158	51	06	54	35	12	158	51	12
32	54	35	12	158	51	12	54	34	12	158	51	48
33	54	34	12	158	51	48	54	32	36	158	52	18

Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)

Item Number	From						To					
	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)
34	54	32	36	158	52	18	54	31	54	158	52	12
35	54	31	54	158	52	12	54	31	12	158	52	12
36	54	31	12	158	52	12	54	31	00	158	52	18
37	54	31	00	158	52	18	54	30	06	158	53	06
38	54	30	06	158	53	06	54	30	00	158	53	18
39	28	52	36	113	48	29	28	45	13	113	45	28
40	28	45	13	113	45	28	28	29	04	113	40	05
41	28	29	04	113	40	05	28	18	43	113	34	35
42	28	17	46	113	36	26	28	25	36	113	44	41
43	28	25	36	113	44	41	28	27	30	113	48	42
44	28	27	44	113	48	51	28	37	22	113	53	03
45	28	37	22	113	53	03	28	48	04	114	02	30
46	28	48	04	114	02	30	28	53	44	114	00	31

(4) Islands Within the State of Queensland and Others

SCHEDULE 1  
THE ISLANDS OF AUBUSI, BOIGU AND MOIMI

The outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to the islands of Aubusi, Boigu and Moimi is a continuous line--

(a) commencing at the point of Latitude 9°15'43" South, Longitude 142°03'30" East;

(b) running thence along the geodesics successively joining the following points--

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(i)	9°15'43"	142°03'30"
(ii)	9°12'50"	142°06'25"
(iii)	9°11'51"	142°08'33"
(iv)	9°11'58"	142°10'18"
(v)	9°11'22"	142°12'54"
(vi)	9°11'34"	142°14'08"
(vii)	9°13'53"	142°16'26"
(viii)	9°16'04"	142°20'41"

(c) running thence along a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of 3 miles and drawn successively from the following points--

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(i)	9°15' 53"	142°17' 39"
(ii)	9°16' 26"	142°17' 36"
(iii)	9°16' 28"	142°17' 36"
(iv)	9°16' 31"	142°17' 30"
(v)	9°17' 06"	142°17' 30"
(vi)	9°17' 15"	142°17' 30"
(vii)	9°17' 26"	142°17' 15"
(viii)	9°17' 50"	142°16' 46"
(ix)	9°17' 55"	142°16' 39"
(x)	9°17' 56"	142°16' 30"
(xi)	9°17' 53"	142°16' 11"
(xii)	9°17' 52"	142°16' 07"
(xiii)	9°17' 44"	142°14' 52"
(xiv)	9°17' 45"	142°14' 49"
(xv)	9°17' 44"	142°14' 58"
(xvi)	9°17' 44"	142°14' 30"
(xvii)	9°17' 38"	142°14' 06"
(xviii)	9°17' 38"	142°13' 59"
(xix)	9°17' 36"	142°13' 47"
(xx)	9°17' 34"	142°13' 31"
(xxi)	9°17' 33"	142°13' 20"
(xxii)	9°17' 32"	142°12' 56"
(xxiii)	9°17' 32"	142°12' 46"
(xxiv)	9°17' 33"	142°12' 26"
(xxv)	9°17' 38"	142°11' 56"
(xxvi)	9°17' 39"	142°11' 51"
(xxvii)	9°17' 38"	142°11' 34"
(xxviii)	9°17' 37"	142°11' 30"
(xxix)	9°17' 33"	142°10' 20"
(xxx)	9°17' 30"	142°10' 13"
(xxxi)	9°17' 15"	142°09' 08"
(xxxii)	9°17' 13"	142°09' 00"
(xxxiii)	9°17' 02"	142°08' 35"
(xxxiv)	9°16' 56"	142°08' 23"
(xxxv)	9°16' 52"	142°08' 15"
(xxxvi)	9°16' 47"	142°08' 01"
(xxxvii)	9°16' 46"	142°07' 58"
(xxxviii)	9°16' 21"	142°06' 52"
(xxxix)	9°16' 19"	142°06' 51"
(xl)	9°15' 08"	142°06' 28"

to the point of commencement.

## SCHEDULE 2 THE ISLANDS OF DAUAN, KAUMAG AND SAIBAI

The outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to the islands of Dauan, Kaumag and Saibai is a continuous line--

- (a) commencing at the point of Latitude 9°22'04" South, Longitude 142°29'41" East;
- (b) running thence along the geodesics successively joining the following points--

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(i)	9°22'04"	142°29'41"
(ii)	9°21'48"	142°31'29"
(iii)	9°22'33"	142°33'28"
(iv)	9°21'25"	142°35'29"
(v)	9°20'21"	142°41'43"
(vi)	9°20'16"	142°43'53"
(vii)	9°19'26"	142°48'18"

and

- (c) running thence along a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of 3 miles and drawn successively from the following points--

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(i)	9°22'24"	142°47'49"
(ii)	9°22'28"	142°47'53"
(iii)	9°22'39"	142°47'57"
(iv)	9°22'48"	142°48'00"
(v)	9°22'58"	142°48'01"
(vi)	9°23'02"	142°48'01"
(vii)	9°23'06"	142°47'59"
(viii)	9°23'12"	142°47'55"
(ix)	9°23'28"	142°47'46"
(x)	9°23'44"	142°47'41"
(xi)	9°25'46"	142°46'36"
(xii)	9°25'48"	142°46'36"
(xiii)	9°25'53"	142°46'29"
(xiv)	9°26'05"	142°46'12"
(xv)	9°26'10"	142°46'03"
(xvi)	9°26'15"	142°45'47"
(xvii)	9°26'15"	142°45'34"
(xviii)	9°26'12"	142°45'25"
(xix)	9°26'09"	142°45'12"
(xx)	9°26'06"	142°45'07"
(xxi)	9°25'57"	142°44'39"
(xxii)	9°25'48"	142°43'07"
(xxiii)	9°25'54"	142°42'42"
(xxiv)	9°25'53"	142°42'13"
(xxv)	9°25'52"	142°41'59"
(xxvi)	9°25'51"	142°41'51"
(xxvii)	9°25'48"	142°41'15"
(xxviii)	9°25'47"	142°41'04"
(xxix)	9°25'46"	142°40'55"

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(xxx)	9°25'43"	142°40'20"
(xxxi)	9°25'44"	142°40'04"
(xxxii)	9°25'50"	142°39'30"
(xxxiii)	9°25'51"	142°39'22"
(xxxiv)	9°25'50"	142°39'13"
(xxxv)	9°25'48"	142°39'03"
(xxxvi)	9°25'35"	142°38'05"
(xxxvii)	9°25'31"	142°37'46"
(xxxviii)	9°25'28"	142°37'36"
(xxxix)	9°25'23"	142°37'22"
(xl)	9°25'22"	142°37'19"
(xli)	9°25'04"	142°36'35"
(xlii)	9°24'50"	142°36'03"
(xlii)	9°25'25"	142°33'03"
(xliv)	9°25'27"	142°32'58"
(xlv)	9°25'54"	142°32'17"
(xlvi)	9°26'11"	142°33'00"
(xlvii)	9°26'15"	142°31'55"
(xlviii)	9°26'17"	142°31'52"
(xlix)	9°26'17"	142°31'48"
(l)	9°26'15"	142°31'46"
(li)	9°26'06"	142°31'47"
(lii)	9°25'38"	142°31'35"
(liii)	9°25'28"	142°31'34"
(liv)	9°25'24"	142°31'33"
(lv)	9°25'05"	142°31'27"
(lvi)	9°24'39"	142°31'18"
(lvii)	9°24'37"	142°31'17"
(lviii)	9°24'32"	142°31'24"

to the point of commencement.

### SCHEDULE 3 THE ISLANDS OF ANCHOR CAY AND EAST CAY

The outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to the islands of Anchor Cay and East Cay is the continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of 3 miles and drawn successively, so as to enclose the islands, from the following points--

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(i)	9°21'27"	144°07'30"
(ii)	9°21'25"	144°07'28"
(iii)	9°21'25"	144°07'38"
(iv)	9°21'26"	144°07'44"
(v)	9°21'29"	144°07'50"
(vi)	9°21'31"	144°07'55"
(vii)	9°21'44"	144°08'24"

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(viii)	9°21'45"	144°08'27"
(ix)	9°21'49"	144°08'33"
(x)	9°21'54"	144°08'37"
(xi)	9°23'09"	144°12'43"
(xii)	9°23'02"	144°12'55"
(xiii)	9°23'02"	144°13'23"
(xiv)	9°23'04"	144°13'29"
(xv)	9°23'06"	144°13'33"
(xvi)	9°23'09"	144°13'40"
(xvii)	9°23'13"	144°13'44"
(xviii)	9°23'30"	144°13'59"
(xix)	9°23'40"	144°14'11"
(xx)	9°23'44"	144°14'18"
(xxi)	9°23'50"	144°14'25"
(xxii)	9°23'59"	144°14'30"
(xxiii)	9°24'05"	144°14'31"
(xxiv)	9°24'19"	144°14'33"
(xxv)	9°24'29"	144°14'37"
(xxvi)	9°24'40"	144°14'40"
(xxvii)	9°24'44"	144°14'40"
(xxviii)	9°24'49"	144°14'35"
(xxix)	9°45'53"	144°14'33"
(xxx)	9°24'57"	144°14'27"
(xxxi)	9°24'57"	144°14'20"
(xxxii)	9°24'56"	144°14'14"
(xxxiii)	9°24'44"	144°13'19"
(xxxiv)	9°24'40"	144°13'02"
(xxxv)	9°24'36"	144°12'58"
(xxxvi)	9°24'31"	144°12'56"
(xxxvii)	9°23'47"	144°12'34"
(xxxviii)	9°22'06"	144°08'38"
(xxxix)	9°22'07"	144°08'31"
(xl)	9°21'59"	144°07'57"
(xli)	9°21'47"	144°07'32"
(xlii)	9°21'44"	144°07'29"
(xliii)	9°21'40"	144°07'26"
(xliv)	9°21'35"	144°07'24"

SCHEDULE 4  
THE ISLANDS OF BLACK ROCKS AND BRAMBLE CAY

The outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to the islands of Black Rocks and Bramble Cay is the continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of 3 miles and drawn successively, so as to enclose the islands, from the following points--

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(i)	9°10'28"	143°49'59"
(ii)	9°08'40"	143°52'19"



	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(iii)	9°08'33"	143°52'22"
(iv)	9°08'26"	143°52'32"
(v)	9°08'24"	143°52'41"
(vi)	9°08'23"	143°52'48"
(vii)	9°08'24"	143°52'54"
(viii)	9°08'27"	143°53'06"
(ix)	9°08'32"	143°53'12"
(x)	9°08'43"	143°53'19"
(xi)	9°08'48"	143°53'19"
(xii)	9°08'52"	143°53'17"
(xiii)	9°09'00"	143°53'13"
(xiv)	9°09'04"	143°53'07"
(xv)	9°09'08"	143°53'00"
(xvi)	9°09'07"	143°52'49"

SCHEDULE 5  
DELIVERANCE ISLAND AND KERR ISLET

The outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to Deliverance Island and Kerr Islet is the continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of three miles and drawn successively, so as to enclose the islands, from the following points--

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(i)	9°32'39"	141°32'15"
(ii)	9°32'35"	141°32'11"
(iii)	9°32'07"	141°31'50"
(iv)	9°32'02"	141°31'54"
(v)	9°31'56"	141°31'58"
(vi)	9°31'51"	141°32'02"
(vii)	9°31'29"	141°32'17"
(viii)	9°31'27"	141°32'19"
(ix)	9°31'24"	141°32'21"
(x)	9°30'40"	141°33'32"
(xi)	9°30'08"	141°34'01"
(xii)	9°30'01"	141°34'05"
(xiii)	9°29'57"	141°34'08"
(xiv)	9°29'51"	141°34'14"
(xv)	9°29'51"	141°34'19"
(xvi)	9°29'58"	141°36'13"
(xvii)	9°30'04"	141°36'16"
(xviii)	9°30'12"	141°36'16"
(xix)	9°30'28"	141°36'18"
(xx)	9°30'47"	141°36'18"
(xxi)	9°31'00"	141°36'15"
(xxii)	9°31'11"	141°36'10"
(xxiii)	9°31'29"	141°36'02"
(xxiv)	9°31'38"	141°35'55"

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(xxv)	9°31'47"	141°35'46"
(xxvi)	9°31'50"	141°35'42"
(xxvii)	9°32'02"	141°35'21"
(xxviii)	9°36'21"	141°34'33"
(xxix)	9°36'24"	141°34'34"
(xxx)	9°36'35"	141°34'33"
(xxxi)	9°36'49"	141°34'26"
(xxxii)	9°36'56"	141°34'21"
(xxxiii)	9°37'05"	141°34'02"
(xxxiv)	9°37'14"	141°33'47"
(xxxv)	9°37'15"	141°33'28"
(xxxvi)	9°37'13"	141°33'25"
(xxxvii)	9°37'09"	141°33'22"
(xxxviii)	9°37'03"	141°33'21"
(xxxvix)	9°36'58"	141°33'22"
(xl)	9°36'52"	141°33'27"

SCHEDULE 6  
TURNAGAIN ISLAND

The outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to Turnagain Island is the continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of 3 miles and drawn successively, so as to enclose the island, from the following points--

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(i)	9°32'54"	142°10'47"
(ii)	9°32'54"	142°10'44"
(iii)	9°32'54"	142°10'40"
(iv)	9°32'52"	142°10'36"
(v)	9°32'49"	142°10'35"
(vi)	9°32'44"	142°10'36"
(vii)	9°32'23"	142°10'54"
(viii)	9°32'11"	142°11'39"
(ix)	9°32'10"	142°11'45"
(x)	9°32'15"	142°11'54"
(xi)	9°32'37"	142°14'59"
(xii)	9°32'36"	142°15'08"
(xiii)	9°32'37"	142°15'14"
(xiv)	9°32'40"	142°15'24"
(xv)	9°32'44"	142°15'40"
(xvi)	9°32'44"	142°15'47"
(xvii)	9°32'45"	142°15'53"
(xviii)	9°32'48"	142°16'04"
(xix)	9°32'51"	142°16'16"
(xx)	9°32'53"	142°16'28"
(xxi)	9°32'54"	142°16'34"

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(xxii)	9°32'56"	142°16'39"
(xxiii)	9°32'58"	142°16'49"
(xxiv)	9°33'02"	142°17'01"
(xxv)	9°33'03"	142°17'12"
(xxvi)	9°33'05"	142°17'18"
(xxvii)	9°33'11"	142°17'30"
(xxviii)	9°33'14"	142°17'40"
(xxix)	9°33'16"	142°17'50"
(xxx)	9°33'18"	142°18'00"
(xxxi)	9°33'21"	142°18'09"
(xxxii)	9°33'23"	142°18'16"
(xxxiii)	9°33'28"	142°18'27"
(xxxiv)	9°33'33"	142°18'42"
(xxxv)	9°33'35"	142°18'51"
(xxxvi)	9°33'38"	142°19'03"
(xxxvii)	9°33'41"	142°19'12"
(xxxviii)	9°33'42"	142°19'19"
(xxxix)	9°33'44"	142°19'25"
(xl)	9°33'47"	142°19'38"
(xli)	9°33'49"	142°19'40"
(xlii)	9°34'15"	142°20'11"
(xliii)	9°34'19"	142°20'16"
(xliv)	9°34'23"	142°20'17"
(xlv)	9°34'29"	142°20'14"
(xlvi)	9°34'34"	142°20'10"
(xlvii)	9°34'42"	142°20'03"
(xlviii)	9°34'46"	142°19'58"
(xlix)	9°34'49"	142°19'52"
(l)	9°34'52"	142°19'32"
(li)	9°34'52"	142°19'24"
(lii)	9°34'52"	142°19'15"
(liii)	9°34'50"	142°19'05"
(liv)	9°34'48"	142°18'54"
(lv)	9°34'46"	142°18'39"
(lvi)	9°34'43"	142°18'28"
(lvii)	9°34'40"	142°18'11"
(lviii)	9°34'38"	142°18'05"
(lix)	9°34'35"	142°17'56"
(lx)	9°34'30"	142°17'39"
(lxi)	9°34'23"	142°17'09"
(lxii)	9°34'21"	142°16'55"
(lxiii)	9°34'19"	142°16'39"
(lxiv)	9°34'16"	142°16'29"
(lxv)	9°34'07"	142°15'58"
(lxvi)	9°34'05"	142°15'49"
(lxvii)	9°34'01"	142°15'41"
(lxviii)	9°33'50"	142°15'17"
(lxix)	9°33'48"	142°15'10"
(lxx)	9°33'44"	142°15'00"
(lxxi)	9°33'35"	142°14'48"
(lxxii)	9°33'24"	142°14'31"

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(lxxiii)	9°33'09"	142°13'59"
(lxxiv)	9°33'08"	142°13'53"

SCHEDULE 7  
TURU CAY

The outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to Turu Cay is a continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of 3 miles and drawn successively, so as to enclose Turu Cay, from the following points--

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(i)	9°49'53"	141°24'42"
(ii)	9°49'39"	141°24'44"
(iii)	9°49'31"	141°24'52"
(iv)	9°49'25"	141°25'02"
(v)	9°49'23"	141°25'13"
(vi)	9°49'20"	141°25'25"
(vii)	9°49'19"	141°25'36"
(viii)	9°49'18"	141°25'43"
(ix)	9°49'18"	141°25'53"
(x)	9°49'17"	141°26'07"
(xi)	9°49'23"	141°26'09"
(xii)	9°49'26"	141°26'06"
(xiii)	9°49'32"	141°25'58"
(xiv)	9°49'38"	141°25'49"
(xv)	9°49'44"	141°25'38"
(xvi)	9°49'47"	141°25'31"
(xvii)	9°49'53"	141°25'19"
(xviii)	9°49'56"	141°25'09"
(xix)	9°49'57"	141°24'54"
(xx)	9°49'56"	141°24'45"

SCHEDULE 8  
PEARCE CAY

The outer limit of that part of the territorial sea adjacent to Pearce Cay which lies north of the parallel of Latitude 9°33'00" South is a continuous line--

- (a) commencing at the point of Latitude 9°33'00" South, Longitude 143°14'51" East;
- (b) running thence along a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of 3 miles and drawn successively from the following points--

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(i)	9°30'56"	143°17'03"
(ii)	9°30'53"	143°17'03"
(iii)	9°30'50"	143°17'08"
(iv)	9°30'46"	143°17'19"
(v)	9°30'43"	143°17'26"
(vi)	9°30'42"	143°17'34"
(vii)	9°30'41"	143°17'43"
(viii)	9°30'48"	143°17'42"
(ix)	9°30'50"	143°17'40"

to the point of Latitude 9°33'00" South, Longitude 143°19'46" East;  
and

- (c) running thence west along the parallel of Latitude 9°33'00" South  
to the point of commencement.

## 7. THE BAHAMAS

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	U.K. Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 83	Letter from the Minister of External Affairs		Claimed to meet requirements for archipelagic state as contained in 1982 LOS Convention but no formal claim has been made.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 48	Alteration of Boundaries Order-in-Council No. 2574 (1948)	Not specified	"to include the continental shelf contiguous to the coasts."
	1970	The Continental Shelf Act	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	Repeated in Fisheries Resources Act, 1977.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Feb 69	Proclamation	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Jun 77	Fisheries Resources Act, 1977, Act No. 13	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone; waters remain high seas for all non-resource related purposes.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jul 83			Ratified.

## 8. BAHRAIN

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA			3nm	
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 49	Proclamation No. 37/1368	No specific limit	Claimed ownership of and absolute jurisdiction and authority over seabed and subsoil.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 58	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Saudi Arabia entered into force.
	May 72	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Iran entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	May 85			Ratified.

## 9. BANGLADESH

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	U.K. Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation.
	Apr 74	Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act		Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by US.
	Apr 74	Proclamation No. LT-I/3/74	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 74	Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act	No limits specified	Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Apr 74	Proclamation No. LT-I/3/74		Established eight baseline points on 10-fathom contour.
III. SECURITY ZONE	Apr 74	Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act.	18nm	Claimed jurisdiction to enforce laws and regulations relating to security in contiguous zone. US does not recognize this claim as valid.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 74	Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, No. 26	18nm	Defined as a zone of the high seas extending 6nm beyond the outer limit of the territorial sea; jurisdiction over security, immigration, sanitation, customs, and fiscal matters.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 64	Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, No. 26	Outer limits of the continental margin	
	Aug 74	Petroleum Act	Same	Government has exclusive right to explore/exploit petroleum.



TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Apr 74	Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, No. 26		EEZ: Enabling legislation for EEZ claims ownership of all living and non- living resources in the water, seabed, and subsoil in "any zone of the high seas adjacent to the territorial waters." Authorized establishment of conservation zones and implementation of con- servation measures therein.
	Apr 74	Proclamation No. LT-I/3/74	200nm	Established limits of EEZ.
VII. POLLUTION	Apr 74	Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act	No specific limits	Authorized government to take "appropriate measures" to control pollution "in the high seas adjacent to the territorial waters."
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. Bangladesh's Straight Baselines

Following are extracts from Proclamation No. LT-I/3/74 of the Government of Bangladesh of 13 April 1974:

1. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1974 (Act No. XXVI of 1974), and in supersession of any previous declaration on the subject, the Government is pleased to declare that the limits of the sea specified in paragraph 2 beyond the land territory and internal waters of Bangladesh shall be the territorial waters of Bangladesh.

2. The limits of the sea referred to in paragraph 1 shall be twelve nautical miles measured seaward and the baselines set out in paragraph 3 so that each point of the outer limit of the sea to the nearest point inward on the baselines is twelve nautical miles.

3. The baselines from which territorial waters shall be measured seaward are the straight lines linking successively the baseline points set out below:

Baseline  
Point

Geographical Coordinates

	Latitude	Longitude
No. 1	21°12' 00" N.	89°06' 45" E.
No. 2	21°15' 00" N.	89°16' 00" E.
No. 3	21°29' 00" N.	89°36' 00" E.
No. 4	21°21' 00" N.	89°55' 00" E.
No. 5	21°11' 00" N.	90°33' 00" E.
No. 6	21°07' 30" N.	91°06' 00" E.
No. 7	21°10' 00" N.	91°56' 00" E.
No. 8	20°21' 45" N.	92°17' 30" E.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1974 (Act No. XXVI of 1974), the Government is pleased to declare that the Zone of the high seas extending to 200 nautical miles measured from the baselines shall be the economic zone of Bangladesh.

## 10. BARBADOS

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	U.K. Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation.
	Jan 79	Territorial Waters Act, 1977	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by US.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 79	Territorial Waters Act, 1977		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jan 79	Marine Boundaries and Jurisdiction Act, 1978	200nm	EEZ. Claimed all rights in and jurisdiction over: resources, structures or devices having economic purposes, scientific research, and any other economic activity.
VII. POLLUTION	Jan 79	Marine Boundaries and Jurisdiction Act	200nm	All jurisdiction for prevention and control claimed within EEZ.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

# 11. BELGIUM

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	May 58	Royal Decree	3nm	
	Jan 72			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	May 77	Royal Decree		Regulations concerning safety of navigation and preservation of the environment.
	Dec 79	Diplomatic Note	3nm	Breadth based upon customary international law.
	Nov 87	Royal Decree	12nm	
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 69	Laws on the Continental Shelf	Equi-distant lines	Shelf-locked.
	Oct 74	Royal Decree		Exploration and exploitation.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jul 71			Became party to 1958 Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas.
	Oct 78	Law on the Fishing Zone	Equi-distant lines	Exclusive fishing zone: licensing for EEC fishermen.
	Jan 79	Royal Decree	Same	
	Apr 79	Royal Decree on the Conservation of Fishery Reserve	Equi-distant lines	Fishing zone; will extend approximately 68 km from the coast.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed, with a declaration regretting the absence of equitable principles in the formulae for delimiting the territorial sea, and expressing its disagreement with the deep seabed mining provisions of the Convention, confirming its belief that provisions regarding the breadth of the territorial sea are reflective of customary international law and attaching "great importance to the conditions to which Articles 21 and 23 of the Convention subject the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea."

## 12. BELIZE

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	U.K. Territorial Waters Jurisdic- tion Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation.
	Sep 81			Assumed continuation of U.K. colonial legislation.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 50	British Honduras (Alteration of Boundaries) Order- in-Council	Not specified	Preserved high-seas status of superjacent waters.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Aug 83			Ratified.

### 13. BENIN

#### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 68	Decree No. 74	12nm	
	Apr 76	Decree No. 76-92	200nm	Claimed total sovereignty over waters, airspace, and resources. US does not recognize territorial sea claim in excess of 12nm.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 76	Decree No. 76-92		In estuaries, territorial sea measured from navigational obstacle located farthest offshore.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 68	Decree No 74	100nm	Claimed "all underground exploitation rights."
	Apr 76	Decree No. 76-92	200nm	Superseded Decree No. 74 by inference.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Mar 68	Decree No. 74	12nm	Fishing zone; claimed "all underwater exploitation rights."
	Apr 76	Decree No. 76-92	200nm	Fishing zone; foreign fishing prohibited without authorization.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Aug 83			Signed.

# 14. BRAZIL

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 40	Decree-Law No. 5798	3nm	
	Aug 54	Decree No. 35,844		Permission required for more than three warships of same flag in territorial sea and ports at one time. This requirement is not recognized by US.
	Nov 66	Decree-Law No. 44	6nm	
	Apr 69	Decree-Law No. 553	12nm	
	Mar 70	Decree-Law No. 1098	200nm	Enabling legislation for security regulations affecting warships and other public vessels. US does not recognize territorial sea claim in excess of 12nm.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 69	Decree-Law No. 553		Enabling legislation for straight baselines closing bays, creeks, other inlets.
	Mar 70	Decree-Law No. 1098		Enabled straight baseline system.
III. SECURITY ZONE				See Section I.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 41	Decree-Law No. 6743	None specified	
	Nov 50	Decree-Law No. 28,840	None specified	Continental shelf placed "under the exclusive jurisdiction and dominion of the Federal Union."



TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF (continued)	Jun 68	Decree-Law No. 62,837	200 meters or to depth exploitation	Defined in context of research.
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Oct 38	Decree-Law No. 794	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Nov 66	Decree-Law No. 44	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Mar 70	Decree-Law No. 1098	200nm	Territorial sea; enabling legislation for fishing zone.
	Apr 71	Decree-Law No. 68,459	200nm	Regulated foreign fishing in outer zone.
VII. POLLUTION	Nov 67	Decree-Law No. 44	12nm	
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 75	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Uruguay entered into force.
	Oct 83	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France (Fr. Guiana) entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration that the Convention does not authorize states to conduct military exercises in the EEZ of another state without consent; that the coastal state has exclusive rights to regulate the construction and use of installations and structures within the EEZ and on the continental shelf (presumably regardless of purpose) and that the prohibition of article 301 against the threat or use of force applies to maritime areas under the jurisdiction of the coastal state.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION (continued)	Dec 88			<p>Ratified, with a declaration that vessels beyond the limits of the territorial sea, but within the EEZ, could not be boarded, searched and seized if suspected of engaging in illicit narcotics traffic without authorization of the coastal state.</p> <p>US does not recognize these declarations.</p>

# 15. BRUNEI

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	U.K. Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation.
	Feb 83	Territorial Waters Enactment, 1982	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Feb 83	Territorial Waters Enactment, 1982		Appeared to enable establishment of straight baselines.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	1954	Royal Proclamation	None specified	Claimed continental shelf.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Feb 83	Fishery Limits Enactment, 1982	200nm or median line	Fishing zone; licensing required for foreign fishing.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed.

## 16. BULGARIA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 35	Decree Concerning Territorial Waters	6nm	Enabling legislation to regulate foreign warship passage.
	Oct 51	Decree No. 514 as amended by Decree No. 90 of 9 Nov 51	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. (Requirement deleted in 1987). Ports of Varna (Stalin) and Sozopol declared closed to foreign shipping.
	Aug 62			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (with reservations).
	Jul 87	National Legislation		In territorial sea and internal waters, foreign submarines shall be required to navigate on the surface.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 35	Decree		Established straight lines enclosing Varna (Stalin) and Bourgas Bays, claimed as internal waters.
	Oct 51	Decree No. 514		Same.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jul 87	National Legislation	24nm	Claimed to exercise "rights of control".
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 62	Decree Law No. 72	No limits specified	
	Aug 62			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V.	CONTINENTAL SHELF (continued)	Jul 87	National Legislation		Limits will be established by agreement between states with adjacent or opposite coasts on Black Sea on basis of international law.
VI.	FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Jan 87	Decree No. 77	12nm 200nm	Fishing zone. Exclusive economic zone. Claimed exclusive jurisdiction with respect to construction and use of artificial islands, installations and structures, marine scientific research and protection of the marine environment.
VII.	POLLUTION	Jul 87	National Legislation		Forbidden to pollute marine environment in the EEZ or to discharge, introduce or dump any other pollution in internal waters and territorial sea.
IX.	LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. Bulgarian Straight Baselines

Following are extracts from Decree No. 514 of 10 October 1951:

1. The territorial waters of the People's Republic of Bulgaria extend into the open sea to a distance of twelve miles from the water-line on the mainland and island coasts, from the furthestmost points of port installations and from the boundary of internal waters. A nautical mile is equal to 1,852 metres.
2. The sea between the coast and a straight line drawn, in the case of Stalin Bay, from Cape Saint Constantine to Cape Ilandzhik and, in the case of Burgas Bay, from Cape Emine to the Cape of Olives (Zeytin Burun), is deemed to be part of the internal waters of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

. . . . .

4. The line of demarcation between the territorial waters of the People's Republic and those of neighboring states is the geographic parallel extending from the point at which the land frontier meets the coast.

Following are extracts from National Legislation Act of 8 July 1987:

The internal waters of the People's Republic of Bulgaria include:

---

3. The waters of:
  - (a) Varna Bay between the coastline and the straight line linking the cape of St. Konstantin to the cape of Ilandjik;
  - (b) Burgas Bay between the coastline and the straight line linking the cape of Emine to the cape of Maslen Nos;
4. The waters between the coastline and the straight baseline linking the cape of Kaliakra to the cape of Tuzlata, the cape of Tuzlata to the cape of Ekrcne and the cape of Maslen Nos to the cape of Rohi.

# 17. BURMA

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 68	Decree	12nm	
	Apr 77	Territorial Sea and Maritime Law, Law No. 3	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by US.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 77	Law No. 3		Established straight baselines; range from 6.8nm to 223.3nm (in the Gulf of Martaban). US does not recognize this claim as valid.
	Apr 77	Law No. 3		Amendment to system; substituted West Canister Island for Cabusa Island.
III. SECURITY ZONE	Apr 77	Law No. 3	24nm	Jurisdiction claimed within contiguous zone; no specific restrictions. US does not recognize this claim as valid.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 77	Law No. 3	24nm	
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 77	Law No. 3	Edge of the continental margin or 200nm	Claimed same exclusive jurisdiction as in EEZ.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Apr 77	Law No. 3	200nm	EEZ: claimed authority to subject freedom of navigation and overflight to broad restrictions; claimed exclusive jurisdiction over artificial islands, structures, installations, and devices, and over scientific research.
VII. POLLUTION	Apr 77	Law No. 3	200nm and on the con- tinental shelf	
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 82	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Thailand entered into force.
	Dec 86	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with India on the delimitation of the Andaman Sea in the Coco Channel and in the Bay of Bengal.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

**b. Burmese Straight Baselines**

(1) **Legislation.** Following is the text of a decree of the Government of Burma issued 9 April 1977:

**Territorial Sea and Maritime Zone Law, 1977**

For the purpose of this Law, the low-water lines as marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by Burma shall be the baselines for



measuring the breadth of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone of Burma:

Provided that, where by geographic conditions prevailing on the coasts of Burma or of the economic requirements of the coastal regions straight baselines have been drawn between fixed points on the mainland, on islands or rocks, measurement shall be made from such baselines. The fixed points between which such straight baselines shall be drawn are indicated in detail in the following schedule:

#### SCHEDULE

##### 1. ARAKAN COAST

(a) Southern Point of OYSTER ISLAND	Lat 20° 11' 49" N Long 92° 32' 19" E
(b) BORONGA POINT	Lat 19° 48' 30" N Long 93° 01' 42" E
(c) SOUTH TERRIBLES	Lat 19° 22' 56" N Long 93° 16' 20" E
(d) Western Point of HENRY ROCKS	Lat 18° 51' 48" N Long 93° 26' 15" E
(e) Western Point of NERBUDDA ISLAND	Lat 18° 20' 50" N Long 93° 56' 25" E
(f) St. JOHN's or CHURCH ROCKS	Lat 17° 27' 30" N Long 94° 19' 46" E
(g) NORTH WEST GROUP	Lat 16° 55' 28" N Long 94° 12' 45" E
(h) KORONGE ISLAND	Lat 16° 31' 20" N Long 94° 14' 21" E
(i) SOUTH ROCK	Lat 16° 18' 55" N Long 94° 11' 20" E
(j) BLACK ROCK	Lat 16° 11' 50" N Long 94° 10' 50" E
(k) ALGUADA REEF (PATHEIN LIGHT)	Lat 15° 42' 13" N Long 94° 12' 06" E

##### 2. GULF OF MARTABAN

(a) ALGUADA REEF (PATHEIN LIGHT)	Lat 15° 42' 13" N Long 94° 12' 06" E
----------------------------------	---

(b) Western Point of LONG ISLAND

Lat 14° 24' 15" N  
Long 97° 46' 01" E

3. TENASSERIM COAST

(a) Western Point of LONG ISLAND

Lat 14° 24' 15" N  
Long 97° 46' 01" E

(b) NORTH ISLAND

Lat 14° 09' 00" N  
Long 97° 46' 54" E

(c) West CANISTER ISLAND*	Lat 12° 41' 30" N Long 97° 43' 40" E
(d) Northern Point of SAURIM ISLAND	Lat 12° 30' 30" N Long 97° 47' 42" E
(e) Western Point of H. PRINCEP ISLAND	Lat 12° 03' 03" N Long 97° 38' 00" E
(f) GREAT WESTERN TORRES	Lat 11° 47' 15" N Long 97° 26' 15" E
(g) North Western Point of NORTH TWIN	Lat 10° 38' 15" N Long 97° 41' 45" E
(h) Western Point of SOUTH TWIN	Lat 10° 28' 12" N Long 97° 40' 45" E
(i) WESTERN ROCKY ISLAND	Lat 9° 51' 24" N Long 97° 52' 18" E
(j) HAYCOCK ISLAND	Lat 9° 40' 45" N Long 97° 54' 30" E
(k) Western Point of MURRAY ISLAND	Lat 9° 35' 54" N Long 97° 58' 12" E

(2) Analysis. The following analysis of Burma's straight baseline system is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 14, "Straight Baselines: Burma," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 14 March 1970:

The straight baselines replace the low-water line of the coast with the exception of a narrow band in the north. This narrow band measures approximately 30 nautical miles in length and extends from the Pakistan boundary at the Naaf River to the point a) on Oyster Island. A brief analysis of the straight baselines, taken from large-scale nautical charts, follows:

---

\*Law No. 3 of 1977 substituted this point for the western point of Cabusa Island (12° 48' 00" N, 97° 50' 03" E).

Point	Length (nautical miles)	Comments
<u>Arakan Coast</u>		
a - b	36.0	Oyster Island is a small isolated island situated approximately 11.4 nautical miles from the mainland. The line a-b deviates from the general trend of the coast by c. 14°.
b - c	30.1	Borong point is situated at the southern end of Myengun Kyun (isl.). The entire coast from b-c is fringed with islands. Line b-c deviates from the coast at an angle of 12°.
c - d	32.1	The line c-d deviates at an angle of 18° to enclose the large island of Cheduba within the internal waters of Burma.
d - e	42.5	This segment, 8° from the general trend of the coast, terminates at the southern end of the heavily-fringed coastline.
e - f	57.0	The straight baseline averages 18-20 miles offshore. Few islands exist in the neighborhood of the segment although many are situated close to the shore. The line is approximately 12° from the general trend of the mainland.
f - g	33.0	Same general situation but approximately 12 nautical miles from the shore and at an angle of 4°.
g - h	24.5	Same general situation except approaching coast; angle is 15° between segment and general trend.
h - i	13.5	Same but straight baseline now within 3 nautical miles of coast and angle is 2°.
i - j	7.1	Shortest length of straight baseline on the Arakan coast. Straight baseline forms an angle of c. 10° to the general trend of the coast. The segment averages slightly less than 2 nautical miles from the coast.
j - k	29.0	The final point of the Arakan coast is situated on a reef, which has a lighthouse thereon, near the Irrawaddy delta -- 13.8 nautical miles from nearest land. Angle measures c. 12° to the general coastal trend.

Point	Length (nautical miles)	Comments
<u>Gulf of Martaban</u>		
a - b	222.3	Point a is identical with the point k of the Arakan straight baseline. The closing line a-b is the longest straight baseline encountered in the world. The first segment remains within 12° of the trend of the delta but the eastern two-thirds deviates at an angle of 60°. At one point on the straight baseline, the nearest land is 75 nautical miles away and the mouth of the Sittang is over 120 nautical miles distant.
<u>Tenasserim Coast</u>		
a - b	15.5	The straight baseline segment lies slightly over 12 nautical miles from the coast at an angle of 11° from its general direction. A large number of islands (+ 20) are situated close to the segment.
b - c*	80.8	In the north b-c averages nearly 20 nautical miles from the mainland at an angle of 13° from its general direction. The number of islands is not great until south of the Savoy River (13° 31' North).
c* - d	17.9	A very large number of islands fringe the coast for the remainder of its extent southward. For the most part, the straight baseline joins the outermost points. Three islets in this sector, however, are seaward of the straight baseline. The angle to the coast is c. 9°.
d - e	29.0	The angle increases to 19° as the straight baseline extends to include outer islands.
e - f	19.2	The angle is 38° to the general trend of the coast. Basepoint f is situated on a large island, over 75 miles from the mainland.
f - g	71.1	The number of islands in the vicinity of the straight baseline decreases markedly although many still fringe the coast. The angle of the straight baseline is 12° to the general coastal trend.

---

\*Law No. 3 of 1977 substituted West Canister Island for the western point of Cabusa Island.

Point	Length (nautical miles)	Comments
<u>Tenasserim Coast (continued)</u>		
g - h	10.1	Same but the angle is 9°.
h - i	38.1	The straight baseline draws nearer to the mainland (c. 38 n.m.) and to the fringing islands (c. 9 n.m.). The angle to the general trend of the coast is c. 15°.
i - j	10.8	Same but the angle decreases to c. 10°.
j - k	6.8	The shortest segment of the straight baseline terminates the limits with the southernmost Burmese island. Because the line is trending towards the shore the angle increases greatly, to nearly 40°.
Total	826.4 nautical miles	

The twenty-one straight baseline segments total 826.4 nautical miles, forming all but approximately 30 miles of the Burmese baseline. The average segment length is nearly 40 n.m. The maximum length is 222.3 n.m. which forms a closing line for the Gulf of Martaban. At no point does the straight baseline extend seaward of the continental shelf of Burma. None of the base points is situated on the mainland of Burma. The ratio of water-to-land enclosed within the baselines is estimated to exceed 50:1.

## 18. CAMBODIA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 64			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Sep 69	Declaration by the Royal Government	12nm	
	Jan 78	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Statement	12nm	
	Jul 82	Council of State Decree	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 72	Presidential Decree No. 439-72/PRK		Established non-specific straight baseline system.
	Jul 82	Council of State Decree		Baselines specified. US does not recognize straight baseline claims as valid.
	Jul 82	Agreement		Agreement with Vietnam on seaward limits of "historic waters"; lateral boundaries deferred.
III. SECURITY ZONE	Jul 82	Council of State Decree	24nm	
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 78	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Statement	24nm	Claimed to exercise "rights of control."
	Jul 82	Council of State Decree	24nm	Claimed control to oversee security and to prevent violations of customs, fiscal, health, and emigration and immigration laws. Reportedly, foreign military vessels must secure permission to enter zone. US does not recognize this requirement.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 60			Became party to the 1958 Continental Shelf Convention.
	Sep 69	Declaration by the Royal Government	No limits specified	Claimed exclusive jurisdiction and direct control of seabed and subsoil.
	Jul 72	Presidential Decree No. 439-72/PRK		Unilaterally purported to delimit continental shelf lateral boundaries.
	Jan 78	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Statement	"natural prolongation"	
	Jul 82	Council of State Decree	200nm	Claimed exclusive jurisdiction similar to that in EEZ. "All activities" by foreigners "for whatever end" are regulated.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jan 78	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Statement	200nm	EEZ.
	Jul 82	Council of State Decree	200nm	EEZ: Claimed exclusive jurisdiction over artificial islands, installations, devices and over scientific research, which must be conducted pursuant to regulations and authorization.
VII. POLLUTION	Jul 82	Council of State Decree	200nm	
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 07	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Thailand (Siam) entered into force.
	Jul 82	Agreement		Historic waters boundary agreement with Vietnam signed.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Jul 83			Signed.



b. Cambodian Maritime Claims Including Straight Baselines

Following is the full text of the Decree of the Council of State of Kampuchea (Cambodia), signed by the Chairman of the Council of State on 13 July 1982:

The chairman of the Council of State, considering that the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] has full sovereignty and inviolable rights over its territorial waters and its continental shelf; Considering that the PRK must watch over its sovereignty, security and national defense toward the sea and ensure the best exploitation of natural resources in its territorial waters and continental shelf in order to serve the national defense and reconstruction efforts and the improvement of the people's living standards; Considering the Constitution of the PRK; And the Council of Ministers having been informed; Has decreed the following:

Article 1

The full and entire sovereignty of the PRK extends beyond its territorial and internal waters to a maritime zone adjacent to its coasts and its internal waters, designed by the name of the territorial waters of the PRK.

This sovereignty also extends to the airspace above the territorial waters of the PRK as well as to the seabed and subsoil of these waters.

Article 2

The width of the territorial waters of the PRK is 12 nautical miles (1 nautical mile equaling 1,852 meters) measured from straight baselines, linking the points of the coast and the furthest points of Kampuchea's furthest islands; these baselines are traced along the low-water mark.

These straight baselines are concretely defined in Annex I of this decree.

The internal waters of the PRK are the waters located between the baseline of the territorial waters and the coasts of Kampuchea.

Article 3

The outer limit of the territorial waters of the PRK is a line each point of which is at a distance equal to the width of the territorial waters from the closest point of the baseline.

In the maritime zone between Kach Kut Island and the terminus of the land border between Kampuchea and Thailand, the limit of the territorial water of the PRK follows the dividing line of the maritime waters determined by the historic border stipulated in the Franco-Siamese treaty of 23 March 1907.

Article 4

The contiguous zone of the PRK is a maritime zone located beyond and adjacent to its territorial waters, with a width of 12 nautical miles measured from the outer limit of the territorial waters of the PRK.

In its contiguous zone, the PRK exercises necessary control in order to oversee its security and to prevent and check violations of its customs, fiscal, health and emigration and immigration laws.

#### Article 5

The exclusive economic zone of the PRK is a maritime zone located beyond its territorial waters and adjacent to the latter. This zone extends to 200 nautical miles measured from the baseline used to measure the width of the territorial waters of the PRK.

The PRK has sovereign rights over the exploration and exploitation and the preservation and management of all organic or inorganic natural resources of the seabed, of its subsoil and of the waters above it and over other activities leading to the exploration and exploitation of its exclusive economic zone.

In its exclusive economic zone, the PRK has exclusive jurisdiction regarding the setting up and use of installations, devices and artificial islands and marine research; and has jurisdiction over the preservation of the marine environment and the control of pollution.

Without prior authorization or agreement by the PRK, foreign ships are forbidden to fish or exploit any natural resources in any form, or to undertake scientific research in the exclusive economic zone of the PRK. When they have obtained prior authorization or agreement, they must conform with the laws and regulations of the PRK concerning fishing, the exploitation of other natural resources and scientific research, and with other regulations relating to them decreed by the PRK, and must strictly carry out all obligations provided in the licenses or the contracts.

#### Article 6

The continental shelf of the PRK comprises the seabed and the subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the territorial waters throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baseline used to measure the width of the territorial waters of the PRK.

The PRK exercises sovereign rights over its continental shelf for the purposes of exploration, exploitation, preservation and management of its natural resources comprising mineral resources and other inorganic resources belonging to sedentary species living on the continental shelf.

The PRK has the exclusive right to regulate the setting up and use of installations, devices and artificial islands or drilling on its continental shelf for the purpose of exploration, exploitation or any other purpose.

All activities carried out by foreigners on the continental shelf of Kampuchea, for whatever end, must be the object of an authorization or an agreement by the PRK Government and conform with the laws and regulations of the PRK.

#### Article 7

The PRK will settle, by means of negotiations with interested states, all problems concerning the maritime zones and continental shelf in a fair and logical manner on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

#### Article 8

The PRK will negotiate and agree with the SRV on the maritime border in the historic waters zone of the two countries fixed in the agreement on the historic waters of the two countries signed on 7 July 1982 in line with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the two states signed on 18 February 1979.

#### Article 9

All provisions contrary to this decree are purely and simply abrogated.

#### Article 10

The minister of national defense, the minister of interior and the ministers concerned are charged, each in his proper field, with the implementation of this decree.

#### Annex 1

The Baseline Retained for the Limitation of the Territorial Waters of the PRK

The baseline retained for the limitation of the territorial waters of the PRK is made up of segments of a line passing successively through the following points, the coordinates of which are expressed in degrees, minutes and tenths of a minute, the longitude being counted from the meridian of Greenwich.

Number	Geographical Place	Latitude (North)	Longitude (East)
1	Border point on low-water mark between Thailand and the PRK according to treaty of 23 March 1907	11° 38.8'	102° 54.3'
2	Kack Kusrovie	11° 06.8'	102° 47.3'
3	Kack Voar	10° 14.0'	102° 52.5'
4	Poulo Wai	09° 55.5'	102° 53.2'
5	Point 0 out at sea on the southwest limit of the historic waters of the PRK	According to the agreement of 7 July 1982*	

\*This point was to be defined through later negotiations between Vietnam and Cambodia but has not been specified to date.

## 19. CAMEROON

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 62	Decree 62-DF-216	6nm	
	Nov 67	Law No. 67/LF/25	18nm	
	Dec 74	Law No. 74/16	50nm	US does not recognize territorial sea claims in excess of 12nm.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 62	Decree 62-DF-216		Straight baselines closing bays, gulfs, roadsteads defined.
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC	Dec 74	Law No. 74/16		Enabling legislation for exclusive fishing within a "contiguous zone" to be delimited by decree.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Nov 85			Ratified.

### b. Cameroonian Straight Baselines

The following are excerpts from Decree No. 62-DF-216 of 25 June 1962:

#### THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

By virtue of Ordinance No. 62-OF-30 of the 31st of March 1962 establishing a Code of the Cameroon Merchant Service and particularly article 5 thereof,

#### DECREES:

Article 1 -- Within the Cameroon Gulfs, Bays, Roadsteads, the lines from which the six\* nautical miles forming, in implementation of article 5 of the Code of the Merchant Service, the limits of the territorial waters shall be defined from North to South as follows.

\*Subsequent legislation extended Cameroon's territorial sea claim to 50 nm.

1. The roadstead formed by the mouth of the Rio Del Rey. A line drawn from Cape Bakasi to Betika point.
2. Bidundi Bay. A line drawn from Mandale point to Cape Debundscha.
3. Amba Bay. A line drawn from Cape Limboh to the South point of Amba Isle and afterwards from this point to Cape Nachtigal.
4. Navire De Guerre Bay. A line drawn from Cape Nachtigal to Cape Bimbia.
5. The roadstead formed by the mouth of the River Bimbia. A line drawn from Cape Bimbia to the point of intersection of the coast with the international meridian  $9^{\circ} 21' 40''$  East.
6. The roadstead formed by the mouth of the River Wouri. A line drawn from the point defined above to Suellaba point.

## 20. CANADA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I.	TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 64	Territorial Sea and Fishery Zones Act.	3nm	13 Elizabeth II Chap. 22
		Dec 70	Statutes of Canada, 1969-70, Chap. 68.	12nm	
II.	ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	1763	Royal Proclamation		Established closing lines for St. Lawrence River.
		Jul 06	Amendment to Fisheries Act		Claimed Hudson Bay as historic waters.
		1938	Sec. 2, Custom Act, Chap. 42, RSC		Redefined St. Lawrence River closing lines: Cape Rosiere to west end of Anticosti Island to mouth of St. Johns River.
		Jul 64	Territorial Sea and Fishery Zones Act		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
		Oct 67	Order-in-Council 1967-2025		Established straight baselines (Areas 1, 2, and 3) (Labrador & Newfoundland).
		May 69	Order-in-Council P.C. 1969-1109		Established straight baselines (Areas 4,5, and 6) (Nova Scotia, Vancouver Is., Queen Charlotte Islands).
		Feb 71	Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-366		Established fisheries closing lines for Fundy, St. Lawrence, and Queen Charlotte regions.
		May 72	Order-in-Council P.C. 1972-966		Revisions to straight baselines: Areas 1 through 6.

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
II.	ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS (continued)	Sep 85	Order-in-Council P.C. 1985-2739		Established straight baselines around Canadian Arctic Islands. US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims.
IV.	CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1952	Customs Act	9nm	
V.	CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 69	Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act (as amended)	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
		Feb 70			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
VI.	FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jul 64	Territorial Sea and Fishery Zones Act	12nm	
		Dec 70	Amended Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act		Authority given to Governor in Council to prescribe the fishery zones.
		Feb 71	Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-366: Fishing Zones of Canada Order (Zones 1, 2, and 3)		Certain fishing zones prescribed with closing lines for Bay of Fundy, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Queen Charlotte Sound, Dixon Entrance, Hecate Strait.
		Jan 77	Order-in-Council P.C. 1977-1 Amendment to Fishing Zones of Canada (Zones 4 and 5)	200nm	Applied to Atlantic and Pacific coasts.
		Mar 77	Order-in-Council	200nm	Extended fishery zone in Arctic region.
		Sep 78	Order-in-Council Amendment to Fishing Zones of Canada		Extended fishery claim in Atlantic (Gulf of Maine area).

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. POLLUTION	Jun 70	Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act	100nm	Applied to Arctic region north of 60°N.
	Mar 71	Amended Shipping Act		Extended pollution control to all Canadian waters.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 72	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) entered into force.
	Mar 74	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Denmark (Greenland) entered into force.
	Oct 84	ICJ Judgment		Maritime boundary with United States (Gulf of Maine area) delimited by ICJ Chamber.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

#### b. Canadian Straight Baselines

The extensive Canadian system of straight baselines is provided in the following paragraphs. The latest coordinates for the system, excluding the Arctic region, were decreed by Order-in-Council P.C. 1972-966 of May 1972 and are listed by region in the following order: Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Labrador, Vancouver Island, and Queen Charlotte Islands. Finally, the entire text of recent legislation covering the straight baselines claims in the Canadian Arctic area is provided, followed by a map showing the general course of the Arctic baselines.

##### (1) Nova Scotia

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
1	44°14'12"N.	66°23'48"W.	Whipple Point, Brier Island
2	44°14'31"N.	66°23'24"W.	SW. side of Gull Rock
3	44°04'40"N.	66°12'42"W.	Islet south of Cape St. Mary
4	43°51'03"N.	66°10'17"W.	SW. extremity of Chewoggin Point



NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
5	43°47'58"N.	66°10'18"W.	NW. side of Cape Fourchu
6	43°38'10"N.	66°09'00"W.	NW. side Gannet Rock
7	43°37'52"N.	66°08'55"W.	Unnamed islet south of Gannet Rock
8	43°24'13"N.	66°02'28"W.	SW. extremity of Devils Limb
9	43°23'34"N.	66°01'16"W.	SW. extremity of Seal Island
10	43°23'19"N.	66°00'22"W.	South extremity of Seal Island
11	43°23'18"N.	65°37'10"W.	Cape Sable
12	43°27'53"N.	65°22'48"W.	South extreme Salvage Group
13	43°40'28"N.	65°02'05"W.	Potter Ledge
14	43°48'29"N.	64°47'22"W.	Little Hope Island
15	43°59'20"N.	64°39'40"W	Western Head
16	44°10'28"N.	64°19'32"W.	Black Rock
17	44°18'40"N	64°10'02"W.	East extreme Cross Island
18	44°26'16"N.	63°46'04"W.	Betty Island
19	44°25'52"N.	63°38'57"W.	Pennant Point
20	44°25'50"N.	63°34'09"W.	Shag Rock
21	44°26'54"N.	63°32'10"W.	Black Rock
22	44°37'03"N.	63°16'52"W.	Shut-In Island
23	44°39'33"N.	62°59'44"W.	Old Man
24	44°39'26"N.	62°51'58"W.	Transport Ledges
25	44°49'25"N.	62°20'13"W.	Beaver Island
26	44°52'10"N.	62°09'22"W.	Bowen Ledge
27	44°54'34"N.	62°01'47"W.	Gull Ledge
28	45°03'10"N.	61°59'19"W.	Pollux Rock
29	45°06'00"N	61°32'24"W.	Country Island
30	45°10'10"N.	61°21'16"W.	Shag Rock

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
31	45°11'58"N.	61°06'31"W.	Millstone Island
32	45°14'32"N.	60°59'08"W.	White Point Ledges
33	45°14'39"N.	60°58'51"W.	White Point Ledges
34	45°34'13"N.	60°40'41"W.	Michand Point
35	45°34'28"N.	60°38'55"W.	Basque Islands
36	45°37'12"N.	60°29'26"W.	St. Esprit Island
37	45°38'36"N.	60°25'25"W.	West Head
38	45°42'58"N.	60°13'48"W.	Fourchu Head
39	45°45'55"N.	60°06'38"W.	SE. side Guyon Island
40	45°46'06"N.	60°06'15"W.	Rock east of Guyon Island
41	45°48'14"N.	60°03'42"W.	Black Rocks
42	45°52'23"N.	59°59'40"W.	White Point
43	45°56'16"N.	59°47'23"W.	Portnova Islands
44	45°59'33"N.	59°42'01"W.	Howe Point, Scatarie Island
45	46°02'14"N.	59°39'42"W.	Cormoraniiere Rocks
46	46°10'51"N.	59°46'12"W.	Flint Island
47	46°14'58"N.	60°02'36"W.	David Head
48	46°15'11"N.	60°03'36"W.	Coast west of David Head
49	46°16'04"N.	60°07'36"W.	Low Point
50	46°37'39"N.	60°21'01"W.	Cape Smoky
51	46°41'12"N.	60°19'48"W.	East Rocks
52	46°50'54"N.	60°18'09"W.	Capae Egmont
53	47°01'46"N.	60°23'25"W.	Money Point

Off-lying Island

The baseline around Sable Island follows the low water contour.

(2) Newfoundland

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
1	47°37'15"N.	59°18'20"W.	Cape Bay
2	47°35'20"N.	59°14'54"W.	Shag Island
3	47°33'48"N.	59°11'35"W.	Duck Island
4	47°33'28"N.	59°10'28"W.	Yankee Rock
5	47°33'55"N.	58°59'40"W.	S.E. Rock
6	47°35'32"N.	58°43'15"W.	S.W. Shag Rock
7	47°35'52"N.	58°41'35"W.	Black Rock
8	47°37'48"N.	58°22'25"W.	Rock south of Ireland Island
9	47°38'25"N.	58°13'30"W.	Offer Island
10	47°33'20"N.	57°39'55"W.	Rock s.w. side Miffel Island
11	47°30'05"N.	57°26'50"W.	South Turr Islet
12	47°22'36"N.	56°59'38"W.	South Colombier Island
13	47°22'30"N.	56°58'58"W.	Lord Island
14	47°31'50"N.	56°48'05"W.	Distress Rock
15	47°36'40"N.	56°30'15"W.	Black Point
16	47°28'50"N.	56°13'40"W.	Southwestern Wolf Rock
17	47°11'08"N.	56°03'51"W.	Little Plate Island
18	46°59'34"N.	55°58'40"W.	Dantzic Point
19	46°42'43"N.	56°05'38"W.	N.W. side Green Island
20	46°51'37"N.	56°05'57"W.	S.W. Little Green Island
21	46°51'20"N.	56°05'29"W.	Enfant Perdu
22	46°50'21"N.	55°49'30"W.	Lamaline Shag Rock
23	46°50'17"N.	55°44'51"W.	Shag Rock
24	46°51'21"N.	55°37'25"W.	Offer Island

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
25	46°52'16"N.	55°23'04"W.	Islet off Ferryland Head
26	46°49'14"N.	54°11'54"W.	Cape St. Marys
27	46°46'34"N.	53°06'13"W.	S.W. Bull and Cow
28	46°36'50"N.	53°35'12"W.	Shoal Point
29	46°36'42"N.	53°33'30"W.	Cape Freels
30	46°37'29"N.	53°09'48"W.	Mistaken Point
31	46°38'29"N.	53°06'08"W.	Cripple Rock Point
32	46°38'36"N.	53°05'51"W.	Big John's Point
33	46°38'45"N.	53°05'32"W.	Unnamed peninsula
34	46°39'30"N.	53°04'18"W.	Cape Race
35	46°47'16"N.	52°56'52"W.	Cape Ballard
36	46°52'39"N.	52°54'00"W.	Renewse Rocks
37	46°56'27"N.	52°53'33"W.	Bear Cove Point
38	47°00'57"N.	52°51'13"W.	Hare's Ears
39	47°03'47"N.	52°51'08"W.	Cape Broyle
40	47°10'57"N.	52°48'32"W.	Great Island
41	47°14'10"N.	52°46'45"W.	Green Island
42	47°18'34"N.	52°44'51"W.	Bull Head
43	47°26'11"N.	52°39'31"W.	Motion Rocks
44	47°29'04"N.	52°38'03"W.	North Head
45	47°31'25"N.	52°37'13"W.	Cape Spear
46	47°38'50"N.	52°39'38"W.	Redcliff Head
47	47°39'57"N.	52°40'08"W.	Tobray Point
48	47°43'20"N.	52°42'01"W.	Red Head
49	47°45'22"N.	52°42'43"W.	Black Head North - thence along L.W. line to:
50	47°45'29"N.	52°42'51"W.	Black Head North

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
51	47°48'17"N.	52°46'19"W.	Islet N.E. of Pigeon Island
52	47°48'34"N.	52°47'12"W.	Cape St. Francis
53	48°06'57"N.	52°47'34"W.	Baccalieu Island S.E. side
54	48°08'40"N.	52°47'27"W.	Baccalieu Island, Rock off N.E. side
55	48°09'32"N.	52°47'50"W.	Baccalieu Island - north extremity
56	48°32'49"N.	53°00'13"W.	North Head
57	48°35'56"N.	52°59'48"W.	Flowers Point
58	48°35'59"N.	52°59'48"W.	Flowers Point
59	48°37'30"N.	53°00'34"W.	South Bird Island
60	48°38'07"N.	53°00'54"W.	North Bird Island
61	48°39'29"N.	53°01'48"W.	Islet close-off Cape L'Argent
62	48°42'47"N.	53°05'32"W.	Gull Island
63	49°10'23"N.	53°21'30"W.	Eastern Cabot Island
64	49°15'26"N.	53°25'46"W.	Gull Island
65	49°19'55"N.	53°35'19"W.	Outer Cat Island
66	49°35'42"N.	53°45'42"W.	Offer Wadham Island
67	49°47'30"N.	53°59'04"W.	S.E. Barrack Island
68	49°49'52"N.	54°04'49"W.	Bishops Island
69	49°50'11"N.	54°08'45"W.	N.E. Turr Islet
70	50°00'01"N.	55°21'15"W.	Gull Island
71	50°11'53"N.	55°41'15"W.	Eastern St. Barbe Island
72	50°47'14"N.	55°27'15"W.	Bell Island
73	50°48'50"N.	55°26'50"W.	N.E. Rock
74	50°59'20"N.	55°31'14"W.	N.E. Sister Islet
75	51°10'33"N.	55°40'38"W.	Fichot Island

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
76	51°22'19"N.	55°29'49"W.	Crow Head
77	51°34'52"N.	55°21'00"W.	Eastern White Island

The baseline around Funk Island follows the low water contour.

(3) Labrador

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
1	52°15'30"N.	55°32'58"W.	Double Island
2	52°26'37"N.	55°37'40"W.	Spear Point
3	52°40'20"N.	55°44'43"W.	Eastern Twin Island
4	52°54'37"N.	55°47'26"W.	Cooper Island
5	52°58'55"N.	55°44'34"W.	Eddystone Island
6	53°12'23"N.	55°41'19"W.	S.E. Raven
7	53°25'58"N.	55°36'22"W.	Islet east of Roundhill Island
8	53°43'06"N.	55°55'10"W.	North Wolf Rock
9	54°00'00"N.	56°32'12"W.	Outer Gannet Island
10	54°14'58"N.	56°48'22"W.	Southeast Rock
11	54°27'06"N.	56°51'08"W.	East Rock
12	54°44'08"N.	57°20'28"W.	Quaker Hat
13	54°55'35"N.	57°54'35"W.	Cape Harrison
14	55°00'55"N.	58°11'30"W.	Ragged Islands
15	55°12'20"N.	58°44'05"W.	Kidlialuit Island (Ironbound Is.)
16	55°18'40"N.	59°19'20"W.	Turnavik Island
17	55°26'08"N.	59°30'32"W.	Islet N.E. of White Bear Island
18	55°51'55"N.	59°54'30"W.	Nanuktok Island

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
19	56°14'22"N.	60°27'29"W.	N.E. Kidlit Island
20	56°22'02"N.	60°30'13"W.	Eastern Flat Rock
21	56°30'08"N.	60°37'27"W.	S.E. Hen and Chicken Island
22	56°48'20"N.	60°47'24"W.	Sentinel Rock
23	56°53'58"N.	60°59'02"W.	Northern Trio Island
24	57°02'28"N.	61°08'27"W.	Orphan Island
25	57°12'26"N.	61°18'40"W.	Barnes Island
26	57°16'24"N.	61°18'07"W.	Unnamed island 5 miles east of Kikiktaksoak Island
27	57°34'27"N.	61°18'37"W.	Stirrup Island
28	57°55'15"N.	61°39'49"W.	White Bear Island
29	58°13'43"N.	62°06'56"W.	Islet north of Watchman Island
30	58°30'06"N.	62°34'32"W.	Bluebell Island
31	58°33'03"N.	62°38'08"W.	Big Island
32	58°49'02"N.	62°54'38"W.	Reichel Head
33	59°02'40"N.	63°07'43"W.	Gulch Cape
34	59°21'47"N.	63°25'04"W.	Island 3 miles eastward of Big White Bearskin Island
35	59°37'22"N.	63°29'10"W.	Unnamed islet
36	59°50'54"N.	63°46'00"W.	Unnamed islet, Galvano Group
37	59°54'35"N.	63°47'58"W.	Unnamed islet, Galvano Group
38	59°59'32"N.	63°52'25"W.	N.E. Galvano Island
39	60°05'04"N.	63°57'30"W.	Unnamed islet
40	60°15'41"N.	64°12'54"W.	N.E. Casper Island
41	60°19'43"N.	64°17'45"W.	Argo Island
42	60°19'20"N.	64°25'47"W.	Cabot Island

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
43	60°34'29"N.	64°31'27"W.	N.E. Knight Island
44	60°42'07"N.	64°34'57"W.	Lacy Island

The baseline around Bulldog Island follows the low water mark.

(4) Vancouver Island

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
1	48°35'37"N.	124°43'09"W.	Bonilla Point
2	48°43'15"N.	125°05'52"W.	Pachena Point
3	48°52'30"N.	125°28'40"W.	Mara Rock
4	48°58'35"N.	125°38'43"W.	Rock S.W. of Florencia Islet
5	49°04'12"N.	125°51'52"W.	Western Gowlland Rock
6	49°10'06"N.	126°05'23"W.	Cleland Island
7	49°22'35"N.	126°33'02"W.	Estevan Point
8	49°24'10"N.	126°35'08"W.	Rock west of Homeis Cove
9	49°36'56"N.	126°49'57"W.	Bajo Point
10	49°40'32"N.	126°54'30"W.	Shoreline N.W. of Skunae Bay
11	49°43'52"N.	126°58'02"W.	Rock S.E. from Ferrer Point
12	49°51'52"N.	127°09'26"W.	Tatchu Point
13	49°57'19"N.	127°20'13"W.	Island south of Thornton Island
14	50°00'23"N.	127°30'49"W.	Rock west of Lookout Island
15	50°04'32"N.	127°48'47"W.	Clerke Point
16	50°05'30"N.	127°52'37"W.	Unnamed rock
17	50°06'32"N.	127°56'16"W.	Solander Island
18	50°06'39"N.	127°56'28"W.	Solander Island



NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
19	50°06'52"N.	127°59'34"W.	Islet N.W. of Solander Island
20	50°20'07"N.	127°59'33"W.	Islet south of Kwakiuti Point
21	50°32'16"N.	128°13'14"W.	Topknot Point
22	50°37'03"N.	128°19'14"W.	Unnamed islet
23	50°39'40"N.	128°22'00"W.	Western Winifred Island
24	50°47'02"N.	128°46'04"W.	Rock S.E. of Beresford Island
25	50°49'02"N.	128°56'22"W.	Unnamed islet
26	50°51'09"N.	129°05'24"W.	Triangle Island

(5) Queen Charlotte Islands

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
1	54°14'45"N.	133°05'02"W.	Rock S.W. from Thrumb Islet
2	54°09'50"N.	133°07'38"W.	Carew Rock
3	53°56'17"N.	133°12'02"W.	Frederick Island
4	53°46'24"N.	133°07'23"W.	Tian Rock
5	53°32'51"N.	133°01'05"W.	Rock N.W. from Hippa Island
6	53°18'54"N.	132°47'35"W.	Kindakun Rock
7	53°24'10"N.	132°43'26"W.	Hunter Point
8	53°11'45"N.	132°40'12"W.	Marble Rock
9	53°05'11"N.	132°34'50"W.	Islet S.W. from Buck Point
10	53°02'48"N.	132°32'05"W.	Kitgoro Point
11	52°55'38"N.	132°22'00"W.	Islet west from Cape Henry
12	52°53'41"N.	132°19'33"W.	Bottle Point
13	52°48'01"N.	132°14'00"W.	Chads Point
14	52°44'50"N.	132°08'32"W.	Northern entrance to Tasu Sound
15	52°41'36"N.	132°03'37"W.	Point west of Mt. De la Touche

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
16	52°34'41"N.	131°53'35"W.	Coast south of Murray Cove
17	52°30'40"N.	131°46'56"W.	Coast south of Mike Inlet
18	52°20'25"N.	131°34'37"W.	Northwest side of Wells Cove
19	52°19'34"N.	131°33'32"W.	South entrance to Wells Cove
20	52°12'56"N.	131°25'22"W.	Islet S.E. of McLean Fraser Point
21	52°04'53"N.	131°13'46"W.	Islet S.W. from Anthony Island
22	51°58'16"N.	131°04'41"W.	Rock S.E. from Barber Point
23	51°55'21"N.	131°00'14"W.	Rock S.E. from Cape St. James
24	51°54'40"N.	130°59'03"W.	Rock west of Kerouard Islands
25	51°54'22"N.	130°58'10"W.	Rock S.E. of Kerouard Islands

#### (6) Canadian Arctic

Following is the full text of the Territorial Sea Geographical Coordinates (Area 7) Order, P.C. 1985-2739, of 10 September 1985. The map provided at the end of the Order is extracted from Geographic Notes, Issue 2, published by the Geographer, Department of State, 31 January 1986.

Whereas Canada has long maintained and exercised sovereignty over the waters of the Canadian Arctic archipelago.

Therefore, Her Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, pursuant to subsection 5(1)\* of the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act, is pleased hereby to make the annexed order respecting geographical coordinates of points from which baselines may be determined, effective January 1, 1986.

#### ORDER RESPECTING GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF POINTS FROM WHICH BASELINES MAY BE DETERMINED

##### Short Title

1. This Order may be cited as the Territorial Sea Geographical Coordinates (Area 7) Order.

---

\*R.S.C. 1970, c.45 (1st Supp.), s.3

## Interpretation

### 2. In this Order.

"Act" means the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act; (Loi)

"Area 7" means the Canadian Arctic Islands and Mainland and includes all islands and low-tide elevations adjacent to the Area; (region 7)

"C.H.S. Chart" means Canadian Hydrographic Service Chart; (carte S.H.C.)

## General

3. (1) The lists of geographical coordinates of points set out in Schedules I, II and III are hereby issued as lists of geographical coordinates of points from which baselines may be determined pursuant to the Act in respect of Area 7.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the geographical coordinates of points set out in columns II and III of an item of the schedules are those determined from the chart and edition set out in column IV of that item.

4. (1) In respect of the portion of Area 7 for which the geographical coordinates of points are listed in Schedule I, the baselines are straight lines joining the points so listed.

(2) In respect of the portion of Area 7 for which the geographical coordinates of points are listed in Schedule II, the baseline is the low-water line along the coast joining the points so listed.

(3) In respect of the portion of Area 7 for which the geographical coordinates of points are listed in Schedule III, the baselines are the low-water lines of the islands and of the low-tide elevations.

## SCHEDULE I

(Subsection 4(1))

### AREA 7

#### CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND

Item	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	C.H.S. Chart and Edition
1	*Nunaluk Spit	69°36'54"N.	139°54'10"W.	7601(1979)
2	*Herschel Island	69°38'30"N.	139°07'24"W.	7601(1979)
3	*Collinson Head	69°34'40"N.	138°50'25"W.	7601(1979)
4	Kay Point	69°17'54"N.	138°23'20"W.	7602(1981)
5	Pitt Island	69°10'55"N.	136°16'00"W.	7602(1981)

\*See Schedule II.

Item	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	C.H.S. Chart and Edition
6	Garry Island	69°29'55"N.	135°49'03"W.	7602(1981)
7	*Pelly Island	69°35'18"N.	135°35'30"W.	7602(1981)
8	*Pelly Island	69°38'22"N.	135°29'00"W.	7602(1981)
9	Hooper Island	69°41'45"N.	134°55'15"W.	7604(1984)
10	*Pullen Island	69°47'08"N.	134°23'18"W.	7604(1984)
11	*Pullen Island	69°46'45"N.	134°16'18"W.	7604(1984)
12	Hendrickson Island	69°32'25"N.	133°31'50"W.	7604(1984)
13	*Tuft Point	69°44'15"N.	132°32'15"W.	7604(1984)
14	*Warren Point	69°45'50"N.	132°17'24"W.	7604(1984)
15	Atkinson Point	69°57'10"N.	131°26'15"W.	7605(1984)
16	Relief Islet	70°10'20"N.	130°46'40"W.	7605(1984)
17	Cape Dalhousie	70°16'12"N.	129°45'36"W.	7605(1984)
18	Observation Point	70°38'15"N.	128°16'06"W.	7606(1984)
19	*Cape Kellet	71°59'10"N.	126°01'00"W.	7081(1971)
20	*Meek Point	72°52'20"N.	126°07'00"W.	7832(1971)
21	*Liot Point	73°06'03"N.	124°52'20"W.	7832(1971)
22	*Unnamed Point	73°29'00"N.	124°18'40"W.	7832(1971)
23	Bernard Island	73°34'45"N.	124°20'30"W.	7832(1971)
24	*Norway Island	73°41'50"N.	124°41'00"W.	7832(1971)
25	*Norway Island	73°42'50"N.	124°43'00"W.	7832(1971)
26	Robilliard Island	73°55'30"N.	124°32'00"W.	7832(1971)
27	Phillips Island	74°05'05"N.	124°35'40"W.	7832(1971)
28	Gore Islands	74°17'45"N.	125°04'00"W.	7832(1971)
29	Gore Islands	74°18'45"N.	125°01'30"W.	7832(1971)
30	Cape Prince Alfred	74°20'30"N.	124°46'00"W.	7832(1971)
31	Perseverance Point	75°54'10"N.	122°40'20"W.	7832(1971)
32	Unnamed Island	76°00'20"N.	123°01'00"W.	7952(1972)
33	Unnamed Island	76°01'24"N.	123°03'30"W.	7952(1972)
34	Unnamed Island	76°03'00"N.	123°05'00"W.	7952(1972)
35	Unnamed Island	76°12'20"N.	122°59'00"W.	7952(1972)
36	Lands End	76°21'24"N.	122°58'00"W.	7952(1972)
37	Unnamed Island	76°27'05"N.	122°09'00"W.	7952(1972)
38	Tullett Point	76°44'36"N.	121°12'00"W.	7952(1972)
39	Unnamed Island	77°16'00"N.	119°23'00"W.	7952(1972)
40	Cape Andreason	77°19'30"N.	119°10'00"W.	7952(1972)
41	Unnamed Island	77°22'30"N.	118°47'00"W.	7952(1972)
42	Unnamed Island	77°24'30"N.	118°12'00"W.	7952(1972)
43	Satellite Bay	77°31'15"N.	117°16'00"W.	7952(1972)
44	Cape Leopold			
	M'Clintock	77°32'36"N.	116°54'00"W.	7952(1972)
45	Ballantyne Strait	77°35'50"N.	116°34'00"W.	7952(1972)
46	Polynia Islands	77°38'55"N.	116°08'00"W.	7952(1972)
47	Polynia Islands	77°45'55"N.	115°54'00"W.	7952(1972)
48	Polynia Islands	77°48'50"N.	115°47'00"W.	7952(1972)
49	Brock Island	77°54'00"N.	115°26'00"W.	7952(1972)
50	Brock Island	78°05'20"N.	115°02'30"W.	7952(1972)
51	Wilkins Strait	78°20'25"N.	114°12'00"W.	7952(1972)
52	Borden Island	78°27'50"N.	113°07'00"W.	7953(1972)

\*See Schedule II.

Item	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	C.H.S. Chart and Edition
53	Borden Island	78°34'40"N.	112°30'00"W.	7953(1972)
54	Borden Island	78°37'18"N.	112°12'50"W.	7953(1972)
55	Borden Island	78°48'00"N.	110°46'00"W.	7953(1972)
56	Isachsen Peninsula	79°22'45"N.	105°32'00"W.	7953(1972)
57	Meighen Island	80°08'53"N.	99°46'00"W.	7953(1972)
58	Periev Island	80°11'12"N.	99°18'00"W.	7953(1972)
59	Cape Northwest	80°21'36"N.	96°34'00"W.	7953(1972)
60	Rum Islands	80°32'10"N.	96°15'00"W.	7953(1972)
61	Biarnason Island	80°40'15"N.	96°07'00"W.	7953(1972)
62	Axel Heiberg Island	81°00'15"N.	95°14'00"W.	7953(1972)
63	Cape Thomas Hubbard	81°20'12"N.	94°18'00"W.	7953(1972)
64	Kiebolte Peninsula	81°43'50"N.	91°42'00"W.	7954(1974)
65	Cape Bourne	81°56'40"N.	90°35'00"W.	7954(1974)
66	Cape Armstrong	82°06'06"N.	88°03'00"W.	7954(1974)
67	Cape Woods	82°13'06"N.	86°50'00"W.	7954(1974)
68	Alert Point	82°27'30"N.	85°47'00"W.	7954(1974)
69	Cape Bicknor	82°48'54"N.	81°31'00"W.	7954(1974)
70	*Cape Hanshawe			
	Martin	82°56'50"N.	79°53'00"W.	7954(1974)
71	*Cape Richards	82°58'20"N.	79°22'00"W.	7954(1974)
72	Cape Discovery	83°05'20"N.	76°53'00"W.	7954(1974)
73	Ward Hunt Island	83°08'10"N.	74°07'30"W.	7304(1978)
74	Cape Nares	83°05'55"N.	71°33'00"W.	7304(1978)
75	Cape Aldrich	83°06'40"N.	69°42'00"W.	7304(1978)
76	Stuckberry Point	82°57'00"N.	66°44'00"W.	7304(1978)
77	Cape Hecla	82°54'30"N.	64°52'00"W.	7304(1978)
78	Cape Joseph Henry	82°49'40"N.	63°33'00"W.	7304(1978)
79	*Cape Sheridan	82°28'30"N.	61°32'00"W.	7304(1978)
80	*Wrangel Bay	82°00'15"N.	62°19'00"W.	7304(1978)
81	*Wrangel Bay	81°58'30"N.	62°30'00"W.	7304(1978)
82	*St. Patrick Bay	81°47'35"N.	63°54'00"W.	7304(1978)
83	*Cape Baird	81°29'40"N.	64°28'30"W.	7072(1971)
84	*Cape Back	80°55'30"N.	67°21'00"W.	7072(1971)
85	*Cape Von Buch	80°53'05"N.	67°34'00"W.	7072(1971)
86	*Cape Lawrence	80°20'54"N.	69°36'00"W.	7072(1971)
87	*Cape Knorr	79°50'00"N.	71°14'00"W.	7071(1964)
88	*Cape Louis Napoleon	79°37'20"N.	72°40'00"W.	7071(1964)
89	Cape Hawks	79°30'27"N.	73°32'00"W.	7071(1964)
90	Victoria Head	79°13'50"N.	74°27'00"W.	7071(1964)
91	*Cape Henry	79°09'06"N.	74°35'00"W.	7071(1964)
92	*Cape Albert	79°02'56"N.	74°24'00"W.	7071(1964)
93	Cape Sabine	78°43'55"N.	74°06'00"W.	7071(1964)
94	Brevoort Island	78°40'40"N.	74°07'00"W.	7071(1964)
95	Cape Herschel	78°36'06"N.	74°35'00"W.	7071(1964)
96	Cape Isabella	78°19'40"N.	75°02'00"W.	7071(1964)
97	*Paget Point	78°06'24"N.	75°33'30"W.	7302(1978)
98	*Cape Dunsterville	77°57'20"N.	75°53'00"W.	7071(1978)
99	Orne Island	77°52'24"N.	76°19'00"W.	7302(1978)

\*See Schedule II.

Item	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	C.H.S. Chart and Edition
100	*Cape Mouat	77°35'45"N.	77°42'00"W.	7302(1978)
101	*Eskimo Bluff	77°26'24"N.	78°14'30"W.	7302(1978)
102	*Cape Combermere	76°58'20"N.	77°58'30"W.	7302(1978)
103	*Cape Norton Shaw	76°27'24"N.	78°23'30"W.	7302(1978)
104	Phillips Point	76°03'00"N.	78°49'50"W.	7302(1978)
105	Princess Charlotte Monument	75°50'30"N.	78°49'50"W.	7302(1978)
106	*Johnson Point	75°22'45"N.	79°29'30"W.	7302(1978)
107	*Cape Parker	75°13'25"N.	79°30'50"W.	7302(1978)
108	Cape Cockburn	74°53'00"N.	79°19'00"W.	7220(1979)
109	De Ros Islands	74°48'00"N.	79°32'20"W.	7220(1979)
110	Cape Sherard	74°36'00"N.	80°13'00"W.	7220(1979)
111	*Cape Hay	73°44'12"N.	80°01'40"W.	7220(1979)
112	*Cape Graham Moore	72°52'12"N.	76°03'30"W.	7220(1979)
113	*Cape Bowen	72°33'30"N.	75°33'00"W.	7220(1979)
114	*Cape Coutts	72°15'26"N.	74°55'06"W.	7217(1983)
115	Cape Antrobus	72°14'00"N.	74°41'20"W.	7217(1983)
116	Cape Jameson	72°04'45"N.	74°14'20"W.	7217(1983)
117	Cape Cargenholm	71°46'30"N.	73°35'50"W.	7217(1983)
118	Cape Lord Rutherford	71°41'42"N.	73°10'30"W.	7217(1983)
119	*Cape Hunter	71°39'30"N.	72°32'50"W.	7217(1983)
120	*Scott Inlet	71°15'00"N.	71°08'50"W.	7217(1983)
121	Cape Come Again	71°07'10"N.	70°46'45"W.	7217(1983)
122	Erik Point	70°51'50"N.	69°46'25"W.	7217(1983)
123	*Cape Eglinton	70°47'12"N.	69°14'30"W.	7217(1983)
124	*Cape Christian	70°33'40"N.	68°18'40"W.	7053(1970)
125	Agnes Monument	70°31'12"N.	68°11'30"W.	7053(1970)
126	*Cape Hewett	70°16'00"N.	67°44'30"W.	7053(1970)
127	*Cape Raper	69°44'30"N.	66°56'30"W.	7053(1970)
128	*Henry Kater Peninsula	69°16'00"N.	66°29'00"W.	7053(1970)
129	*Cape Henry Kater	69°12'20"N.	66°28'20"W.	7053(1970)
130	Satigsun Island	68°31'40"N.	66°33'00"W.	7053(1970)
131	Manitung Island	68°08'40"N.	65°29'30"W.	7053(1970)
132	*Kangeeak Point	68°02'20"N.	64°57'30"W.	7053(1970)
133	*Kangeeak Point	67°58'40"N.	64°44'00"W.	7053(1970)
134	Cape Broughton	67°39'12"N.	63°56'00"W.	7053(1970)
135	Merchants Bay	67°20'24"N.	63°05'30"W.	7053(1970)
136	Cape Searle	67°13'40"N.	62°27'30"W.	7053(1970)
137	Durban Island	67°07'20"N.	62°05'30"W.	7052(1966)
138	Unnamed Island	66°56'05"N.	61°42'00"W.	7052(1966)
139	*Cape Dyer	66°46'00"N.	61°26'00"W.	7052(1966)
140	*Cape Dyer	66°36'12"N.	61°15'30"W.	7052(1966)
141	Exeter Sound	66°20'36"N.	61°28'00"W.	7052(1966)
142	Cape Waisingham	66°00'05"N.	61°57'00"W.	7052(1966)
143	Angijak Island	65°40'06"N.	62°06'30"W.	7052(1966)
144	Angijak Island	65°37'30"N.	62°08'30"W.	7052(1966)
145	Muingmak-Island	65°16'30"N.	62°56'00"W.	7052(1966)

\*See Schedule II.

Item	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	C.H.S. Chart and Edition
146	Saxe-Coburg Island	64°52'06"N.	63°15'30"W.	7052(1966)
147	Leybourne Island	64°18'40"N.	64°29'30"W.	7051(1973)
148	Lemieux Islands	64°02'20"N.	64°14'30"W.	7051(1973)
149	Lemieux Islands	63°54'50"N.	64°08'00"W.	7051(1973)
150	Lemieux Islands	63°37'50"N.	63°55'00"W.	7051(1973)
151	Lemieux Islands	63°25'15"N.	63°53'00"W.	7050(1961)
152	Lady Franklin Island	62°56'24"N.	63°41'00"W.	7050(1961)
153	Lady Franklin Island	62°55'10"N.	63°41'30"W.	7050(1961)
154	Monumental Island	62°46'00"N.	63°45'00"W.	7050(1961)
155	North Foreland	62°31'12"N.	64°05'00"W.	7050(1961)
156	Loks Land	62°16'24"N.	64°26'40"W.	7050(1961)
157	Edgell Island	61°48'10"N.	64°44'00"W.	7050(1961)
158	Resolution Island	61°37'50"N.	64°36'30"W.	7050(1961)
159	Resolution Island	61°31'20"N.	64°33'15"W.	7050(1961)
160	Hatton Headland	61°19'00"N.	64°46'30"W.	7050(1961)
161	Lacy Island	60°41'06"N.	64°35'00"W.	4773(1963)
162	Knight Group	60°34'30"N.	64°31'30"W.	4773(1963)
163	Cabot Island	60°26'20"N.	64°25'47"W.	4773(1963)

## SCHEDULE II

(Subsection 4(2))

### AREA 7

#### CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND

Item	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	C.H.S. Chart and Edition
1	Demarcation Point	69°38'46"N.	141°00'00"W.	7601(1979)
	Nunaluk Spit	69°36'54"N.	139°34'10"W.	7601(1979)
2	Herschel Island	69°38'30"N.	139°07'24"W.	7601(1979)
	Collinson Head	69°34'40"N.	138°50'25"W.	7601(1979)
3	Pelly Island	69°35'18"N.	135°35'30"W.	7602(1981)
	Pelly Island	69°38'22"N.	135°29'00"W.	7602(1981)
4	Pulien Island	69°47'08"N.	134°23'18"W.	7604(1984)
	Pulien Island	69°46'45"N.	134°16'18"W.	7604(1984)
5	Tuft Point	69°44'15"N.	132°32'15"W.	7604(1984)
	Warren Point	69°45'50"N.	132°17'24"W.	7604(1984)
6	Cape Kellet	71°59'10"N.	126°01'00"W.	7081(1971)
	Meek Point	72°52'20"N.	126°07'00"W.	7832(1971)
7	Liot Point	73°06'03"N.	124°52'20"W.	7832(1971)
	Unnamed Point	73°29'00"N.	124°18'40"W.	7832(1971)
8	Norway Island	73°41'50"N.	124°41'00"W.	7832(1971)
	Norway Island	73°42'50"N.	124°43'00"W.	7832(1971)
9	Cape Fanshawe Martin	82°56'50"N.	79°53'00"W.	7954(1974)

Item	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	C.H.S. Chart and Edition
	Cape Richards	82°58'20"N.	79°22'00"W.	7954(1974)
10	Cape Sheridan	82°28'30"N.	61°32'00"W.	7304(1978)
	Wrangel Bay	82°00'15"N.	62°19'00"W.	7304(1978)
11	Wrangel Bay	81°58'30"N.	62°30'00"W.	7304(1978)
	St. Patrick Bay	81°47'35"N.	63°54'00"W.	7304(1978)
12	Cape Baird	81°29'40"N.	64°28'30"W.	7072(1971)
	Cape Back	80°55'30"N.	67°21'00"W.	7072(1971)
13	Cape Von Buch	80°53'05"N.	67°34'00"W.	7072(1971)
	Cape Lawrence	80°20'54"N.	69°36'00"W.	7072(1971)
14	Cape Knorr	79°50'00"N.	71°14'00"W.	7071(1964)
	Cape Louis Napoleon	79°37'20"N.	72°40'00"W.	7071(1964)
15	Cape Henry	79°09'06"N.	74°35'00"W.	7071(1964)
	Cape Albert	79°02'56"N.	74°24'00"W.	7071(1964)
16	Paget Point	78°06'24"N.	75°33'30"W.	7302(1978)
	Cape Dunsterville	77°57'20"N.	75°53'00"W.	7302(1978)
17	Cape Mouat	77°35'45"N.	77°42'00"W.	7302(1978)
	Eskimo Bluff	77°26'24"N.	78°14'30"W.	7302(1978)
18	Cape Combermere	76°58'20"N.	77°58'30"W.	7302(1978)
	Cape Norton Shaw	76°27'24"N.	78°23'30"W.	7302(1978)
19	Johnson Point	75°22'45"N.	79°29'30"W.	7302(1978)
	Cape Parker	75°13'25"N.	79°30'30"W.	7302(1978)
20	Cape Hay	73°44'12"N.	80°01'40"W.	7220(1979)
	Cape Graham Moore	72°52'12"N.	76°03'30"W.	7220(1979)
21	Cape Bowen	72°33'30"N.	75°33'00"W.	7220(1979)
	Cape Coutts	72°15'26"N.	74°55'06"W.	7217(1983)
22	Cape Hunter	71°39'30"N.	72°32'50"W.	7217(1983)
	Scott Inlet	71°15'00"N.	71°08'50"W.	7217(1983)
23	Cape Eglinton	70°47'12"N.	69°14'30"W.	7217(1983)
	Cape Christian	70°33'40"N.	68°18'40"W.	7053(1970)
24	Cape Hewett	70°16'00"N.	67°44'30"W.	7053(1970)
	Cape Raper	69°44'30"N.	66°56'30"W.	7053(1970)
25	Henry Kater Peninsula	69°16'00"N.	66°29'00"W.	7053(1970)
	Cape Henry Kater	69°12'20"N.	66°28'20"W.	7053(1970)
26	Kangeeak Point	68°02'20"N.	64°57'30"W.	7053(1970)
	Kangeeak Point	67°58'40"N.	64°44'00"W.	7053(1970)
27	Cape Dyer	66°46'00"N.	61°26'00"W.	7052(1966)
	Cape Dyer	66°36'12"N.	61°15'30"W.	7052(1966)



SCHEDULE III  
(Subsection 4(3))

AREA 7

CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND

Item	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	C.H.S. Chart and Edition
1	Crescent Bank	70°13'05"N.	130°31'05"W.	7605(1984)
2	Rabbit Island	72°36'50"N.	125°09'30"W.	7832(1981)
3	Haswell Point	72°40'24"N.	125°06'50"W.	7832(1981)
4	Terror Island	72°50'30"N.	125°13'00"W.	7832(1981)
5	Unnamed Island	66°37'20"N.	61°16'00"W.	7832(1981)

**Unclassified**  
E203 9-85 STATE(INRAGE)



## 21. CAPE VERDE

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL	Dec 75	Law No. 14/75	100nm	
	Dec 77	Decree Law No. 126/77	12nm	
	87			Foreign warships must request prior permission to enter 12nm territorial sea. US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 75	Law No. 14/75		Established archipelagic baselines; innocent passage assured in territorial and internal waters.
	Dec 77	Decree Law No. 126/77		Established new archipelagic baselines; "respects the freedom of innocent passage and overflight along established navigation routes" in accordance with principles of international law. US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims.
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Dec 77	Decree Law No. 126/77	200nm	EEZ and exclusive fishing zone: claimed exclusive jurisdiction over conservation and exploitation of resources; authorized regulations governing protection of environment, scientific research, artificial islands, and submarine cables and pipelines; specifically prohibited foreign fishing.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration that the Convention recognizes the right of coastal states to adopt security measures relating to the innocent passage of foreign warships through territorial and archipelagic waters; and that non-peaceful uses of the EEZ, including exercises with weapons, are excluded therein.
	Aug 87			Ratified.

b. Cape Verde's Archipelagic Baselines

Following are extracts from Decree Law No. 126/77 of 31 December 1977:

Article 2

The baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Republic of Cape Verde is measured consists of the straight lines that join the outermost points of the coast and islands, as determined by the following principal geographic coordinates:

Latitude	Longitude	
1--14°53.8'N	23°31.0'W	W--Ponta Temerosa -- Santiago
2--14°49.0'N	24°22.5'W	Ponta do Pescadeiro -- Fogo
3--14°48.4'N	24°42.2'W	Ponta Nho Martinho -- Brava
4--14°50.1'N	24°45.4'W	Ponta Prainha -- Brava
5--17°02.5'N	24°22.0'W	Ponta Preta -- Santo Antão
6--17°12.2'N	25°05.9'W	Ponta do Sol -- Santo Antão
7--16°51.2'N	22°55.5'W	Ponta Norte -- Sal
8--16°50.0'N	22°53.7'W	Ponta da Casaca -- Sal
9--16°09.1'N	22°39.8'W	Ilhéu Baluarte -- Boa Vista
10--16°02.9'N	22°41.2'W	Pé do Branco -- Boa Vista
11--15°10.1'N	23°05.6'W	Ponta Flamengos -- Maio
12--15°07.0'N	23°09.2'W	Ponta Poca Grande -- Maio
13--14°54.2'N	23°29.3'W	/W -- Ponta das Bicudas -- Santiago
14--14°53.9'N	23°30.7'W	/E -- Ponta Temerosa

Article 3

The waters enclosed by the baselines constitute the archipelagic waters of the Republic of Cape Verde.

## 22. CHILE

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 53	Supreme Resolution No. 179	3nm	
	Oct 86	Law No. 18.565	12nm	Amendment to Civil Code.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 77	Decree No. 416		Straight baselines claimed between 41° and 55° S. latitude.
III. SECURITY ZONE	1855	Civil Code, Art. 593	12nm	Claimed jurisdiction over matters affecting security and enforcement of fiscal laws.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1855	Civil Code, Art. 593	12nm	Claimed jurisdiction within contiguous zone.
	Oct 86	Law No. 18.565	24nm	Extended the area over which Chile will exercise jurisdiction to prevent and sanction violations of its laws and regulations on customs, taxes, immigration and health.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 47	Presidential Declaration	Not specified	Claimed sovereignty over resources of continental shelf at whatever depth.
	Apr 53	Supreme resolution No. 179	200nm	Claimed "exclusive sovereignty over the land and subsoil corresponding to it."

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF (continued)	Aug 75	Decree-Law No. 711		Governed research over shelf, seabed, and subsoil.
	Sep 85	Foreign Ministry Statement		Claimed continental shelves for Easter Island and Sala y Gomez Island, extending 350 nm from their respective baselines. Continental shelf claim in excess of 200nm is not recognized by US.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jun 47	Presidential Declaration	Not specified	Claimed sovereignty over "patrimonial seas" for all resource purposes.
	Aug 75	Decree Law No. 711		Governed research involving waters or atmosphere within 200nm--protection and control zone for whaling and deep sea fishery.
	Oct 86	Law No. 18.565	200nm	Exclusive economic zone. Claimed sovereign rights for purposes of exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of the natural resources.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 52	Joint Declaration on the Maritime Zone		Established maritime boundary with Peru.
	May 85	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Argentina (Beagle Channel) entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

**b. Chilean Straight Baselines**

(1) Legislation. The following base point coordinates are extracted from Decree No. 416 of the Government of Chile of 14 July 1977:

<u>Point No.</u>	<u>Feature Name</u>	<u>Latitude (South)</u>	<u>Longitude (West)</u>
1	Punta Puga	41°28.6'	73°52.0'
2	Punta Guabun	41°48.7'	74°04.5'
3	Islote Corcovado	42°16.3'	74°12.7'
4	Cabo Quilan	43°16.5'	74°26.8'
5	Rocas Salientas Punta Weather (I. Guafo)	43°33.4'	74°50.5'
6	Islotes al Occ. de Isla Guafo	43°37.3'	74°52.2'
7	Cabo Lort (Isla Ipun)	44°33.1'	74°48.0'
8	Punta Norte (I. Guamblin)	44°46.6'	75°09.8'
9	Punta Searle (I. Guamblin)	44°49.0'	75°12.3'
10	Punta Bories (I. Guamblin)	44°55.3'	75°09.8'
11	Islote Occ. de I. Menchuam	45°37.7'	74°56.8'
12	Isla Rees	46°36.8'	75°35.5'
13	Cabo Mifford	46°39.7'	75°36.5'
14	Islote de Punta Rees	46°45.1'	75°37.7'
15	Islote de Cabo Raper	46°49.0'	75°37.7'
16	Islote de Cabo Elena	46°54.1'	75°33.9'
17	Punta Occidental de Bahia Seal	46°58.2'	75°28.2'
18	Cabo Tres Montes	46°59.0'	75°25.4'
19	Islote al Occ. de Isla Medora	47°43.0'	75°24.7'
20	Roca Dundee	48°06.4'	75°42.0'
21	Isla Western	49°06.0'	75°44.7'
22	Grupo Vorposten	49°22.3'	75°41.4'
23	Islote Offshore	49°27.8'	75°40.4'
24	Islotes Rugga	50°06.0'	75°30.5'
25	Islote Rodado	50°21.7'	75°31.5'
26	Islote Redondo (Cabo West Cliff)	50°40.0'	75°31.2'
27	Rocas Scout	50°50.5'	75°28.8'
28	Isla Conica	51°10.7'	75°15.5'
29	Roca Santa Lucia	51°37.0'	75°21.0'
30	Roca Galicia	52°03.4'	75°09.0'
31	Islotes Evangelistas	52°23.6'	75°05.6'
32	Islote Cabo Parker	52°42.8'	74°11.2'
33	Isla Falgate	52°55.3'	73°49.9'
34	Cabo Providencia	53°00.5'	73°34.8'
35	Punta Havannah	53°09.8'	73°18.8'
36	Punta San Jeronimo	53°32.0'	72°23.3'
37	Punta Arauz	53°32.2'	72°21.4'
38	Punta Zegers	52°55.1'	70°17.7'
39	Punta Paulo	52°58.3'	70°19.3'
40	Cabo Monmouth	53°22.0'	70°26.6'
41	Cabo Valentin	53°34.5'	70°32.2'
42	Punta Norte Bahia Lomas	53°46.8'	70°42.3'
43	Punta Sur Bahia Lomas	53°49.7'	70°46.4'
44	Punta Zig - Zag	54°03.7'	70°52.8'
45	Islote Dos Hermanos	53°58.2'	71°24.0'
46	Islote Theo	53°50.8'	71°53.0'
47	Cabo Edgeworth	53°47.7'	72°08.6'
48	Extremo norte Peninsula Ulloa	53°31.6'	72°39.8'
49	Pta. Casper	53°18.8'	73°10.6'

<u>Point No.</u>	<u>Feature Name</u>	<u>Latitude (South)</u>	<u>Longitude (West)</u>
50	Isla Pritchard	53°14.4'	73°18.8'
51	Cabo Monday	53°10.6'	73°23.9'
52	Isla Centinela	53°05.3'	73°35.2'
53	Islote Noreste Punta Felix	52°56.5'	74°07.1'
54	Cabo Pilar	52°43.6'	74°40.3'
55	Cabo Deseado	52°44.7'	74°43.0'
56	Roca 88	52°50.1'	74°44.0'
57	Cabo Inman	53°18.5'	74°19.2'
58	Cabo Gloucester (Isla Carlos)	54°04.0'	73°28.0'
59	Isla Tower	54°37.8'	73°05.0'
60	Punta English	54°43.5'	72°04.2'
61	Rocas Phillips	55°11.5'	70°58.6'
62	Isla Sea	55°13.7'	70°32.8'
63	Rocas Cabrestante	55°21.6'	70°10.7'
64	Isla Hope	55°29.0'	69°39.5'
65	Islas Ildefonso	55°44.7'	69°25.0'
66	Falso Cabo de Hornos	55°43.5'	68°03.7'
67	Isla Hermite Punta S.W.	55°51.8'	67°51.0'
68	Cabo Spencer (Isla Hermite)	55°54.7'	67°37.5'
69	Cabo de Hornos	55°58.8'	67°16.0'
70	Rocas Deceit	55°56.5'	67°00.5'
71	Islas Barnevelt	55°49.5'	66°48.2'
72	Islas Evout	55°33.9'	66°46.5'
73	Punta Oriental (Isla Nueva)	55°13.0'	66°25.4'
74	Islote Chico (Isla Nueva)	55°11.4'	66°25.7'
75	Point XX, the eastern limit of the 1977 Arbitral Award	55°07.3'	66°25.0'

(2) Analysis. The following comments regarding the Chilean straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 80, "Straight Baselines: Chile," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 15 November 1978:

The straight baseline system, as enumerated above, does not constitute a single, continuous system . . . .

From point 1, situated in the north at approximately latitude 41°28'S., one system extends southward to point 35 near the western exit of the Strait of Magellan. Segment 36-37 connects the Isla Riesco with the Brunswick Peninsula. The effect of these two segments, 1-35 and 36-37, is to enclose as internal waters of Chile the fjords, embayments, and channels between the islands and the mainland north of the Strait of Magellan.

A second major section of the straight baseline system connects the islands south of the Strait of Magellan with the Chilean mainland, comprised of the large island of Tierra del Fuego. (Sovereignty over Tierra del Fuego, of course, is divided between Chile and Argentina.) Segment 38-39 encloses the juridical bay of Gente Grande on the south shore of the Strait of Magellan.



Segment 40-41 connects the western cape of Chilean Tierra del Fuego with Isla Dawson, while Segment 42-43 encloses a juridical bay on the island.

Segments 44-45, 45-46, and 46-47 follow the general direction of the southern shore of the Strait of Magellan connecting the major islands of Dawson, Aracena, Clarence, and Santa Ines.

The remainder of the straight baseline system, extending continuously from points 48 through 75, serves to enclose the islands south of the Strait of Magellan in the west and the Beagle Channel in the east. As noted in the list of coordinates, point 75 is the terminal point of the boundary determined by the Beagle Channel award. . . .

The southern portion of Chile, south of 41° S. latitude, has the classical geographic configuration required by international law for the development of a straight baseline system. The coastline is deeply indented with fjord-like embayments, and the mainland is virtually masked in its entirety by thousands of major and minor islands and rocks.

The system appears to include all Chilean coastal islands. Moreover, it has been deliberately constructed so as to exclude the Strait of Magellan from within the system of internal waters. The strait is the subject of an international treaty (July 23, 1881) which guarantees free navigation through its waters.

## 23. CHINA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 58	Declaration on Territorial Sea	12nm	"Foreign vessels for military use" require prior permission.
	Jun 83	Maritime Traffic Safety Law		Permission requirement repeated. US does not recognize this requirement as valid.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 58	Declaration on Territorial Sea		Declared that the baseline of the territorial sea of China is a line consisting of straight lines connecting base points on the mainland coast and on the outer edge of the offshore islands. No actual coordinates or geographic points have been published. Gulf of Pohai and Hainan Strait claimed as internal waters.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 73	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Announcement		Claimed shallow areas of East China and Yellow Seas.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

### b. Chinese Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. Following are extracts from the Government of the People's Republic of China Declaration of 4 September 1958 on the territorial sea:

1) The breadth of the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China shall be twelve nautical miles. This provision applies to all territories of the People's Republic of China, including the Chinese mainland and its coastal islands, as well as Taiwan and its surrounding islands, the Penghu Islands and all other islands belonging to China which are separated from the mainland and its coastal islands by the high seas.

2) China's territorial sea along the mainland and its coastal islands takes as its baseline the line composed of the straight lines connecting basepoints on the mainland coast and on the outermost of the coastal islands; the water area extending twelve nautical miles outward from this baseline is China's territorial sea. The water area inside the baseline, including Pohai Bay and Chiungchow Straits, are Chinese inland waters. The islands inside the baseline, including Tungyin Island, Kaoteng Island, the Matsu Islands, the Paichuan Islands, Wuchiu Island, the Greater and Lesser Quemoy Islands, Tatan Island, Erhtan Island and Tungting Island, are islands of the Chinese inland waters.

3) No foreign vessels for military use and no foreign aircraft may enter China's territorial sea and the air space above it without the permission of the Government of the People's Republic of China. . . .

4) The principles provided in paragraphs 2) and 3) likewise apply to Taiwan and its surrounding islands, the Penghu Islands, the Tungsha Islands, the Hsisha Islands, the Chungsha Islands, the Nansha Islands, and all other islands belonging to China.

(2) Analysis. The following comments regarding the Chinese straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 43, "Straight Baselines: People's Republic of China," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 1 July 1972:

Due to the non-specific language of the PRC declaration and of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, which authorizes straight baselines, it is not possible to draft a single authoritative system for the mainland. The language is subject to interpretation. Moreover, the Convention, to which the PRC is not party, requires the printing of the lines on charts to which due publicity must be given. The two attached maps illustrate a system which, while hypothetical in many places, may be substantiated in documents and in practice. . . .

Basically, Peking appears to have taken a realistic and non-expansive attitude in drafting its straight baselines. Rather than stating that the lines join the outermost points of the outer islands, the declaration notes that mainland points intervene. This decision would act to shorten the length of straight baseline segments and hence to diminish the claim to internal waters and to territorial sea.

## 24. COLOMBIA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 52	Decree No. 3183, organizing the Gran Colombiana Merchant Marine	3nm	
	Aug 78	Law No. 10	12nm	Recognized right of innocent passage for ships of all states.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 52	Decree No. 3183		General definition of closing lines for bays, gulfs, lakes and rivers.
	Aug 78	Law No. 10		General language for application for straight baseline system and closing lines for bays, gulfs and rivers.
	Jun 84	Decree No. 1436		Established straight baselines. US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims.
III. SECURITY ZONE	Dec 52	Decree No. 3183		
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 52	Decree No. 3183		
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 62			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Aug 78	Law No. 10	Not specified	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Nov 14	Law No. 58	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Aug 78	Law No. 10	200nm	EEZ: claimed exclusive jurisdiction over scientific research.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. POLLUTION	Aug 78	Law No. 10	200nm	"Preservation of marine environment"; exclusive jurisdiction to preserve environment claimed within EEZ.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 75	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Ecuador entered into force.
	Mar 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Costa Rica (in the Caribbean Sea) signed.
	Nov 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Panama (in the Caribbean and Pacific) entered into force.
	Feb 79	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Dominican Republic entered into force.
	Feb 79	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Haiti entered into force.
	Apr 84	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Costa Rica (Pacific) signed.
	Aug 86	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Honduras entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

**b. Colombian Straight Baselines**

Following are extracts from Decree No. 1436 of the President of the Republic of Colombia, 13 June 1984:

Article 1: The breadth of the territorial sea shall be measured from the normal baseline, as established by Article 4 of Law 10 of 1978, and from the straight baselines indicated below. Names for the geographic end points have been taken from U.S. Defense Mapping Agency - Hydrographic/Topographic Center nautical charts No. 21033 scale 1:1,000,000 and No. 24036, scale 1:956,170, for the Colombian coasts on the Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea, respectively:

Pacific Coast

<u>FROM</u>			<u>TO</u>		
<u>Point</u>	<u>N. Lat.</u>	<u>W. Long.</u>	<u>Point</u>	<u>N. Lat.</u>	<u>W. Long</u>
1	07°12'39.3"	77°53'20.9"	2	06°47'07"	77°41'30"
	(Colombia-Panama limit)			(Rocas Octavia)	
2	06°47'07"	77°41'30"	3	06°11'35"	77°29'37"
	(Rocas Octavia)				
3	06°11'35"	77°29'37"	4	05°29'15"	77°32'53"
				(Cabo Corrientes)	
4	05°29'15"	77°32'53"	5	04°12'30"	77°31'45"
	(Cabo Corrientes)			(Isla Cacahual-Ext. SW)	
5	04°12'30"	77°13'45"	6	03°00'23"	78°10'00"
	(Isla Cacahual-Ext. SW)			(Punta Coll-Gorgona)	
7	02°56'23"	78°13'17"	8	02°35'33"	78°26'04"
	(Isla Gongonilla)				
9	02°11'00"	78°41'07"	10	01°37'18"	79°02'36"
	(Bahia San Ignacio- Delta R. Patia)			(Cabo Manglares)	

Atlantic Coast

1	11°51'07.41"	71°19'23"	2	12°00'25"	71°08'20"
	(Castilletes)				
3	12°26'10"	71°43'45"	4	12°14'50"	72°08'00"
				(Pilon de Azucar)	
5	12°13'08"	72°10'50"	6	11°20'18"	74°12'47"
	(Isla Farallon)			(Cabo de la Aguja)	
6	11°20'18"	74°12'47"	7	11°06'53"	74°50'38"
	(Cabo de la Aguja)			(Tajamar Bocas De Ceniza)	
8	11°06'50"	74°51'05"	9	10°48'12"	75°15'42"
	(Tajamar Bocas de Ceniza)			(Punta de la Garita)	
9	10°48'12"	75°15'42"	10	10°44'45"	75°21'10"
	(Punta de la Garita)				
10	10°44'45"	75°21'10"	11	10°34'35"	75°30'28"
	(Isla Arena)			(Punta Canoas-Norte)	
12	10°33'30"	75°30'52"	13	10°10'10"	75°48'10"
	(Punta Canoas-Sur)			(Isla del Rosario-Roca Occidental)	

<u>FROM</u>			<u>TO</u>		
<u>Point</u>	<u>N. Lat.</u>	<u>W. Long.</u>	<u>Point</u>	<u>N. Lat.</u>	<u>W. Long</u>
13	10°10'10" (Islas del Rosario-Roca Occidental)	75°48'10"	14	09°23'42" (Isla Fuerte)	76°11'23"
14	09°23'42" (Isla Fuerte)	76°11'23"	15	08°41'07.3" (Cabo Tiburon)	77°21'50.9"

Article 2: The waters enclosed by the straight baselines established in the preceding article shall be considered internal waters and thus the State shall have the right to exercise absolute sovereignty over them in accordance with the rules accepted by international law.

Article 3: This decree shall become effective from the date of its issuance.

## 25. COMOROS

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 76	Ordinance No. 76-038/CE	12nm	
	May 82	Law No. 82-005	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 82	Law No. 82-005		Claimed archipelagic status; baselines not specified.
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Jun 76	Ordinance No. 76-038/CE	200nm	EEZ: claimed exclusive ownership of resources of water column, seabed, and subsoil.
IX LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed.



## 26. CONGO

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 63	Law No. 30/63	3nm	
	Jul 70	Ordinance 22/70	15nm	
	Dec 77	Ordinance No. 049/77	200nm	Claimed 200 nm territorial sea until Law of the Sea Convention becomes inter- national law through rati- fication. Requires all vessels to obtain permis- sion to enter its terri- torial sea.  US does not recognize territorial sea claims in excess of 12nm and prior notification requirements.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

## 27. COSTA RICA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 50	National Court decision	3nm	
	Feb 72	Decree No. 2303	12nm	Applied also to Coco Island; innocent passage preserved.
	May 75	Decree No. 5699	12nm	
	Nov 88	Act No. 18581-RE	12nm	Boundaries of territorial waters have been altered by declaration that straight baseline is drawn between the tip of the Nicoya Peninsula and the top of the Osa Peninsula.  US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 48	Decree No. 116	No specific limits	Claimed sovereignty over continental shelf.
	Nov 49	Decree Law No. 803	200nm	
	Oct 67	Act No. 3977	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
	Feb 72			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	May 75	Decree No. 5699	200nm	Claimed complete and exclusive sovereignty over soil and subsoil.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jul 48	Decree No. 116	200nm	Claimed rights in resources of water column.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE (continued)	Nov 49	Decree-Law No. 803	200nm	Fishery conservation zone.
	Feb 72	Decree	200nm	Special fishing and other resource jurisdiction claimed in "patrimonial sea"; non-resource related uses of high seas not impaired.
	May 75	Decree No. 5699	200nm	EEZ: Special jurisdiction for conservation and exclusive exploitation of resources of waters, seabed, and subsoil.
	Sep 75	Decree No. 5775	200nm	Regulated foreign flag tuna fishing; application off Coco Island extends only 12nm.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Colombia (Caribbean Sea) signed.
	Feb 82	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Panama (Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean) entered into force.
	Apr 84	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Colombia (Pacific) signed.
	Mar 85	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Ecuador signed.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration relating to fishing for highly migratory species in the EEZ.

## 28. CUBA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 01	Military Order No. 173	12nm	
	Jan 34	Decree-Law No. 108	6nm	
	Mar 36	Decree-Law No. 704	3nm	
	Jan 42	Decree-Law No. 7	3nm	
	Feb 77	Decree-Law No. 1	12nm	Recognized freedom of navigation and overflight of straits or channels used for international navigation.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 55	Decree-Law 1948		Claimed waters between main island and adjacent keys as internal where distance does not exceed 10nm between mainland and keys or between keys.
	Apr 75	Act No. 1292		Established straight baselines.
	Feb 77	Decree-Law No. 1		Established straight baselines; repealed 1975 Act.  US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 54	Presidential Decree No. 952	200 meters	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Mar 36	Decree-Law No. 704	3nm	Fishing zone.
	Jan 55	Legislative Decree	10nm	Necessary action may be taken to protect and conserve maritime resources beyond the territorial sea.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE (continued)	Feb 77	Decree-Law No. 2	200nm	EEZ: claimed exclusive jurisdiction over artificial islands, installations, and structures, and over other economic uses.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 76	Diplomatic notes		Maritime boundary agreement with Mexico entered into force.
	Dec 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with USA signed.
	Jan 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Haiti entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration that substantive statements may be issued upon ratification.
	Aug 84			Ratified, with a declaration rejecting the International Court of Justice as a forum for dispute settlement under Articles 297 and 298 and in cases where financial security has been posted for a vessel.

b. Cuban Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. Following is the text of Republic of Cuba Decree Law No. 1 of 24 February 1977.

Article 1

The territorial sea of the Republic of Cuba has a breadth of 12 nautical miles, measured from the baseline set forth herein. Its outer limit is constituted by a line each of whose points is located at distance equal to 12 nautical miles from the closest point of baseline.

## Article 2

The baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Republic of Cuba is measured is constituted by the straight lines joining the outermost points of the coast, islands, islets, keys and emerged reefs surrounding it and determined by the following geographic coordinates.

	LATITUDE DEGREES MINUTES	LONGITUDE DEGREES MINUTES	
1.	21°52.0'N	84°57.2'W	CABO SAN ANTONIO
2.	21°52.4'N	84°56.6'W	
3.	21°53.9'N	84°55.7'W	
4.	21°54.1'N	84°55.3'W	PUNTA CAJON
5.	22°09.6'N	84°45.0'W	BANCO SANCHO PARDO
6.	22°16.5'N	84°41.9'W	
7.	22°18.3'N	84°40.0'W	
8.	22°20.0'N	84°38.4'W	
9.	22°25.1'N	84°33.1'W	
10.	22°28.4'N	84°28.4'W	
11.	22°31.0'N	84°24.5'W	
12.	22°35.1'N	84°16.1'W	
13.	22°38.4'N	84°11.3'W	
14.	22°40.3'N	84°08.5'W	
15.	22°42.9'N	84°01.4'W	CAYO JUTIAS
16.	22°53.9'N	83°36.6'W	
17.	22°59.6'N	83°12.9'W	PUNTA GOBERNADORA
18.	23°08.7'N	82°23.6'W	PUNTA BRAVA
19.	23°09.0'N	82°21.4'W	PUNTA BARLOVENTO
20.	23°09.1'N	82°20.9'W	
21.	23°10.0'N	82°19.5'W	
22.	23°10.2'N	82°18.2'W	PUNTA COMPANILLA
23.	23°10.5'N	82°16.2'W	PUNTA GUAYACANES
24.	23°10.8'N	82°14.8'W	
25.	23°10.8'N	82°12.6'W	
26.	23°11.2'N	82°01.6'W	
27.	23°11.0'N	82°00.0'W	PUNTA TIJERAS
28.	23°16.0'N	81°05.2'W	CAYO MONO
29.	23°16.9'N	80°54.9'W	FARO CRUZ DEL PADRE
30.	23°13.6'N	80°19.6'W	
31.	22°56.8'N	79°45.4'W	CAYO LA VELA
32.	22°41.4'N	78°53.4'W	
33.	22°37.6'N	78°38.8'W	CAYOS GUILLERMITOS
34.	22°32.9'N	78°22.8'W	
35.	22°28.9'N	78°10.0'W	CAYO PAREDON GRANDE
36.	22°21.1'N	77°51.7'W	BAJD TRIBUTARIOS DE MINERVA
37.	22°11.5'N	77°39.8'W	CAYO CONFITES
38.	21°39.8'N	77°08.4'W	PUNTA MATERNILLOS
39.	21°16.1'N	76°21.4'W	
40.	21°07.6'N	75°43.0'W	
41.	21°06.9'N	75°41.7'W	
42.	21°04.3'N	75°37.2'W	PUNTA LUCRECIA
43.	20°41.9'N	74°49.9'W	CAYO HOA
44.	20°37.1'N	74°43.8'W	PUNTA GUARICO

	LATITUDE DEGREES MINUTES	LONGITUDE DEGREES MINUTES	
45.	20°19.0'N	74°13.8'W	PUNTA FRAILE
46.	20°18.1'N	74°11.8'W	PUNTA AZULES
47.	20°15.5'N	74°09.0'W	QUEBRADO DEL MANGLE
48.	20°15.2'N	74°08.7'W	
49.	20°14.8'N	74°08.5'W	PUNTA MAISI
50.	20°13.6'N	74°08.1'W	
51.	20°13.1'N	74°07.9'W	
52.	20°12.7'N	74°07.8'W	PUNTA QUEMADO
53.	20°11.7'N	74°08.1'W	
54.	20°10.9'N	74°08.6'W	
55.	20°04.8'N	74°14.6'W	
56.	20°04.4'N	74°15.4'W	
57.	20°04.1'N	74°16.2'W	
58.	20°04.6'N	74°17.8'W	PUNTA CALETA
59.	19°55.0'N	74°59.0'W	
60.	19°54.3'N	75°01.3'W	
61.	19°53.9'N	75°04.9'W	
62.	19°53.4'N	75°09.4'W	
63.	19°52.9'N	75°18.2'W	
64.	19°52.6'N	75°21.4'W	
65.	19°52.9'N	75°29.6'W	
66.	19°52.9'N	75°32.3'W	
67.	19°53.4'N	75°35.2'W	
68.	19°53.6'N	75°36.4'W	
69.	19°57.8'N	75°52.6'W	PUNTA MORILLO
70.	19°57.3'N	75°57.9'W	PUNTA CABRERA
71.	19°57.3'N	76°00.4'W	
72.	19°57.7'N	76°04.3'W	
73.	19°57.9'N	76°05.9'W	
74.	19°58.8'N	76°11.1'W	
75.	19°58.0'N	76°19.2'W	
76.	19°57.3'N	76°21.3'W	PUNTA TABACAL
77.	19°56.9'N	76°31.2'W	PUNTA BAYANITA
78.	19°36.8'N	76°34.8'W	
79.	19°56.8'N	76°42.6'W	
80.	19°56.0'N	76°47.2'W	PUNTA TURQUINO
81.	19°53.3'N	76°58.7'W	
82.	19°53.2'N	76°59.4'W	
83.	19°53.2'N	77°00.8'W	
84.	19°53.2'N	77°04.4'W	
85.	19°53.6'N	77°07.8'W	
86.	19°51.2'N	77°21.0'W	
87.	19°50.8'N	77°23.8'W	
88.	19°50.8'N	77°25.2'W	PUNTA MONJE
89.	19°50.6'N	77°30.2'W	PUNTA ESCALERETA
90.	19°50.6'N	77°32.2'W	PUNTA PESQUERO DE LA ALEGRIA
91.	19°49.6'N	77°40.4'W	
92.	19°50.2'N	77°44.9'W	
93.	20°31.1'N	78°19.8'W	PUNTA CABEZA DEL ESTE
94.	20°32.2'N	78°23.0'W	PUNTA MACAO
95.	20°47.6'N	78°56.7'W	CAYO ANCLITAS

	LATITUDE DEGREES MINUTES	LONGITUDE DEGREES MINUTES	
96.	20°52.2'N	79°03.3'W	PUNTA ESCONDIDO
97.	21°03.2'N	79°20.4'W	CAYO CINCO BALAS
98.	21°06.4'N	79°26.6'W	CAYO BRETON
99.	21°10.5'N	79°31.0'W	
100.	21°13.1'N	79°33.3'W	
101.	21°35.6'N	79°50.5'W	CAYO PUGA
102.	21°37.7'N	81°04.8'W	CAYO TRABUCO
103.	21°35.6'N	81°30.7'W	
104.	21°34.7'N	81°38.3'W	
105.	21°33.6'N	81°45.8'W	CABEZO DE LA ESTOPA
106.	21°28.4'N	82°12.8'W	CABEZO SAMBO
107.	21°26.5'N	82°50.3'W	
108.	21°26.2'N	82°53.0'W	
109.	21°26.3'N	82°53.8'W	CALETA DE AGUSTIN JOL
110.	21°28.0'N	83°04.2'W	CABO PEPE
111.	21°54.4'N	84°02.2'W	CABO FRANCES
112.	21°45.9'N	84°26.7'W	
113.	21°45.8'N	84°27.3'W	PUNTA LEONES
114.	21°45.2'N	84°30.2'W	
115.	21°45.1'N	84°30.6'W	
116.	21°48.6'N	84°48.1'W	PUNTA DEL HOLANDES
117.	21°48.6'N	84°48.6'W	
118.	21°49.6'N	84°55.0'W	
119.	21°49.7'N	84°55.2'W	
120.	21°50.1'N	84°55.9'W	PUNTA PERPETUA
121.	21°50.2'N	84°56.1'W	
122.	21°50.6'N	84°56.6'W	
123.	21°51.4'N	84°57.1'W	
124.	21°51.7'N	84°57.2'W	

(2) Analysis. The following comments regarding the Cuban straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 76, "Straight Baselines: Cuba," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 28 October 1977:

By passing Decree-Law 1, Cuba joins approximately 55 other countries in creating straight baselines. The Cuban straight baselines listed in Article 2 of Decree-Law 1 are depicted on DMA/HC N.O. chart 27000. The 1977 law creates a system of straight baselines which completely envelops Cuba and its offshore islands as well as the U.S.-leased Guantanamo Naval Station. The system's total length measures 1,380.65 nautical miles and has 124 turning points for an average segment length of 11.14 nautical miles. Point 1 is situated on the southwestern point of Cuba, and the basepoints numerically extend clockwise about the island to No. 124 (and by implication to No. 1).

Table 1 classifies the baseline segments according to distance. The length of the various segments varies from 0.21 nautical miles (118-119) to 69.24 nautical miles (101-102). Approximately one-half of the baselines (66 of 123) are between 1.0 and 9.9 nautical miles in length. The system contains five segments (27-28, 31-32, 92-93, 101-102, and 110-111) longer than 50 nautical miles.



Table 1

DISTANCE BETWEEN  
CUBAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SEGMENTS

Distance between Basepoints (Nautical miles)	Number of Baseline Segments
0.1-0.9	21
1.0-9.9	66
10.0-19.9	12
20.0-29.9	8
30.0-39.9	6
40.0-49.9	5
50 or longer	5

Points 1-10 of the Cuban straight baselines system define the general limits of the claimed historic bay of Guanahacabibes.

Between points 10-17 it appears (according to U.S. charts) that low-tide elevations on the Cuban fringing reefs have been utilized as basepoints for the system. From point 17 (Punta Gobernadora, west of Bahia Honda) through point 28, the Cuban coastline is neither indented nor fringed with islands. Beginning at about 81°10' West (near point 28) to approximately 77°40' West (between 37 and 38), the coastline is "fringed" with islands. From 77°40' West to No. 92, the southern entrance to the Gulf of Guacanayabo, the Cuban coastline again is not deeply indented or fringed with islands.

From point No. 92 to No. 93, the baseline extends northwestward across the mouth of the bay to connect with a line of cays that are oriented in the same general direction. A more northward-trending line to follow the entire string of cays, rather than this particular line of cays, would more aptly define the natural closing points of the geographic bay and hence the general direction of the coast.

The continuation along the line of cays from 93 through 100 generally conforms with State practice and the Convention. The extension of the system from 100 to 101 projects northwestward, seaward of a "thin" line of cays. From 101-102 the straight baseline continues nearly due west to Cayo Trabuco, an eastern cay of the Canary Archipelago, across an area that contains no islands for over 69 nautical miles. Moreover, the Cuban coast north of point 101 westward to Punta. Aristizabal is basically without indentation.

From 102 to 107, the straight baselines extend seaward of the Canary Archipelago cays to the Isle of Pines. Shorter straight baselines would follow more closely the general direction of the coast.

Lines 107-110 follow the southern coast of the Isle of Pines, which is neither indented nor fringed with islands.

West of the Isle of Pines, the straight baselines again depart from the actual general direction of the Cayos de San Felipe and extend seaward directly

to Cape Frances. The departure advances the baseline approximately 25 nautical miles seaward. The next segment, 111-114, encloses a smooth coast; lines 114-115 close a juridical bay (Corrientes). The remainder of the system follows the relatively smooth coast of southwestern Cuba.

## 29. CYPRUS

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 35	Chapter 1(2)	3nm	Based on U.K. Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act, 1878.
	1960	Independence Act		Established territorial sea boundary with U.K. sovereign base area.
	1962	Law No. 3	3nm	
	Aug 64	Law No. 45	12nm	
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 72	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Note verbale	200+ meters	Beyond 200 meter isobath, if part of the natural prolongation of land territory.
	Apr 74	Law No. 8	To depth of exploitation	
	Apr 74			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
IX LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Dec 88			Ratified.

### 30. DENMARK

#### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1899	Royal Decree No. 147	4nm	
	May 63	Royal Ordinance No. 191	3nm	Applied to Greenland.
	Dec 66	Royal Ordinance No. 437	3nm	
	Sep 68			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone.
	Feb 76	Royal Ordinance Governing Admission of Foreign Warships and Military Aircraft to Danish Territory in Time of Peace (No. 73)		Foreign warships and other public vessels must provide notice prior to transiting territorial sea except for navigation through the territorial sea in connection with passage through the Great Belt, Samsøe Belt, or Ore Sund; prior permission required for passage of more than 3 warships at same time (except straits, where prior notice is required); aircraft overflight requires permission.
				US does not recognize claims which do not permit transit passage in straits used for international navigation.
	Apr 76	Royal Ordinance No. 599	3nm	Applied to Faroe Islands.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 63	Ministerial Decree No. 156		Established straight baselines for Faroe Islands.
	Dec 66	Royal Ordinance No. 437		Established straight baselines.
	Apr 76	Royal Ordinance No. 128		Revised (archipelagic) baselines for Faroe Islands.

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
II.	ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS (continued)	Jan 77	Royal Ordinance No. 598		Revised archipelagic base- lines for Faroe Islands.
		Jan 77	Executive Order No. 629		US does not recognize excessive straight base- line claims.
		May 78	Royal Ordinance No. 189		Established straight base- lines for southern part of Greenland.
		May 80	Executive Order No. 176		Revised 1966 straight baselines.
IV.	CONTIGUOUS ZONE	May 28	Order No. 171	4nm	Established straight baselines for northern part of Greenland.
		Nov 70	Customs Act	4nm	Customs regulations.
		Dec 72	Customs Act of 1972, No. 519	4nm	Customs regulations.
V.	CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 63	Royal Ordinance No. 259	200 meters or to depth of exploit- ation	
		Jun 63			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
VI.	FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Mar 64			Signed European Fishery Convention.
		May 65	Law No. 195	12nm	Fishing zone; North Sea, Kattegat and Skaggerak; 3nm elsewhere.
		Jun 73	Law No. 413	12nm	Fishing zone for Greenland.
		Mar 76	Royal Ordinance No. 129	12nm	Fishing zone for Faroe Islands.
		Jan 77	Law No. 597	200nm	Enabling legislation for fishing "territory."

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE (continued)	Jan 77	Royal Ordinance No. 598	200nm	Fishing territory for Faroe Islands; limits are agreed boundaries or equidistant line where not 200nm.
	Jan 77	Executive Order No. 628	200nm	Fishing territory imple- mented in North Sea; coordinates specified for boundaries with FRG, UK, and Norway.
	Jan 77	Executive Order No. 629	200nm	Fishing territory for southern Greenland (south of 75° on west coast, of 67° on east coast); boundary with Canada specified.
	Jan 78	Executive Order No. 639		Fishing territory de- limited in Skaggerak and Kattegat; joint Danish-Swedish juris- diction in Kattegat beyond 12nm.
	Mar 78	Executive Order No. 43		Fishing territory de- limited in Ore Sund, the Belts, and Baltic.
	May 80	Executive Order No. 176 (as amended by Execu- tive Order No. 437 of Aug 81)	200nm	Fishing territory delimited for northern part of Greenland.
VII. POLLUTION	Apr 80	Law No. 130		Protection of the marine environment.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 23	Decree No. 497		Boundary agreement with FRG.
	Jan 32	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Sweden entered into force.
	May 66	Agreement		Continental shelf bound- ary agreement with Federal Republic of Germany (North Sea) entered into force.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (continued)	Jun 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Norway entered into force.
	Feb 67	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with United Kingdom entered into force.
	Dec 72	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Federal Republic of Germany (North Sea) entered into force.
	Mar 74	Agreement		Greenland: continental shelf boundary agreement with Canada entered into force.
	Jun 77	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Federal Republic of Germany (Baltic Sea) entered into force.
	Jun 80	Agreement		Faroes: maritime boundary agreement with Norway entered into force.
	Sep 85	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Sweden entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

**b. Danish Straight Baselines**

Denmark's straight baseline system covers the following areas which are addressed below in order: Denmark (including Sjaelland), the Faroes, and Greenland.

**(1) Denmark (Including Sjaelland)**

The following are extracts from Royal Decree No. 437 of 21 December 1966, as modified by Decree No. 189 of 19 April 1978.

Section 2. The internal waters comprise those areas of the sea, such as harbours, harbour entrances, roadsteads, bays, fjords, sounds and belts, which are situated inside the lines referred to in Section 4.

Section 3. The provisions of Section 2, cf. Section 4, shall involve no restrictions in the existing right of passage for foreign vessels through those parts of the internal waters in the Samsø Belt, the Little Belt, the Great Belt, and the Sound, which are normally used for such passage.

Section 4. The lines to be used for delimitation of the territorial sea in pursuance of Section 1 shall be those specified below and in the appended map of the coast-line (low-water mark at mean spring-tide) or straight lines between the following points:

(All positions indicated according to the European Datum System)

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. 55°04'14"N 8°23'30"E    | The point where the line from NW point of Sild to Rømp Flak W intersects the line delimiting the internal waters between Denmark and Germany. |
| thence a straight line to  |   |
| 2. 55°12'40"N 8°24'14"E    | Rømp W  |
| thence a straight line to  |   |
| 3. 55°19'47"N 8°24'57"E    | Galgerev (Fanø S)   |
| thence a straight line to  |   |
| 4. 55°26'40"N 8°18'48"E    | Søren Jessens Sand  |
| thence a straight line to  |   |
| 5. 55°28'26"N 8°17'05"E    | Skallingen W  |
| thence the coastline to    |   |
| 6. 56°41'50"N 8°11'46"E    | Harboøre Tange NW   |
| thence a straight line to  |   |
| 7. 56°45'21"N 8°13'29"E    | Agger Tange W   |
| thence the coastline to    |   |
| *8. 57°44'43"N 10°39'26"E. | Grenen  |
| thence a straight line to  |   |
| **9. [Deleted]             |   |
| **10. [Deleted]            |   |

---

\*Replacement point per Decree No. 189 of 19 April 1978.

\*\*Point deleted by Decree No. 189 of 19 April 1978.



11.	57°28'57"N 10°37'43"E thence a straight line to	Hirsholm S point
*12.	57°13'45"N 10°33'12"E thence a straight line to	Holm off Lyngsa
**13.	[Deleted]	
14.	56°58'23"N 10°20'02"E thence the coastline to	Korsholm N point
15.	56°58'04"N 10°19'44"E thence a straight line to	Korsholm S point
16.	56°57'18"N 10°17'36"E thence the coastline to	Egense SE
17.	56°43'07"N 10°20'03"E thence a straight line to	Alsodde
18.	56°38'49"N 10°21'38"E thence a straight line to	Point NE of Sødriugholm Wood
19.	56°35'46"N 10°20'35"E thence the coastline to	Udbyhoj
20.	56°18'08"N 10°51'57"E thence a straight line to	Point S of Katholm Wood
21.	56°08'07"N 10°48'43"E thence a straight line to	Hjelm E-most point
22.	55°56'06"N 10°47'38"E thence a straight line to	Bosserne E-most point
23.	55°52'01"N 10°40'36"E thence the coastline to	Staalhøj Hage
24.	55°45'55"N 10°37'22"E thence a straight line to	Lushage
25.	55°37'16"N 10°37'04"E thence the coastline to	Point E of Fyns Hoved
26.	55°28'39"N 10°44'56"E thence a straight line to	Stavreshoved
27.	55°24'56"N 10°43'41"E thence the coastline to	Risinge Hoved

---

\*Replacement point per Decree No. 189 of 19 April 1978.

\*\*Point deleted by Decree No. 189 of 19 April 1978.

- |     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| 28. | 55°17'27"N 10°51'11"E<br>thence a straight line to | Knudshoved   |
| 29. | 55°09'28"N 10°57'20"E<br>thence the coastline to   | Langeland N point  |
| 30. | 54°43'27"N 10°41'12"E<br>thence a straight line to | Gulstav Klint  |
| 31. | 54°49'04"N 10°25'07"E<br>thence the coastline to   | Vejsnaes Nakke   |
| 32. | 54°55'12"N 10°14'49"E<br>thence a straight line to | Point S of Vidsø Mølle   |
| 33. | 54°52'27"N 10°04'02"E<br>thence the coastline to   | Pøls Huk   |
| 34. | 54°51'11"N 9°59'18"E<br>thence a straight line to  | Kegnaes  |
| 35. | 54°49'13"N 9°56'30"E                               | E-most end point of the<br>line delimiting the<br>internal waters between<br>Denmark and Germany |

Sjaelland and the islands S  
of Sjaelland

- |       |  |                                     |
|-------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 36.   | 56°04'15"N 11°13'19"E<br>thence a straight line to | Sjaellands Rev lifesaving<br>beacon |
| *37.  | 56°12'22"N 11°40'34"E<br>thence a straight line to | Hesselo NW-reef                     |
| *38.  | 56°07'49"N 12°18'43"E<br>thence the coastline to   | Gilleleje Harbour pier              |
| **39. | [Deleted]  |                                     |
| 40.   | 56°03'09"N 12°35'37"E<br>thence a straight line to | Point NW of Kronborg                |
| 41.   | 56°03'09"N 12°37'07"E<br>thence a straight line to | Lappengrund S seamark               |
| 42.   | 56°02'38"N 12°37'49"E<br>thence a straight line to | Point at sea                        |

---

\*Replacement point per Decree No. 189 of 19 April 1978.

\*\*Point deleted by Decree No. 189 of 19 April 1978.

43. 56°01'44"N 12°37'49"E thence a straight line to	Point at sea
44. 56°01'00"N 12°36'46"E thence a straight line to	Point at sea
45. 56°01'00"N 12°36'04"E thence the coastline to	Point NE of Snekkersten
46. 55°47'17"N 12°35'52"E thence a straight line to	Taarbaek Harbour
47. 55°47'07"N 12°40'20"E thence a straight line to	Taarbaek Rev
48. 55°41'57"N 12°50'49"E thence a straight line to	Saltholm NE (point at sea)
49. 55°40'24"N 12°46'10"E thence the coastline to	Saltholm N point
50. 55°40'15"N 12°46'36"E thence a straight line to	Point on Saltholm
51. 55°37'16"N 12°48'58"E thence a straight line to	Svaneklapper N
52. 55°36'04"N 12°49'25"E thence a straight line to	Søndre Flint
53. 55°36'19"N 12°47'07"E thence a straight line to	Holm S of Saltholm
54. 55°36'24"N 12°46'28"E thence a straight line to	Saltholm S point
55. 55°32'13"N 12°42'46"E thence a straight line to	Drogden Lighthouse
56. 55°30'58"N 12°35'36"E thence a straight line to	Aflandshage black double broom
57. 55°19'51"N 12°27'23"E thence the coastline to	Mandehoved
58. 55°17'30"N 12°27'23"E thence a straight line to	Stevns
59. 55°00'31"N 12°31'22"E thence the coastline to	Hellehavn Nakke
60. 54°56'44"N 12°32'19"E thence a straight line to	Point SW of Møn Lighthouse

61. 54°50'08"N 12°10'01"E thence a straight line to	Hestehoved
62. 54°33'39"N 11°58'29"E thence the coastline to	Gedser Odde SE
63. 54°33'35"N 11°58'20"E thence a straight line to	Gedser Odde S
64. 54°33'38"N 11°52'25"E thence a straight line to	Rødsand S
65. 54°35'38"N 11°30'56"E thence the coastline to	Hyllekrog
66. 54°50'12"N 10°57'36"E thence a straight line to	Albuen
67. 54°53'19"N 11°01'00"E thence the coastline to	Point NW of Taars
68. 54°54'48"N 11°01'38"E thence a straight line to	Point SW of Korsnakke
69. 55°09'37"N 11°08'03"E thence a straight line to	Omø W Point
70. 55°20'51"N 11°05'37"E thence a straight line to	Halsskov
71. 55°28'29"N 11°04'28"E thence a straight line to	Musholm
72. 55°30'57"N 11°04'55"E thence a straight line to	Reersø
73. 55°39'50"N 10°56'06"E thence a straight line to	Asnaes
74. 55°44'40"N 10°52'12"E thence a straight line to	Røsnaes
75. 55°53'11"N 11°04'53"E thence a straight line to	Sejerø N point
36. 56°04'15"N 11°13'19"E	Sjaellands Rev lifesaving beacon

Laesø

76. 57°21'52"N 10°56'00"E thence a straight line to	Nordre Rønner
--	---------------

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 77. 57°19'27"N 11°11'50"E<br>thence the coastline to   | Syrodde            |
| 78. 57°17'53"N 11°11'24"E<br>thence a straight line to | Bløden Hale        |
| 79. 57°12'21"N 11°02'09"E<br>thence the coastline to   | Hornfiskerøen SE   |
| 80. 57°12'00"N 10°59'53"E<br>thence a straight line to | Hornfiskerøen SW   |
| 81. 57°14'31"N 10°53'53"E<br>thence a straight line to | Sønder Nyland      |
| 82. 57°15'30"N 10°52'15"E<br>thence a straight line to | Laesø W-most point |
| 83. 57°21'21"N 10°54'12"E<br>thence a straight line to | Bordfeld           |
| 76. 57°21'52"N 10°56'00"E                              | Nordre Rønner      |

Christiansø

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| 84. 55°19'53"N 15°10'31"E<br>thence the coastline to   | Rock N of Tat (W end) |
| 85. 55°19'52"N 15°10'33"E<br>thence a straight line to | Rock N of Tat (E end) |
| 86. 55°19'27"N 15°11'31"E<br>thence a straight line to | Rock N of Christiansø |
| 87. 55°19'25"N 15°11'34"E<br>thence a straight line to | Christiansø NE        |
| 88. 55°19'09"N 15°11'56"E<br>thence a straight line to | Østerskaer NE         |
| 89. 55°19'07"N 15°11'55"E<br>thence a straight line to | Østerskaer SE         |
| 90. 55°19'06"N 15°11'52"E<br>thence a straight line to | Østerskaer SW         |
| 91. 55°19'04"N 15°11'20"E<br>thence a straight line to | Christiansø S         |
| 92. 55°19'25"N 15°10'36"E<br>thence a straight line to | Graesholm SW          |

- |     |  |                       |
|-----|--|-----------------------|
| 93. | 55°19'30"N 15°10'32"E<br>thence a straight line to | Graesholm W           |
| 94. | 55°19'48"N 15°10'30"E<br>thence a straight line to | Rock S of Tat         |
| 95. | 55°19'50"N 15°10'30"E<br>thence a straight line to | Rock S of Tat         |
| 96. | 55°19'51"N 15°10'30"E<br>thence a straight line to | Tat W                 |
| 84. | 55°19'53"N 15°10'31"E                              | Rock N of Tat (W end) |

(2) The Faroes. The following are extracts from Kingdom of Denmark Order No. 598 of 21 December 1976, which entered into force on 1 January 1977, providing archipelagic baselines from which the fishing limits of the Faroes are measured. An accompanying Order (No. 599) provided that the territorial sea, three nautical miles in breadth, is measured from the same baselines as specified in Order No. 598.

## ARTICLE 2

The straight baselines, which in accordance with Article 1 are to be used for measuring the fishery limit, shall be drawn between the following points (the low water mark at mean Spring tide) in the order specified:

- |          |   |                                 |
|----------|---|---------------------------------|
| Point 1. | Dry rock southwest of the Munken group of islands                       | 61°20'19.306"N<br>6°40'06.790"W |
| Point 2. | Westernmost point of Knopur island off Famara                           | 61°28'34.772"N<br>6°52'18.834"W |
| Point 3. | Westernmost point of the island west of Myggenaes lighthouse            | 62°05'46.439"N<br>7°41'25.623"W |
| Point 4. | North-westernmost point of the island northwest of Myggenaes lighthouse | 62°05'52.783"N<br>7°41'12.936"W |
| Point 5. | North-westernmost point of the island northwest of Myling               | 62°18'19.856"N<br>7°12'59.409"W |
| Point 6. | North-westernmost point of Kalsfles north of Kadlur                     | 62°22'26.968"N<br>6°48'18.806"W |
| Point 7. | Dry rock north of Enniberg  | 62°23'49.299"N<br>6°33'38.438"W |
| Point 8. | Skopari Point off Nordjerg on Fuglø                                     | 62°21'16.163"N<br>6°17'59.058"W |

Point 9.	North-easternmost point of Fuglø	62°20'40.637"N 6°15'16.003"W
Point 10.	Easternmost point of Bispen east of Fuglø	62°20'27.398"N 6°15'00.521"W
Point 11.	Easternmost point of the Munken group of islands	61°20'30.124"N 6°39'30.108"W
Point 12.	Southernmost point of Storefles in the Munken group of islands	61°20'26.953"N 6°39'33.711"W

The co-ordinates of the points refer to the European Datum (First Revision, 1950).

(3) Greenland. In the context of establishment of the fishery zone off Greenland, the Kingdom of Denmark has established lines of delimitation in relation to other countries (Canada, Iceland, and Norway) and straight baselines from which the fishery zone and territorial sea are measured. Extracts from the texts of Executive Order No. 629 of 22 December 1976 (southern Greenland) and Executive Order No. 176 of 14 May 1980 (northern Greenland) are provided below:

NOTICE NO. 629 OF DECEMBER 22, 1976 ON  
THE FISHING TERRITORY OF SOUTHERN GREENLAND

Pursuant to Article 1 of Law No. 597 of December 17, 1976 on the Fishing Territory of the Kingdom of Denmark, it is provided:-

ARTICLE 1

1. The fishing territory of Greenland shall comprise on the West coast as far as 75° North and on the East coast as far as 67° North, in addition to internal waters, an area of water which is bounded by a line (fishery limit) running at a distance of 200 nautical miles (1 nautical mile = 1852 metres) from the baselines referred to in Article 2.

2. The boundary of the fishing territory in relation to Canada as far as 75° North, shall, where that country's coasts are less than 400 nautical miles from Greenland, be a series of geodesic lines between the following points: . . . .

[113 points are then specified. With the exception of Point 1 (the co-ordinates of which are 61°24.7' North, 57°16.3' West), these 113 points are the same as the first 113 points forming the continental shelf boundary between Greenland and Canada, as provided in Article II of the Agreement between Denmark and Canada relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between Greenland and Canada.]

3. From Point 113 the fishery limit shall be the line of latitude between the following points:

113	75°00'00 N	73°16.3' W
113a	75°00'00 N	59°48.0' W

4. The boundary of the fishing territory in relation to Iceland, where that country's coasts are less than 400 nautical miles from Greenland, shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be the line every point of which is equidistant from the specified points on the baselines along the coasts of the countries concerned (median line) as far as 67° North, and from there shall be the line of latitude running to 67°00'00 North, 32°50.6' West.

## ARTICLE 2

The straight baselines (compass lines) or coast-lines, which in accordance with Article 1 are to be used for measuring the fishery limit, shall be drawn between the following points (the low water mark at mean Spring tide) in the order specified:

### West Greenland

Point 1.	Southernmost island in the group of islands south-south-west of Cape Farewell	59°43.2' N 44°00.7' W
Point 2.	Island south of Kulusuk	59°50.7' N 44°59.5' W
Point 3.	Naujat	59°58.6' N 45°21.9' W
Point 4.	Qeqertat	60°34.7' N 47°34.9' W
Point 5.	Island 2.5 nautical miles south of Thorstein Islaender	60°43.3' N 48°24.9' W
Point 6.	Island 2.0 nautical miles south of Thorstein Islaender	60°43.8' N 48°26.6' W
Point 7.	Island 1.5 nautical miles west-south-west of Thorstein Islaender	60°45.1' N 48°29.1' W
Point 8.	Island 1.5 nautical miles west of Thorstein Islaender	60°45.9' N 48°29.6' W
Point 9.	Semersût ûmanarssua	61°14.6' N 48°57.4' W
Point 10.	Qioqe	61°31.4' N 49°23.0' W
Point 11.	Frederikshab Umanak (Qajaerserfik)	61°45.0' N 49°37.4' W
Point 12.	Frederikshab Qioqe (Vardeø)	61°56.0' N 49°48.9' W



Point 13.	Ikermiut	62°23.2'N 50°16.1'W
Point 14.	Island 1 nautical mile south-west of Tulugartalik	62°28.3'N 50°21.5'W
Point 15.	Søndre Kitdlit	62°42.5'N 50°33.8'W
Point 16.	South-westernmost island of the Hellefiske Islands	63°02.2'N 51°00.0'W
Point 17.	Kitdlit	63°08.3'N 51°10.4'W
Point 18.	Dry rock about 2.3 nautical miles south-south-west of Qilangaussua	63°22.8'N 51°23.9'W
Point 19.	Kook Islands	63°59.6'N 52°11.3'W
Point 20.	Kook Islands	64°00.1'N 52°11.8'W
Point 21.	Southernmost island about 1½ nautical miles southwest of Qagssup Igdlua	64°24.8'N 52°20.0'W
Point 22.	Avatdlerparssuaq	65°30.4'N 53°15.9'W
Point 23.	Southernmost island west of Qerralik	66°03.6'N 53°40.7'W
Point 24.	Northernmost island west of Qerralik	66°04.6'N 53°41.2'W
Point 25.	Ikerasagtût	66°13.5'N 53°48.1'W
Point 26.	Ikardlugssuaq	66°25.8'N 53°55.5'W
Point 27.	Qagssit	66°59.6'N 54°08.1'W
Point 28.	Kitsigsut	67°47.1'N 53°58.6'W
Point 29.	Kingigtut	68°00.8'N 53.52.5'W
Point 30.	Kitdliat	68°16.9'N 53°45.9'W

Point 31.	Blaafjeld (Uivfag)	69°22.3'N 54°14.4'W
Point 32.	Ingigssuaq	69°36.3'N 54°49.1'W
Point 33.	Nordre Laksebugt's northernmost point	69°39.0'N 54°50.0'W
Point 34.	Westernmost point of Kingigtup gaga	69°42.9'N 54°59.2'W
Point 35.	Jernpynten (Navssap nua)	69°50.1'N 54°56.1'W
Point 36.	Hareøen (Navdluarssurausaaq)	70°26.7'N 55°02.8'W
Point 37.	Narssaq	71°27.8'N 55°29.8'W
Point 38.	Sigguk (Svartenhuk)	71°41.3'N 55°52.3'W
Point 39.	Tikerarssauq (Dark Head)	72°08.3'N 56°04.0'W
Point 40.	Nunaguit (Smålandene)	72°46.3'N 56°38.1'W
Point 41.	Kingigtortagdlit	73°02.0'N 56°56.0'W
Point 42.	Southernmost point of Eddefugle Islands	74°01.0'N 57°50.0'W
Point 43.	Westernmost point of Eddefugle Islands	74°02.3'N 57°51.1'W
Point 44.	Qutdleq	74°39.9'N 57°57.8'W
Point 45.	Westernmost Sabine Island	75°29.8'N 60°14.0'W
Point 46.	Bushman Island	75°57.4'N 65°00.9'W
Point 47.	Cape York	75°54.4'N 66°29.3'W
Point 48.	Conical Rock's south-westernmost point	76°04.8'N 68°43.0'W

Between Points 33 and 34 the baseline is the coast-line.

# East Greenland

Point 1.	Southernmost island in the group of islands south-south-west of Cape Farewell	59°43.2'N 44°00.7'W
Point 2.	Island about 2.6 nautical miles south of Avalernga	59°45.4'N 43°47.2'W
Point 3.	South-easternmost point of the southernmost island east-south-east of Cape Hoppe	59°55.3'N 43°10.9'W
Point 4.	Easternmost point of the above island	59°55.4'N 43°10.7'W
Point 5.	Easternmost point of the northernmost island east-south-east of Cape Hoppe	59°55.4'N 43°10.6'W
Point 6.	South-easternmost point of the island 1.5 nautical miles east of Qagssit	60°01.0'N 43°03.1'W
Point 7.	North-easternmost point of the island 1.5 nautical miles east of Qagssit	60°01.3'N 43°02.9'W
Point 8.	Island 1.9 nautical miles east-north-east of Qagssit	60°01.8'N 43°02.6'W
Point 9.	South-easternmost point of the island about 2 nautical miles east of Aluk	60°09.4'N 42°58.8'W
Point 10.	Easternmost island north-east of Cape Discord	60°53.3'N 42°37.3'W
Point 11.	Qutdleg	61°32.4'N 42°13.7'W
Point 12.	Umanarssuk	61°49.6'N 42°02.0'W
Point 13.	South-easternmost point of Griffenfeld Island	62°51.9'N 41°30.0'W
Point 14.	Easternmost Island off Cape Skjold	63°06.2'N 41°10.7'W
Point 15.	Qertartivaq	63°32.1'N 40°39.5'W
Point 16.	Tvillinge Islands (off Cape Møsting)	63°41.1'N 40°30.6'W
Point 17.	Umivita	64°20.0'N 40°11.7'W

Point 18.	Qertartip Saliaqita	64°59.7'N 39°43.1'W
Point 19.	Island about 3 nautical miles east-south-east of Cape Dan	65°29.1'N 37°03.3'W
Point 20.	Easternmost Kitsigsit Island	65°33.6'N 36°35.9'W
Point 21.	Uigertertivit	65°44.5'N 36°08.1'W
Point 22.	South-west limit of Wahl Fjord	66°19.3'N 34°47.4'W
Point 23.	Nagsigpik	66°21.3'N 34°42.3'W
Point 24.	Nanortalik	66°35.5'N 34°12.7'W
Point 25.	Island about 1 3/4 nautical miles east of Cape S.M. Jørgensen	66°45.5'N 33°52.6'W
Point 26.	Lille Tindholm	66°54.5'N 33°34.9'W
Point 27.	Pagtulajivit	67°36.1'N 32°30.1'W
Point 28.	Point 1½ nautical miles west of Cape I.C. Jacobsen	68°05.3'N 30°34.3'W
Point 29.	Cape I.C. Jacobsen	68°05.6'N 30°30.0'W
Point 30.	Nunap Isua	68°07.5'N 30°10.9'W
Point 31.	Cape Nansen	68°13.1'N 29°24.5'W
Point 32.	Cape Vedel	68°28.9'N 27°37.1'W

Between Points 3 and 4, 6 and 7 and 28 and 29 the baseline is the coast-line.

### ARTICLE 3

This Notice shall enter into force on January 1, 1977.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 176 of MAY 14, 1980 ON  
THE FISHING TERRITORY OF NORTHERN GREENLAND

Pursuant to sec. 1 of Law No. 597 of December 17, 1976 regarding the Kingdom of Denmark's fishery zone, and in connection with Ordinance No. 629 of December 22, 1976, the following provisions are laid down:

Sec. 1. Unless otherwise stipulated below, the fishery zone off Greenland comprises, in the area north of 75° north latitude on the west coast and north of 67° north latitude on the east coast, besides the inner channels, a water area delimited by a line (fishery boundary) which runs a distance of 200 nautical miles (1 nautical mile = 1852 meters) from the base lines mentioned in sec. 2.

Par. 2. The delimitation of the fishery zone in relation to Canada in the Nares Straits north of 75° north latitude, where that country's coasts are opposite Greenland's, at a distance of less than 400 nautical miles, in the absence of any special agreement relating thereto, follows two series of geodetic lines between the following points:

	<u>Point</u> No.	<u>Latitude</u> (north)	<u>Longitude</u> (west)
Series A	113	75°00'0	73°16'3
	114	76°41'4	75°00'0
	115	77°30'0	74°46'0
	116	78°25'0	73°46'0
	117	78°48'5	73°00'0
	118	79°39'0	69°20'0
	119	80°00'0	69°00'0
	120	80°25'0	68°20'0
	121	80°45'0	67°07'0
	122	80°49'2	66°29'0
Series B	123	80°49'8	66°26'3
	124	80°50'5	66°16'0
	125	81°18'2	64°11'0
	126	81°52'0	62°10'0
	127	82°13'0	60°00'0

The delimitation of the fishery zone in Lincoln Sea where the coasts of Greenland and Canada lie opposite each other at a distance of less than 400 nautical miles, in the absence of any special agreement relating thereto, follows the line which from point 127 is everywhere equidistant from the nearest points on the base lines on the coasts in question (the center line).

Par. 3. The delimitation of the fishery zone in relation to Iceland north of 67° north latitude, where that country's coasts lie opposite Greenland's at a distance of less than 400 nautical miles, in the absence of any special agreement relating thereto, follows the line which is everywhere equidistant from the nearest point on the base lines on the coasts in question (the center line).

Par. 4. The delimitation of the fishery zone in relation to Norway, where the Svalbard island group lies opposite Greenland at a distance of less than

400 nautical miles, in the absence of any special agreement relating thereto, follows the line which is everywhere equidistant from the nearest points on the base lines of the coasts in question (the center line). Where the island of Jan Mayen lies opposite Greenland at a distance of less than 400 nautical miles, fishery jurisdiction will not for the present be exercised beyond the line which is everywhere equidistant from the nearest points on the base lines on the coasts in question (the center line).

Sec. 2. The correct lines (the compass lines) or coast lines which, pursuant to sec. 1, form the basis of the calculation of the fishery boundary, run between the following points (the low water mark at medium spring tide) in the indicated sequence:

#### West Greenland

Point No.		Latitude (north)	Longitude (west)
48	Conical Rock SW point	76°04.8'	68°43.0'
49	Wolstenholme Island	76°25.1'	70°10.9'
50	Cape Parry	77°00.3'	71°20.9'
51	Hakluyt Island S point	77°24.8'	72°39.0'
52	Hakluyt Island NW point	77°26.4'	72°46.9'
53	Cape Alexander	78°10.4'	73°01.0'
54	Littleton Island	78°21.7'	72°53.5'
55	Cairn Point	78°30.5'	72°27.0'
56	Cache Point	78°31.8'	72°21.0'
57	Cape Grinnel	78°37.9'	71°44.0'
58	Cape Taney SW	78°47.7'	70°18.0'
59	Cape Taney NE	78°49.2'	70°11.0'
60	Cape Russel	78°58.2'	69°24.0'
61	Cape Wood	79°04.5'	68°43.0'
62	Cape Kent	79°05.4'	68°33.0'
63	Dallas Bay W-shore	79°05.7'	68°19.0'
64	Cape Jackson	80°03.0'	67°06.0'
65	Cape Madison	80°10.0'	67°30.5'
66	Point ca. 1.5 nm NNW of Cape Madison	80°11.7'	67°33.0'
67	Cape Jefferson (island)	80°20.0'	67°34.0'
68	Crozier Island	80°30.4'	67°20.0'
69	Franklin Island	80°40.8'	66°57.0'
70	Cape Ulrich	80°58.5'	64°56.0'
71	Cape Bryan	81°08.0'	64°04.0'
72	Joe Island	81°14.8'	63°33.0'
73	Cape Porter	81°46.5'	61°53.0'
74	Cape Sommer	81°54.5'	60°45.0'
75	Cape Brewoort	81°59.0'	60°18.0'
76	Repulse Harbor SW	82°06.2'	59°19.0'
77	Repulse Harbor NE	82°06.9'	59°02.0'
78	Cape Stanton	82°11.9'	57°32.0'
79	Hand Bay NE	82°13.6'	56°55.0'
80	SW entrance to Franklin Bay	82°14.8'	56°37.0'
81	Rest Point	82°16.6'	56°09.0'
82	3/4 nm NE of Rest Point	82°16.9'	56°04.0'
83	Cape Bryant	82°20.4'	55°13.0'

84	Beaumont Island NW point	82°45.2'	50°46.0'
85	Cape Distant	83°08.2'	46°12.0'
86	Cape Ramsey	83°13.7'	44°55.0'
87	Cape Wijkander	83°15.0'	44°24.0'
88	Cape Daugaard-Jensen	83°16.4'	43°53.0'
89	N point of Luige Amadeo Island	83°18.1'	42°27.4'
90	Cape Kane	83°26.6'	39°47.9'
91	Cape Washington	83°32.3'	38°47.9'
92	N point of Gertrud Rasks Land	83°36.2'	36°58.0'
93	Cape Christian IV	83°37.7'	35°37.2'
94	4 nm W of Cape Morris Jesup	83°39.6'	33°53.9'
95	Cape Morris Jesup	83°39.6'	33°24.4'
96	Little island ca. 1 nm N of Kaffeklubben Island	83°40.5'	30°40.7'

Between points 51 and 52, 58 and 59, 60 and 61, 62 and 63, 73 and 74, 75 and 76, 77 and 78, 79 and 80, and 82 and 83 the base line is the coast line.

#### East Greenland

Point No.		Latitude (north)	Longitude (west)
32	Cape Vedel	68°28.9'	27°37.1'
33	Cape Tupinier	68°40.1'	26°23.0'
34	Cape Beaupre	68°52.3'	25°38.6'
35	Cape Dalton	69°25.0'	24°05.4'
36	Truner Islands S	69°38.8'	23°18.7'
37	Truner Island SE	69°40.0'	23°14.6'
38	Point ca. 1.5 nm NE of Cape Brewster	69°58.8'	22°22.5'
39	Cape Brewster	70°09.4'	22°03.8'
40	Cape Lister	70°29.0'	21°32.2'
41	Point 1 1/2 nm S of Cape Hodgson	70°31.7'	21°29.0'
42	SE point of Rathbone Island	70°39.3'	21°21.7'
43	NE point of Rathbone Island	70°39.8'	21°21.5'
44	Cape Topham	71°20.1'	21°36.6'
45	Murray Island	71°32.7'	21°39.1'
46	Rock	72°15.8'	21°59.4'
47	Franklin Island	72°39.3'	21°37.7'
48	Bontekoe Island	73°06.9'	21°11.7'
49	3 nm SW of Cape Broer Ruys	73°29.2'	20°25.5'
50	1.3 nm S of Cape Broer Ruys	73°30.6'	20°23.1'
51	Arundel Island	73°45.7'	20°03.5'
52	Cape Borlase Warren	74°15.7'	19°22.7'
53	Point at Clark Bjerg	74°20.8'	19°10.7'
54	S point of Lille Pendulum	74°36.9'	18°22.9'
55	Point 1 nm NE of Cape Philip Broke	74°56.6'	17°34.1'
56	7.8 nm S of Cape Pansch	75°01.4'	17°21.4'
57	Point 2.0 nm SE of Cape Pansch	75°09.2'	17°20.6'
58	Point 2.0 nm SE of Cape Borgen	75°24.8'	17°58.7'
59	Point 3.3 nm NNE of Cape A. Trolle	75°59.0'	18°27.8'
60	Point SE of Berg Fjord	76°31.0'	18°42.7'
61	Cape Christian	76°36.9'	18°33.5'

62	Maroussia Island	76°39.8'	18°29.5'
63	Cape Udkiggen	76°43.7'	18°24.1'
64	Seventeen-kilometer Headland	76°49.4'	18°16.5'
65	T. Thomsens Headland	77°14.2'	18°15.4'
66	Cape Phillipe	77°36.7'	17°42.1'
67	Cape Montpensier	77°50.4'	17°32.6'
68	E island in French Islands	78°44.5'	18°01.7'
69	Norwegian Islands SE coast	78°59.8'	17°40.8'
70	Norwegian Islands E coast	79°06.4'	17°37.1'
71	Lille island ca. 2 nm SE of Cape Nansen	79°08.3'	17°39.1'
72	Cape Anna Bistrup	79°41.4'	18°04.3'
73	Sophies Holm	79°55.6'	17°24.0'
74	Point ca. 2 nm SSW of Hanserags Fjord	80°13.4'	16°20.8'
75	E island in Henrik Kroyer Holme	80°39.9'	13°06.9'
76	SE point of Krp. Christian Land	81°08.0'	12°16.7'
77	Point ca. 3 nm SW of Nordostrundingen	81°19.7'	11°22.7'
78	NE point of Lille island at Nordostrundingen	81°22.9'	11°16.4'
79	NE point of Erik S. Henius Land	81°31.4'	11°45.0'
80	Cape Prince Knud	81°43.2'	13°16.9'
81	N point of Princess Magarethe Island	82°09.0'	17°58.1'
82	Cape Eiler Rasmussen	82°36.0'	19°49.0'
83	NE point of Herluf Trolle Land	82°51.4'	21°28.3'
84	Cape John Flagler	83°14.9'	24°32.7'
85	E point of Knud Rasmussen Land	83°23.8'	25°27.3'
86	4 nm. ESE of Cape J.P. Koch	63°32.9'	27°13.1'
96	(West Greenland) Lille island about 1 nm N of Kaffeklubben	83°40.5'	30°40.7'

Between points 36 and 37, 38 and 39, 40 and 41, 49 and 50, 52 and 53, 56 and 57, 59 and 60, 66 and 67, 69 and 70, 72 and 73, 82 and 83, and 85 and 86 the base line is the coastline.

Sec. 3. The Ordinance goes into effect on June 1, 1980.



### 31. DJIBOUTI

#### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 79	Law 52/AN/78	12nm	Nuclear-powered vessels and vessels carrying nuclear or other radioactive material must give prior notification. Law does not modify "international rules of navigation" in strait of Bab al Mandab.
	May 85	Law 59	12nm	US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 79	Law 52/AN/78		Established baselines closing Gulf of Tadjoura.
	May 85	Decree No. 85-048		Established straight baselines.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 79	Law 52/AN/78	24nm	Jurisdiction over fiscal, health, and immigration matters.
	May 85	Law 59	24nm	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Jan 79	Law 52/AN/78	200nm	EEZ: claimed exclusive rights to resources and to construct/use artificial islands, installations, and structures.
	May 85	Law 59	200nm	
VII. POLLUTION	Jan 79	Law 52/AN/78		Claimed exclusive jurisdiction to prevent and control pollution within EEZ.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. Djibouti's Straight Baselines

Following are extracts from Decree No. 85-048 of the Council of Ministers of 5 May 1985:

The straight baselines which are used as a basis for the determination of the width of territorial waters are drawn as follows on the Maritime [Charts] of the French hydrographic and oceanographic service . . . .

The Seba Islands (Map No. 6329, published in 1961, tangent originating at point D;

D. M - 43 degrees 15.22 mins. East  
L - 12 degrees 32.10 mins. North

To the low tide water mark on the islands of Siyyan Himar and Kadda Dabali respectively;

E. M - 43 degrees 17.90 mins. East  
L - 12 degrees 31.20 mins. North

F. M - 43 degrees 25.80 mins. East  
L - 12 degrees 28.50 mins. North

Tangent originating at point F above, to the low tide water mark on the island of Rhounda Komaytou at point:

G. M - 43 degrees 27.22 mins. East  
L - 12 degrees 25.68 mins. North

From point G above, to the low tide water mark Khor Angar at point:

H. M - 43 degrees 21.88 mins. East  
L - 12 degrees 22.62 mins. North

The Tadjourah Gulf (Ref: Law No. 52/AN/78):

From point A at the mouth of Oued Dalley:

A. M - 43 degrees 05.10 mins. East  
L - 11 degrees 50.30 mins. North

To point B at the lighthouse on the island of Musha:

B. M - 43 degrees 12.75 mins. East  
L - 11 degrees 43.80 mins. North

From point B (above) to point C, low water mark at the mouth of Oued Atar:

C. M - 43 degrees 15.50 mins. East  
L - 11 degrees 30.20 mins. North

## Article II

Outside of the above prescribed segments, measured from their intersection with the low tide water mark, the baseline from which the width of territorial waters is measured is the low tide water mark along the coast and around islands, sand bars and mud banks within those territorial waters.

### 32. DOMINICA

#### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 81	Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic and Fishery Zones Act No. 26	12nm	Recognized rights of innocent passage of foreign warships and overflight of aircraft.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 81	Act No. 26		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 81	Act No. 26	24nm	Claimed "sovereign rights" necessary to prevent infringements of customs, fiscal, immigration, and sanitary regulations.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Aug 81	Act No. 26	200nm	EEZ and fishery zone: claimed exclusive authority over exploration, exploitation, conservation, and management of fishery resources.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Mar 83			Signed.

### 33. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

#### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 52	Law No. 3342	3nm	
	Aug 64			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Sep 67	Law No. 186	6nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 52	Law No. 3342		Samana, Ocoa, and Neiba Bays claimed as historic bays. US does not recognize this claim.
	Sep 67	Law No. 186		Established straight baselines; claimed Escocesa and Santo Domingo Bays; also enclosed Yuma, Andres, Ocoa, and Ensenada de los Aguilas Bays. US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jul 52	Law No. 3342	15nm	Jurisdiction related to customs and sanitary matters.
	Apr 77	Law No. 573	24nm	Jurisdiction over customs, tax, immigration, and health matters.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 64			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Sep 67	Law No. 186	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF (continued)	Apr 77	Law No. 573	Outer edge of continental margin or to 200nm	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jul 52	Law No. 3342	15nm	Fishing zone.
	Sep 67	Law No. 186	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Apr 77	Law No. 573	200nm	EEZ defined by geographical coordinates specifying outer limit.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 79	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Colombia entered into force.
	Jan 82	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Venezuela entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

#### b. Dominican Straight Baselines

Following is an analysis of bay closing lines (8) and historic waters (2) claims that were included in Law No. 186 passed by the Government of the Dominican Republic on 7 September 1967. The analysis is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 5, "Straight Baselines: Dominican Republic," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 25 January 1970.

The straight baseline segments have been plotted on large scale hydrographic charts. From these, the following analyses have been made:

Points	Length	Comments
Massacre R. - Punta Manzanillo	3.5	Point of origin is the terminal of the Haiti boundary. Enclosed Manzanillo Bay meets legal requirements of a bay.
Cape Viejo Frances - Cape Cabron	45.0	Escocesa Bay is claimed as a historic bay although it was not included in UN A/CONF. 13/1. See below.

Cape Cabron - Cape Samana	4.9	Encloses a legal and geographic bay (Rincon).
Cape Samana - Cape Raphael	21.4	Enclosed waters of Samana Bay meet legal and geographical requirements of a bay.
Punta Espado - Punta Aljibe	13.6	Bahia de Yuma does not meet the semi-circularity requirement.
Punta Magdalena - Cape Caucedo	6.7	The enclosed waters of Andres Bay do not meet the semicircularity requirement.
Cape Caucedo - Punto Palenque	31.7	Santo Domingo Bay is claimed as a historic bay although not included in UN A/CONF. 13/1. See below.
Punta Salinas - Punta Martin Garcia	22.7	Ocoa Bay claimed as a geographic bay although it does not meet the semi-circularity requirement. Formerly claimed as a historic bay. See below.
Punta Martin Garcia - Punta Avarena	8.2	Neiba (Neyba) Bay as enclosed meets the semicircularity requirement. Claimed earlier as a historic bay.
Cabo Falso - Cabo Rojo	7.8	Ensenada de los Aguilas as enclosed does not meet the semicircularity requirement.

Total

165.5 nautical miles

The ten straight baseline segments have a total length of 165.5 nautical miles and they cover approximately fifty per cent of the Dominican coastline. According to the law, eight of the straight baseline segments enclose geographic bays, four of which--Yuma, Andres, Ocoa and Aguilas--however, do not meet the semicircularity requirements of a legal bay. The final two coastal indentations are claimed as historic bays. In contrast, in Memorandum Concerning Historic Bays (Preparatory Document No. 1) by the Secretariat of the United Nations for the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea (A/CONF. 13/1 20 September 1957), three bays--Samana, Ocoa and Neyba (Neiba)--are listed as "historic bays." The source for this declaration is Dominican Act No. 3342 of 13 July 1952 as quoted in Laws and Regulations on the Regime of the Territorial Sea (ST/LEG/SER.B/6, p.11). All three bays are claimed in the 1967 legislation as geographic bays. Two of the bays have closing lines longer than 10 but shorter than 24 nautical miles while the third, Neiba, has a bay closing line of only 8.2 nautical miles.

The legislation of 1967, however, adds the "bights" of Escocesa and Santo Domingo as "historic bays"; the 1952 legislation, in contrast, does not include them within Dominican historic waters. Ocoa Bay, claimed in the 1967 legislation to meet the requirements of a bay, which it does not, was stated in the earlier law to be a historic bay. Presumably, Ocoa retains this status although it fails the legal definition as a bay.

### 34. ECUADOR

#### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1930	Art. 582 Book II <u>Registro Oficial</u> 2-b-510	3nm	
	Nov 50	Decree Law of Nov 50	12nm	Implied archipelagic baselines.
	Nov 66	Supreme Decree No. 1542	200nm	US does not recognize ter- ritorial sea claim in excess of 12nm.
	Jul 80	Note to IMO of 2 May 1980		"Special area to be avoided" and mandatory navigation routes established to keep vessels at least 78 miles north and 145 miles south of Galapagos Archipelago.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 50	Decree		Territorial sea around Galapagos measured from farthest seaward islands; closing lines for bays, gulfs, straits, and canals.
	Nov 66	Decree No. 1542		Established straight base- lines; archipelagic base- lines inferred around Galapagos.
	Jul 71	Supreme Decree No. 959-A		Effectuated changes to straight baselines for mainland and Galapagos. US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 51	Legislative Decree	200 meters	
	Sep 85	Presidential Proclamation		Extended continental shelf out along undersea Carnegie Mountain range to include Galapagos Archipelago.



TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Feb 38	Regulation of 2 Feb 38	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Feb 51	Decree Law 003	200nm	Fishing zone.
	Mar 69	Law of Fishing and Fishing Development	200nm	Same.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 55	Joint Declaration on the Maritime Zone		Maritime boundary agree- ment with Peru ratified.
	Dec 75	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with Colombia entered into force.
	Mar 85	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Costa Rica signed.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Apr 82			Did not vote; did not sign.

b. Ecuadoran Straight Baselines, Including the Galapagos Islands

The Ecuadoran straight baseline system, consisting of geographic reference points, includes five points (four segments) along the continental coastline and eight points (eight segments) around the Galapagos Islands (Archipélago de Colón). The following extracts from Supreme Decree No. 939-4, issued 28 June 1971 and published in the Official Register in July 1971, identify all of the Ecuadoran basepoints and segments:

Whereas article 628 of the Civil Code in force provides that the Ecuadoran territorial sea shall be measured in both the continental territory of the Republic and the Colón Archipélago (Galapagos Islands), from the straight baselines which will be determined for this purpose by Executive Decree; and

Whereas a Commission composed of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Navy and the Military Geographic Institute has studied the plotting of such lines and determined their course; and

Whereas such study has been approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Defense on the grounds that it is in the national interest and fully conforms to the rules of international law which are in force on the matter.

It is hereby decreed:

Article 1. The straight baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Republic shall be measured shall be constituted by the following traverses:

I. On the continent

(a) The line shall start from the point of intersection of the maritime frontier with Colombia, with the straight line Punta Manglares (Colombia)--Punta Galera (Ecuador);

(b) From this point a straight line passing through Punta Galera and meeting the northernmost point of Isla de la Plata;

(c) From this point a straight line to Puntilla de Santa Elena;

(d) A straight line from Puntilla de Santa Elena in the direction of Cabo Blanco (Peru) to the intersection with the geographic parallel constituting the maritime frontier with Peru.

II. In the Colón Archipélago (Galapagos Islands)

(a) From Islote Darwin a straight line to the northeastern tip of Isla Pinta.

(b) A straight line to the northernmost point of Isla Genovesa;

(c) A straight line passing through Punta Valdizan, Isla San Cristóbal, and intersecting the northern extension of the straight line joining the southeastern tip of Isla Española to Punta Pitt, Isla San Cristóbal;

(d) A straight line from this intersection to the southeastern tip of Isla Española;

(e) A straight line to Punta Sur, Isla Santa Maria;

(f) A straight line passing through the southeastern tip of Isla Isabela, near Punta Essex, and intersecting the southern extension of the line joining the outermost projecting point of the western coast of Isla Fernandina, approximately in its middle, with the western tip of the southern sector of Isla Isabela, in the vicinity of Punta Cristóbal;

(g) From this point of intersection a line passing through the western tip of the southern sector of Isla Isabela, in the vicinity of Punta Cristóbal, to the outermost projecting point on the western coast of Isla Fernandina, approximately in its middle; and

(h) A straight line to Isla Darwin.

Article 2. The sea areas lying between the lines described in article 1(I) and the coast line on the Continent, and within the lines described in article 1(II), in the Colón Archipélago, shall constitute internal waters.

35. EGYPT

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 51	Royal Decree,	6nm	
	Feb 58	Presidential Decree No. 180/I958	12nm	Amended 1951 decree.
	Aug 83	Declaration accompanying Law of Sea Convention Ratification		Warships require prior notification; nuclear-powered ships and ships carrying nuclear and other inherently dangerous and noxious substances require prior authorization. US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 51	Royal Decree, Article 6		General language establishing straight baselines. Bay of el-Arab claimed as an historic bay. US does not recognize this claim.
III. SECURITY ZONE	Feb 58	Presidential Decree No. 180/1958	18nm	Jurisdiction to enforce laws and regulations pertaining to security claimed within contiguous zone.
	1983		24nm	US does not recognize this claim.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Feb 58	Presidential Decree No. 180/1958	18nm	Jurisdiction over security, navigation, fiscal, and sanitary matters.
	Aug 83	Declaration accompanying Law of the Sea Convention Ratification	24nm	
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Sep 58	Presidential Decision No. 1051	200 meters or limit of exploitation	

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Aug 83	Declaration accompanying Law of the Sea Convention Ratification	To be de- limited in accordance with 1982 Convention	EEZ: declaration that actions will be taken to "regulate all matters" relating to EEZ in a manner compatible with the Convention.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82 Aug 83			Signed.  Ratified, with a declar- ation, set forth in pertinent parts above.

**b. Egyptian Straight Baselines**

(1) **Legislation.** Following are extracts from the Royal Decree of 15 January 1951 providing guidelines for delimitation of Egyptian straight baselines:

**Article 6**

The following are established as the baselines from which the coastal sea of the Kingdom of Egypt is measured:

a) where the shore of the mainland or an island is fully exposed to the open sea, the lowest low-water mark on the shore;

b) where a bay confronts the open sea, lines drawn from headland to headland across the mouth of the bay;

c) where a shoal is situated not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland or from an Egyptian island, lines drawn from the mainland or the island and along the outer edge of the shoal;

d) where a port or a harbor confronts the open sea, lines drawn along the seaward side of the outermost works of the port or harbor and between such works;

e) where an island is not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland, lines drawn from the mainland and along the outer shores of the islands;

f) where there is an island group which may be connected by lines not more than twelve nautical miles long, of which the island nearest to the mainland is not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland, lines drawn from the mainland and along the outer shores of all the islands of the group if the islands form a chain, or along the outer shores of the outermost islands of the group if the islands do not form a chain; and

g) where there is an island group which may be connected by lines not more than twelve nautical miles long, of which the island nearest to the mainland is more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland, lines drawn along the outer shores of all the islands if the group of the islands form a chain, or along the outer shores of the outermost islands of the group if the islands do not form a chain.

(2) Analysis. The following analysis of the Egyptian straight baseline system is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 22, "Straight Baselines: United Arab Republic [Egypt]," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 22 June 1970:

With the exception of Article 3 and the closing article, the language of the Egyptian decree is quite similar to that of the Saudi decree issued seven years later.\* As was the case with Saudi Arabia, no official charts have been published to illustrate the straight baselines nor has it been possible to recreate the intent of the decree with any degree of assurance. As a result, no chart is attached to this study.

(NOTE: Article 3, paragraph 6 of the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone requires that a "coastal State must clearly indicate straight baselines on charts, to which due publicity must be given." However, [Egypt] is not a party to the Territorial Sea Convention.)

The Mediterranean coast of [Egypt] is relatively featureless and without islands. As a result, straight baselines presumably would not be drawn. An exception, however, involves the Bay of el-Arab, which has been declared a historic bay. The precise limits of the bay's inland waters are unknown. The bay, a large coastal indentation west of the port of Alexandria, does not meet the semi-circularity test required of a legal bay as described in Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Territorial Sea Convention. El-Arab is geographically a bight.

The southern part of the Gulf of Suez and most of the Red Sea coasts of [Egypt], however, present the same difficulties as do the Saudi Arabian coasts. The coastlines are scalloped and dotted with numerous fringing shoals and reefs. The critical Strait of Gubal, the entrance to the Red Sea, is rimmed with many islands on the west and numerous reefs and shoals on the east. According to the decree, straight baselines could be drawn so as to leave a narrow passage of approximately 7 nautical miles, which would be included in the [Egyptian] territorial sea claim of 12 nautical miles.

It is not possible to gauge, as with Saudi Arabia, the extent of Egyptian claim to internal waters without official charts depicting the delineation of the straight baselines. The utilization of imprecise terms--shoal, lagoon, inlet, reef, rock, permanent artificial structure\*--without adequate definition, renders generalization quite difficult.

---

\*Footnotes omitted.

### 36. EL SALVADOR

#### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 50	Constitution, Article 7	200nm	"does not affect the freedom of navigation in accordance with accepted principles of international law."
	Dec 83	Constitution, Art 84	200nm	US does not recognize territorial sea claim in excess of 12nm.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 50	Constitution, Article 7		Gulf of Fonseca claimed to be a historic bay "subject to special regulations."
	Dec 83	Constitution, Article 84		Claimed Gulf of Fonseca as an historic bay.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Sep 50	Constitution, Article 7	200nm	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Oct 55	Decree No. 1961 (Maritime Hunting and Fishing Act)	200nm	
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES				El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua have not agreed upon boundaries in the Gulf of Fonseca.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed.

### 37. EQUATORIAL GUINEA

#### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 70	Presidential Decree 17/1970	12nm	
	Nov 84	Act No. 15/1984	12nm	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Nov 84	Act No. 15/1984	200nm	EEZ.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Jan 84			Signed.

### 38. ETHIOPIA

#### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 53	Maritime Proclamation No. 137	12nm	Measured from maximum high-tide line; see fishery limits below.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 52 Sep 53	Federal Revenue Proclamation No. 126 Maritime Proclamation No. 137		Established customs boundaries around the Dahlac Islands.  By reference to Federal Revenue Proclamation No. 126 of Sep 51, established territorial sea limits around the Dahlac Islands identical to the customs boundaries.  US does not recognize excessive straight base-line claims.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Sep 53	Maritime Proclamation No. 137		In case of pearl and other sedentary fisheries, seaward limit of territorial waters extended to limits of fisheries.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

#### b. Ethiopian Straight Baselines (Dahlac Islands)

Following is an extract from Maritime Proclamation No. 137 in which the Ethiopian Government adopted the earlier-decreed customs zone around the Dahlac Islands as part of the territorial sea:

6 (f). The territorial waters of Our Empire are defined as extending from the extremity of sea-board at maximum annual high tide of the Ethiopian continental coast and of the coasts of Ethiopian islands, in parallel line on the entire sea-board and to an outward distance of twelve nautical miles, except that in the case of the Dahlac archipelago the seaward limit of the territorial waters shall be that defined in Our Federal Revenue Proclamation No. 126 of 1952, and that



in the case of pearl and other sedentary fisheries the seaward limit of the territorial waters shall extend to the limits of the said fisheries. The Imperial Ethiopian Government have full dominion over the said waters and exclusive control over the natural resources within and beneath the said waters.

The following extract from Federal Revenue Proclamation No. 126 of 1952 shows the limits of the customs boundaries around the Dahlac Islands that later were decreed (see above) to be territorial sea boundaries as well:

[I]n the case of the Dahlac Archipelago, where, until further regulations, the customs boundaries shall be considered as being constituted by the quadrilateral consisting of lines joining the outermost northeastern and southeastern islands with the innermost northwestern and southwestern islands and except in the case of ports where the boundaries shall be the port areas as defined from time to time.

### 39. FIJI

#### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1967	Ordinance No. 11	3nm	
	Mar 71			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone.
	Dec 76	Extension of Territorial Waters Act, 1976	12nm	
	Dec 77	Marine Spaces Act No. 18	12nm	Enabling legislation for straight and archipelagic baselines.
	Oct 78	Marine Spaces Act (Amendment), No. 15		Recognized "innocent passage" of territorial sea and archipelagic waters for ships and aircraft.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 77	Marine Spaces Act No. 18		Enabling legislation for straight and archipelagic baselines.
	Apr 78	Marine Spaces (Declaration) Order		Established internal waters closing lines and archipelagic baselines by reference to charts. Diplomatic note to UN announcing the declaration of an archipelagic regime. The Government recognized its obligation to permit "transit sea and air

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
II.	ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS (continued)				passages" in and over its archipelagic waters. Continuing obligation to permit innocent passage also recognized.
		Oct 78	Marine Spaces Act (Amendment), No. 15		Modification of legislation to authorize archipelagic baselines around Rotuma archipelago; authorized designation of sea lanes and air lanes for transit passage.
		Dec 81	Marine Spaces Order, 1981 (Legal Notice No. 117)		Established archipelagic baseline regime.
		Dec 81	Marine Spaces Order, 1981 (Legal Notice No. 118)		Promulgated coordinates for Rotumas straight baselines.
		1984	Marine Spaces Act (Amendment), 1984		Enabling legislation for changing waters around Rotuma to internal waters.
IV.	CONTIGUOUS ZONE	84	Marine Spaces Act 1984 (Amendment)	24nm	
V.	CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 70	Continental Shelf Act	200 meters or to depth of exploita- tion	Enabled Minister to designate applicable area.
		Mar 71			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF (continued)	Apr 71	Designation of Area Order by Minister for Natural Resources	Area lying between 15°30'S and 21°30'S as bounded by 176° 30'E and 178°W	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Dec 77	Marine Spaces Act	200nm	Enabling legislation for EEZ; claimed sovereign rights to resources and provided for licensing of foreign fishing.
	Oct 78	Marine Spaces (Amendment) Act		Enabling legislation for regulations governing scientific research; construction and use of artificial islands, installations and structures (including surrounding safety zones); and protection of environment.
	Dec 81	Marine Spaces Order, 1981 (Legal Notice No. 117)	200nm	Established limits of EEZ.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 83	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France (New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna) signed.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Ratified.

**b. Fijian Archipelagic Baselines**

(1) Legislation. The important elements of the Fijian archipelagic claims are contained in the Marine Spaces Act No. 18 of December 1977, as amended by Act

No. 15 of October 1978; and in subsequent Marine Spaces Orders 117 and 118 of December 1981. The following are extracts from the above legislation that pertain specifically to the archipelagic baseline regime and to internal waters and territorial seas claims:

Marine Spaces Act No. 18 of December 1977, as amended  
by Act No. 15 of October 1978

. . . . .

PART II--MARINE SPACES

Internal Waters

3.--(1) Except where closing lines are drawn under the provisions of subsection (2) the outer limits of the internal waters of Fiji shall be a line drawn along the low-water line of the coast of each island, provided nevertheless that in the case of islands situated on atolls or islands having fringing reefs the line shall be drawn along the seaward low-water line of the reef.

(2) The Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs may, in accordance with the rules of international law, declare, by reference to physical features marked on official charts or to lists of geographical coordinates specifying the geodetic datum, the points between which closing lines are to be drawn for the purpose of determining the outer limits of the internal waters of Fiji in the case of mouths of rivers, bays and permanent harbour works.

(3) Where closing lines are drawn under the provisions of subsection (2) the internal waters of Fiji shall include all waters on the landward side of those closing lines.

Archipelagic Waters

4.--(1) The archipelagic waters of Fiji comprise all areas of sea contained within the baselines established under the provisions of this section.

(2) The Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the rules of international law may by order declare, by reference to physical features marked on official charts or to lists of geographical coordinates specifying the geodetic datum, the points between which straight baselines are to be drawn for the purpose of determining the outermost limits of the archipelagic waters of Fiji and the innermost limits of the territorial sea of the Fiji archipelago and the Rotuma archipelago.

(Amended by 15 of 1978, s. 3.)

Territorial Seas

5.--(1) The territorial seas of Fiji comprise all areas of sea having as their innermost limits the baselines established under the provisions of this section and as their outermost limits a line measured seaward from those baselines

every point of which is at a distance of twelve miles from the nearest point of the baselines.

(2) Where archipelagic baselines are drawn under the provisions of section 4, those baselines shall be the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Fiji archipelago and the Rotuma archipelago shall be measured.

(Amended by 15 of 1978, s. 5.)

(3) In all other cases the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured is the line determining the outer limits of the internal waters of Fiji drawn under the provisions of section 3.

Marine Spaces Order No. 117

.....

Baselines for the Fiji Archipelago

2. The points between which straight baselines are to be drawn for the purpose of determining the outermost limits of the archipelagic waters of Fiji and the innermost limits of the territorial sea of the Fiji archipelago are declared to be the geographical coordinates, based on the World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS72) datum, specified in the First Schedule, minus 7 seconds of latitude and 14 seconds of longitude in each case.

.....

FIRST SCHEDULE  
Archipelagic waters

Geographical Co-ordinates  
[WGS 72 Geodetic Datum]

No.	Latitude	Longitude
1.	16° - 05' - 30"S.	179° - 08' - 36"W.
2.	16° - 44' - 48"S.	178° - 55' - 54"W.
3.	17° - 05' - 06"S.	178° - 40' - 24"W.
4.	17° - 10' - 00"S.	178° - 37' - 06"W.
5.	17° - 55' - 30"S.	178° - 14' - 00"W.
6.	18° - 18' - 30"S.	178° - 12' - 48"W.
7.	18° - 53' - 00"S.	178° - 21' - 00"W.
8.	18° - 57' - 30"S.	178° - 19' - 45"W.
9.	19° - 14' - 00"S.	178° - 18' - 36"W.
10.	19° - 48' - 00"S.	178° - 13' - 24"W.
11.	19° - 53' - 30"S.	178° - 16' - 18"W.
12.	20° - 39' - 48"S.	178° - 41' - 24"W.
13.	20° - 59' - 54"S.	178° - 44' - 30"W.
14.	21° - 01' - 42"S.	178° - 50' - 48"W.
15.	20° - 44' - 00"S.	178° - 53' - 30"W.
16.	19° - 12' - 18"S.	179° - 44' - 48"E.
17.	19° - 11' - 30"S.	178° - 06' - 00"E.

No.	Latitude	Longitude
18.	19° - 10' - 42"S.	178° - 00' - 00"E.
19.	19° - 08' - 42"S.	177° - 57' - 18"E.
20.	19° - 07' - 48"S.	177° - 56' - 54"E.
21.	18° - 36' - 24"S.	177° - 39' - 36"E.
22.	18° - 07' - 00"S.	177° - 19' - 00"E.
23.	17° - 56' - 36"S.	177° - 12' - 24"E.
24.	17° - 38' - 54"S.	176° - 59' - 48"E.
25.	17° - 11' - 54"S.	176° - 52' - 42"E.
26.	17° - 09' - 24"S.	176° - 53' - 30"E.
27.	17° - 06' - 54"S.	176° - 54' - 36"E.
28.	16° - 47' - 00"S.	177° - 17' - 00"E.
29.	16° - 39' - 06"S.	177° - 34' - 24"E.
30.	16° - 26' - 24"S.	178° - 05' - 48"E.
31.	16° - 19' - 24"S.	178° - 27' - 12"E.
32.	16° - 10' - 30"S.	179° - 04' - 00"E.
33.	15° - 42' - 30"S.	179° - 58' - 30"W.
34.	15° - 56' - 54"S.	179° - 23' - 30"W.

Marine Spaces Order No. 118

. . . . .

Territorial Seas Baselines

2. The points between which straight baselines are to be drawn for the purpose of determining the innermost limits of the territorial seas of Rotuma and its dependencies are declared to be the geographical co-ordinates, based on the World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS72) datum, specified in the Schedule, plus 3 seconds of latitude and plus 2 seconds of longitude in each case.

. . . . .

SCHEDULE

Geographical Co-ordinates  
[WGS72 Geodetic Datum]

No.	Latitude	Longitude
1.	12° - 28' - 41"S.	177° - 07' - 29"E.
2.	12° - 29' - 42"S.	177° - 08' - 21"E.
3.	12° - 29' - 54"S.	177° - 08' - 30"E.
4.	12° - 30' - 18"S.	177° - 08' - 39"E.
5.	12° - 31' - 19"S.	177° - 08' - 51"E.
6.	12° - 31' - 39"S.	177° - 08' - 50"E.
7.	12° - 31' - 45"S.	177° - 08' - 48"E.
8.	12° - 31' - 54"S.	177° - 08' - 30"E.
9.	12° - 31' - 40"S.	177° - 06' - 54"E.
10.	12° - 31' - 43"S.	177° - 05' - 21"E.
11.	12° - 31' - 21"S.	177° - 01' - 54"E.
12.	12° - 29' - 58"S.	176° - 56' - 04"E.

No.	Latitude	Longitude
13.	12° - 29' - 53"S.	176° - 55' - 59"E.
14.	12° - 29' - 50"S.	176° - 56' - 02"E.
15.	12° - 28' - 33"S.	176° - 57' - 41"E.
16.	12° - 28' - 10"S.	176° - 58' - 15"E.
17.	12° - 27' - 47"S.	176° - 59' - 11"E.
18.	12° - 27' - 44"S.	176° - 59' - 20"E.
19.	12° - 27' - 46"S.	176° - 59' - 35"E.

(2) Analysis. The following explanatory comments are extracts from Limits in the Seas, No. 101, "Fiji's Maritime Claims," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 30 November 1984. An unofficial map of the claims around Rotuma and adjacent islands that appeared in the Limits study is also reproduced.

Fiji, an island state situated in the southwest Pacific Ocean, comprises about 320 islands ranging in size from Viti Levu (10,390 square kilometers) to uninhabited rocks a few square meters in area (see map attached). The total land area of Fiji (not including the water area within the fringing reefs) is approximately 18,272 square kilometers. The capital city of Suva is located on the southeast coast of Viti Levu.

With the exception of some outlying islands, the so-called Fiji Archipelago generally forms a circular configuration. The distances between extreme Fijian islands are approximately 570 nautical miles (1,055 kilometers) between the northern island of Rotuma and Ceva-i-Ra in the south and about 288 nautical miles (533 kilometers) between the easternmost island in the Lau Group (on the Mbukatatanoa Reefs) and Viwa Island in the west.\*

For the purpose of its Marine Spaces Act, the Government of Fiji has distinguished the Fiji Archipelago from the Island of Rotuma and its dependencies and from the island of Ceva-i-Ra. Separate baseline systems are defined for each of these areas. Because of distances between Rotuma and the main island group and between Ceva-i-Ra and the main island group, it was impossible for Fiji, under the provisions of the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention (LOS Convention), to draw one archipelagic baseline system that would incorporate every Fijian island.\*

#### Baselines

Fiji's legislation establishes two different types of baselines. Archipelagic baselines join most of the country's islands to form the Fiji Archipelago; seaward of those baselines is the territorial sea and high seas, landward of them are archipelagic waters and internal waters. The other type of baseline delimits the internal waters from archipelagic waters (if situated inside archipelagic baselines) or from the territorial sea (as in the Rotuma Island area).

---

\*Footnotes omitted.

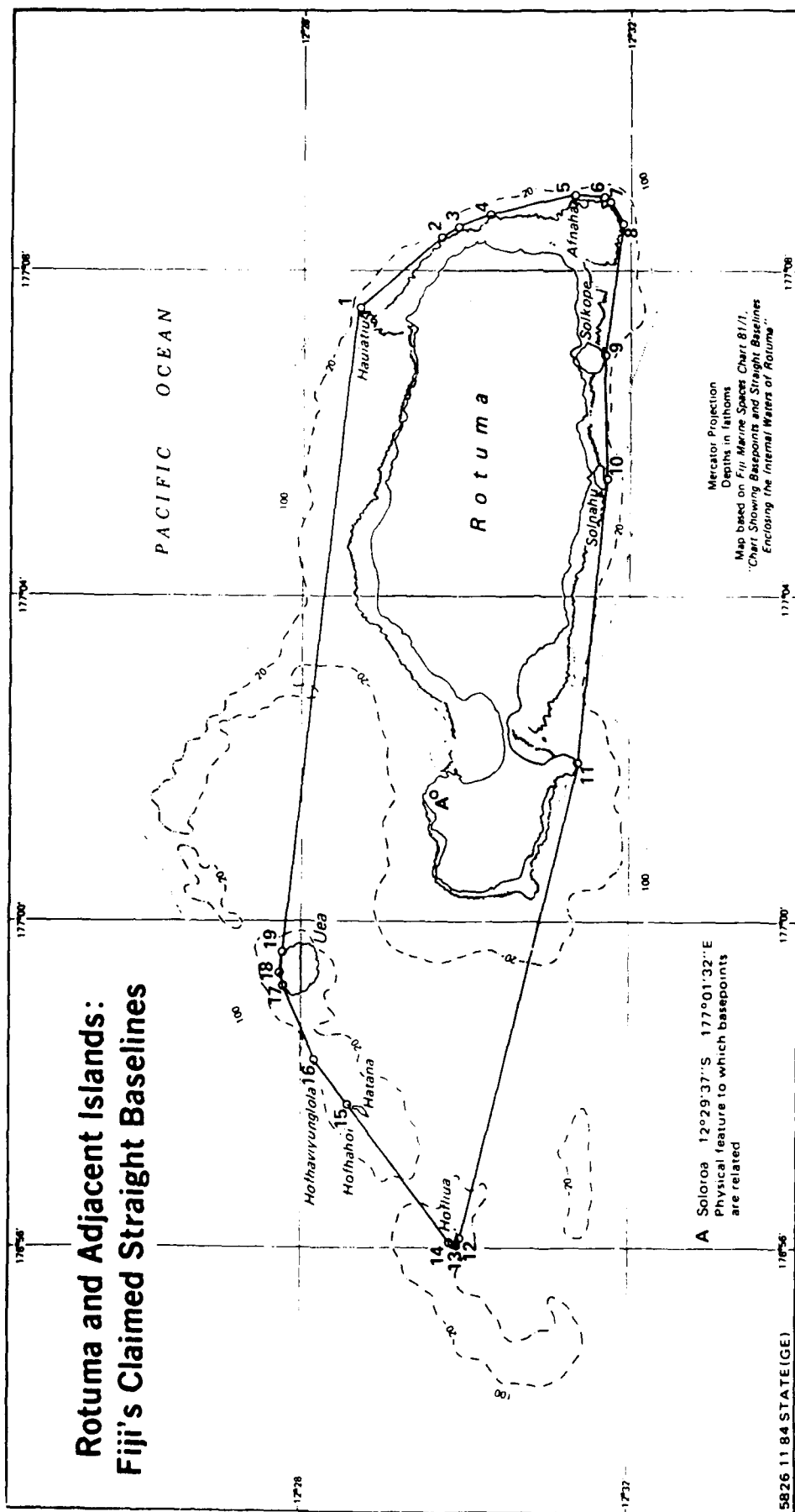


The archipelagic straight baseline system comprises 34 turning points and connects the outer points of the outer islands and drying reefs. . . . The baseline length criterion cited in Article 47(2) of the LOS Convention is met. . . . These baselines, along with the depiction of the internal waters and the territorial sea limit, are officially illustrated on Fiji Marine Spaces Chart 81/2 which is based on British Admiralty Chart 2691, 1970. . . .

. . . .

In the Marine Spaces Act Rotuma is defined as the "Rotuma archipelago" comprising Rotuma and its dependencies, which include about six smaller islands situated between 1.5 and 4.5 nautical miles to the west of Rotuma. Currently before Fiji's Parliament is an amendment to the Marine Space Act which, inter alia, deletes reference to Rotuma as an archipelago. Instead, the waters within the baselines are intended to be internal waters and not archipelagic waters. The baselines are shown on Fiji Marine Spaces Chart 81/1 titled, "Chart Showing Basepoints and Straight Baselines Enclosing the Internal Waters of Rotuma." An unofficial sketch of this map is provided in this study (following this page) for illustrative purposes only.

# Rotuma and Adjacent Islands: Fiji's Claimed Straight Baselines



## Turning Point Coordinates

NO.	BASEPOINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	NO.	BASEPOINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	Hauaiu	12°28'41\"S	177°07'29\"E	11	Anmoseng	12°31'21\"S	177°01'54\"E
2	Marama N	12°29'42\"S	177°08'21\"E	12	Hofliua 1	12°29'58\"S	176°56'04\"E
3	Marama S	12°29'54\"S	177°08'30\"E	13	Hofliua 2	12°29'53\"S	176°55'59\"E
4	Rocks	12°30'18\"S	177°08'39\"E	14	Hofliua 3	12°29'50\"S	176°56'02\"E
5	Afnaha	12°31'19\"S	177°08'51\"E	15	Hofhahoi	12°28'33\"S	176°57'41\"E
6	Afnaha	12°31'39\"S	177°08'50\"E	16	Hofhaviyunglola	12°28'10\"S	176°58'15\"E
7	Afnaha	12°31'45\"S	177°08'48\"E	17	Uea 1	12°27'47\"S	176°59'11\"E
8	Afnaha	12°31'54\"S	177°08'30\"E	18	Uea 2	12°27'44\"S	176°59'20\"E
9	Solkope	12°31'40\"S	177°06'54\"E	19	Uea 3	12°27'46\"S	176°59'35\"E
10	Solnahu	12°31'43\"S	177°05'21\"E				

#### 40. FINLAND

##### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 20	Treaty of Dorpat	4nm	
	Oct 21	Convention on the Non-fortification and Neutralization of the Aaland Islands	3nm	Recognized special status of waters around Aaland Islands.
	Aug 56	Law No. 463/56	4nm	Islands, rocks, and skerries beyond the inner territorial waters claimed to have a territorial sea of 3nm.
	Feb 65			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Jan 81	Decree Amendment 656/80		Foreign warships and other government non-commercial vessels must give notification prior to transiting territorial sea.  US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 56	Decree Nos. 463 and 464		Established straight baselines.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1939	Customs Regulations	6nm	Customs frontier from mainland and coastal islands (3nm from outer islands in the Baltic and in the Gulf of Finland).
	Jan 50	Amendment		Reflected loss of Arctic coastline.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 65			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Mar 65	Continental Shelf Act, Act No. 149	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	Baltic Sea, Gulf of Finland and Gulf of Bothnia all covered.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jan 75	Fishing-Zone Act 839/74	12nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Dec 77	Amendment to Act 839/74		Fishing zone extended to continental shelf boundary with Sweden in Gulf of Bothnia.
	Jun 78	Amendment to Act 839/74	12nm	Around Bogskar Island, fishing zone extended from 11 to 12 nm.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	May 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary with USSR (Gulf of Finland) entered into force.
	Mar 68	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary with USSR (northeastern Baltic) entered into force.
	Jan 73	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary with Sweden (Gulf of Bothnia, Gulf of Finland) entered into force.
	Nov 86	Agreement		Agreement with Soviet Union entered into force - it replaced earlier continental shelf boundaries.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration of intent to apply requirement for prior notification by warships and non-commercial government vessels transiting territorial sea, and declaring that Art 35(c) exception to transit-passage regime is applicable to Aaland Strait.

b. Finnish Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. Following are extracts from Decree No. 463 (enabling legislation) and Decree No. 464 (specifying basepoints) that established Finland's straight baseline system:

Decree No. 463

Article 1.

The Finnish territorial waters comprise the part of the sea directly connected with the country's land area which in the East, adjacent to the Soviet Union, is bounded by the country's maritime frontier in the Gulf of Finland through the Virolahti archipelago, defined in the Paris Peace Treaty (690-691/47) signed on February 10, 1947; and in the West, adjacent to Sweden, [is bounded] by the country's maritime frontier and the extension of the end thereof into the Perameri Sea in the Tornio archipelago, defined when the boundaries were fixed in 1926-1927 according to the topographic boundary declaration signed in Tornio on January 19, 1811, after the Hamina Peace Treaty. The outer limit of the territorial waters toward the open sea is the boundary of international waters; except in the Ahvena [Aaland] Sea, to the South and North of the rocky isle of Market. There the limit is the country's maritime frontier as defined in the above-mentioned boundary declaration of 1811, as it was included in the agreement signed on October 20, 1921 (64/22), regarding the neutralization of the Aaland Islands.

A solitary island, rocky isle, skerry, or a group formed by these, situated far out in the sea, may have separate territorial waters of its own.

Article 2.

The territorial waters are divided into inner territorial waters and outer territorial waters, or the marginal sea.

Article 3.

By inner territorial waters are meant that part of the territorial waters which is bounded on the shore side by the mainland and the estuaries of rivers, and on the seaward side by a line the angles or base points of which are

located at the farther points of land, either on the mainland, on islands, rocky isles or skerries.

#### Article 4.

The base points intended in Article 3 above are so chosen

(1) that they are above sea-level more than one half day per year, on the average, at low-water levels during the ten-year period preceding the year when this law takes effect;

(2) that their distance from one another is at most twice the width of the marginal sea; and

(3) that the inner territorial waters will be as extensive as possible. The base points will be corrected at intervals of thirty years.

#### Article 5.

The marginal sea is a zone directly adjacent to the inner territorial waters. Its outer limit, the limit of international waters, is four nautical miles, or 7,408 meters, distant from the outer limit of the inner territorial waters, unless otherwise specified in this law.

#### Article 6.

If an island, rocky isle, a skerry, or a group formed by these is situated so far out in the sea that it remains beyond the outer limit of the inner territorial waters defined in Articles 3 and 4, such an island, rocky isle, skerry or group shall have separate territorial waters of its own, but the width of such waters shall be three nautical miles, or 5,556 meters.

#### Article 7.

From the Southern terminus of the country's Eastern maritime frontier the outer limit of territorial waters runs at a distance of four nautical miles from the farthest points of land to the Eastern terminus of the [Southern] limit of the Finnish maritime frontier as defined in the Paris Peace Treaty signed on February 10, 1947, which is a parallel of latitude South of the Haapasaari archipelago, where it joins the said frontier.

From the Western terminus of the [Southern] frontier mentioned in paragraph 1 above, by which the Finnish territorial waters are bounded, the outer limit of the marginal sea runs to the west along the extension of the said border, until it joins the outer limit defined in Article 5.

In the Tornio archipelago, of the Gulf of Finland, the base point which follows the last base point on the Finnish side is on the Swedish side.

#### Article 8.

The base points of the outer limit of the inner territorial waters and their exact locations will be listed in a decree, which will also give a more detailed explanation of the water-level intended in Article 4, as well as other stipulations which may be necessary for the enforcement and the application of this law.

## Decree No. 464

No.	North			East			No.	North			East		
	°	'	"	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"
1	60	19	27	27	37	16	51	59	46	30	20	31	53
2	60	18	36	27	34	44	52	59	49	30	20	31	53
3	60	16	31	27	20	20	53	59	49	36	20	15	7
4	60	15	54	27	16	26	54	59	50	49	20	1	18
5	60	14	15	27	1	44	55	69	50	3	19	56	50
6	60	12	42	26	55	55	56	59	48	33	19	47	10
7	60	13	52	26	53	2	57	59	50	9	19	52	18
8	60	16	29	26	41	41	58	59	57	31	19	57	23
9	60	15	0	26	35	31	59	60	3	10	19	49	34
10	60	14	30	26	29	45	60	60	4	58	19	42	35
11	60	13	1	26	19	58	61	60	7	22	19	36	31
12	60	9	44	26	15	51	62	60	8	22	19	36	31
13	60	9	40	26	15	44	63	60	9	25	19	18	13
14	60	9	2	26	5	12	64	60	14	48	19	11	15
15	60	6	18	25	51	30	65	60	18	3	19	8	7
16	60	2	23	25	47	41	66	59	30	10	20	24	57
17	60	4	32	25	38	27	67	59	31	5	20	25	40
18	60	6	17	25	25	40	68	59	30	13	20	21	6
19	60	6	12	25	22	9	69	59	30	16	20	21	0
20	60	5	27	25	8	12	70	60	18	6	19	8	7
21	60	2	9	24	53	40	71	60	20	0	19	22	36
22	60	1	54	24	52	21	72	60	20	43	19	23	40
23	59	59	4	24	37	37	73	60	25	53	19	23	53
24	59	54	40	24	26	55	74	60	25	40	19	34	6
25	59	52	10	24	18	40	75	60	29	13	19	44	57
26	59	52	6	24	18	22	76	60	28	19	19	56	59
27	59	53	50	24	4	7	77	60	28	14	20	8	42
28	59	51	41	23	55	1	78	60	32	21	20	12	25
29	59	49	10	23	40	51	79	60	32	24	20	12	45
30	59	47	13	23	35	29	80	60	32	24	20	12	45
31	59	44	56	23	23	51	81	60	31	35	20	28	3
32	59	45	28	23	13	19	82	60	34	33	20	31	33
33	59	44	57	22	58	27	83	60	35	47	20	40	54
34	59	44	37	22	45	54	84	60	37	56	20	47	36
35	59	44	16	22	30	50	85	60	44	58	20	44	50
36	59	43	22	22	30	15	86	60	45	58	20	44	39
37	59	43	17	22	30	0	87	60	45	8	21	0	2
38	59	42	50	22	25	7	88	60	50	46	21	0	16
39	59	44	59	22	13	5	89	60	51	0	21	0	20
40	59	43	4	22	4	54	90	60	52	3	21	0	45
41	59	43	14	21	57	37	91	60	54	43	21	2	20
42	59	44	0	21	44	39	92	60	55	28	21	3	3
43	59	40	33	21	30	24	93	60	58	57	21	7	42
44	59	40	29	21	30	13	94	61	3	2	21	10	14
45	59	40	30	21	29	45	95	61	9	18	21	18	22
46	59	44	47	21	19	36	96	61	15	28	21	20	23
47	49	45	22	21	9	10	97	61	20	37	21	22	55
48	59	44	2	21	2	55	98	61	25	14	21	16	23
49	59	45	54	20	58	43	99	61	28	47	21	19	23
50	59	44	10	20	44	22	100	61	28	47	21	19	23

No.	North			East			No.	North			East		
	°	'	"	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"
101	61	28	47	21	19	23	141	63	51	52	22	37	18
102	61	38	46	21	19	54	142	63	53	55	22	39	54
103	61	38	52	21	19	54	143	63	55	41	22	43	3
104	61	43	21	21	21	38	144	63	56	11	22	44	24
105	61	49	53	21	19	32	145	63	57	37	22	48	44
106	61	52	58	21	14	35	146	63	57	50	22	53	57
107	61	56	3	21	16	27	147	63	59	28	23	9	43
108	62	1	7	21	14	5	148	64	4	56	23	22	42
109	62	7	42	21	17	0	149	64	5	34	23	24	0
110	62	10	22	21	17	3	150	64	11	55	23	33	14
111	62	16	44	21	14	44	151	64	18	54	23	30	23
112	62	18	54	21	9	40	152	64	19	44	23	27	0
113	62	22	33	21	6	57	153	64	20	4	23	26	33
114	62	25	8	21	5	21	154	64	18	58	23	31	7
115	62	28	41	21	4	16	155	64	18	32	23	49	24
116	62	34	34	21	2	39	156	64	21	17	23	54	18
117	62	38	32	21	1	23	157	64	25	2	24	1	19
118	62	45	15	20	53	8	158	64	26	56	24	5	30
119	62	48	2	20	48	25	159	64	32	16	24	15	10
120	62	55	27	20	53	25	160	64	39	31	24	19	25
121	62	57	32	20	44	22	161	64	40	30	24	19	14
122	63	5	4	20	43	2	162	64	40	55	24	19	26
123	63	7	53	20	41	42	163	64	42	8	24	21	18
124	63	14	12	20	35	2	164	64	42	44	24	23	27
125	63	15	18	20	38	2	165	64	49	12	24	31	42
126	63	21	17	20	45	52	166	64	55	28	24	37	30
127	63	25	28	20	47	20	167	65	0	15	24	34	28
128	63	26	38	21	4	37	168	65	2	22	24	33	22
129	63	27	12	21	8	25	169	65	5	10	24	37	50
130	63	27	12	21	10	22	170	65	5	10	24	47	34
131	63	24	19	21	21	30	171	65	12	38	24	54	8
132	63	25	56	21	30	50	172	65	14	20	24	46	0
133	63	29	13	21	44	20	173	65	14	46	24	44	18
134	63	28	24	21	58	15	174	65	20	8	24	39	22
135	63	31	44	22	9	25	175	65	24	52	24	49	7
136	63	37	29	22	21	52	176	65	32	47	24	47	42
137	63	37	37	22	21	59	177	65	36	17	24	36	53
138	63	37	59	22	22	28	178	65	33	51	24	18	49
139	63	38	16	22	23	11	179	65	36	11	24	12	10
140	63	45	6	22	31	20	(180)	(65	35	9)	(23	57	8)

(2) **Analysis.** The following comments regarding Finland's straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 48, "Straight Baselines: Finland," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 15 September 1972:

The Finnish straight baseline system has been printed on large-scale charts published by the Finnish Hydrographic Office. The most recent editions, which have been examined by this office, were printed in 1965.



The law contains three interesting concepts. First, the system is subject to a periodic review. According to Article 4(3), the points must be corrected at intervals of 30 years. Second, the Government of Finland has commenced its straight baseline system by connecting Swedish and Finnish islets; the intersection of this line with the Finnish-Swedish maritime frontier marks the beginning of the Finnish system. This unusual technique has been employed by several North European states.

The third, and most important, concept is stated in Article 4(2) which provides that the basepoints will be chosen so that their [basepoint] distance from one another is "at most twice the width of the marginal sea. . . ." As a consequence, the longest Finnish straight baseline segment measures 8 nautical miles or less in length, a restriction which contrasts sharply with the practices of many states. The limitation of the length of baseline segment means that the Finnish system nearly duplicates the configuration of the fringing islands. The Finnish system has the least expansive straight baselines yet analyzed by this office.

The total length of the Finnish system measures approximately 793.2 nautical miles between the Swedish and Soviet maritime frontiers. The average length of a segment is approximately 4.4 nautical miles.

The Finland-USSR territorial sea boundary is discussed in International Boundary Study No. 74 - February 1, 1964, Finland-USSR Boundary. The continental shelf boundary is analyzed in International Boundary Study, Series A, No. 16 - May 25, 1970, Limits in the Seas. Continental Shelf Boundary: Finland - Soviet Union.

Finland is a party to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone.

# 41. FRANCE

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1888	Decree	3nm	
	Dec 71	Law 71-1060	12nm	
	Feb 85	Decree No. 85/185		In the case of tankers, nuclear-powered ships and ships carrying nuclear or other inherently dangerous or noxious substances or materials, they may be required to use such sea lanes and traffic separation schemes as may be designated.  US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 67	Decree		Established straight baselines.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1948	Articles 477 and 478 of Customs Code	20km	
	1968	Maritime Customs Code	12nm	
	Dec 87	Article 44 of Customs Code	12-24nm	In contiguous zone, Customs Service may exercise the control necessary to prevent infringement of laws and regulations.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 65			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf (with a reservation).
	Dec 68	Law No. 68-1181	Non-specific	

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Jun 67	Decree 67-451	12nm	
	Jul 76	Law No. 76-655		Enabling legislation for 200nm EEZ.
	Feb 77	Decree No. 77-130	200nm	Implemented EEZ as to coasts bordering North Sea, English Channel, and Atlantic from Belgium to Spain. Claimed exclusive fishing, with licensing of certain foreign vessels.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 75	Agreements (2)		Territorial sea and continental shelf boundary with Spain (Bay of Biscay) entered into force.
	Jun 77 & Mar 78	Arbitral & Award		Continental shelf boundary with the United Kingdom in English Channel (west of 0° 30' W) and Atlantic approaches delimited.
	Feb 83	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with the United Kingdom in English Channel (east of 0° 30' W) entered into force.
	Aug 85	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Monaco entered into force.
	Apr 89	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement in the area of the Strait of Bonifacio with Italy entered into force.
	May 89	Agreement		Territorial sea in the Straits of Dover. Agreement with United Kingdom entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration relating to pollution control measures, to the non-recognition of foreign laws and regulations incompatible with the Convention, and to flaws in the deep seabed regime.

b. French Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. Following is the text of a Decree by the Government of France of 19 October 1967 establishing the French straight baseline system.

DECREE

defining the straight baselines and the closing lines of bays serving to determine the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial waters is measured.

ON the basis of the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Armed Forces, the Minister of Supply and Housing, and the Minister of Transport, and

IN VIEW OF Decree No. 67-451 of June 7, 1967 extending the belt in which fishing by Foreign vessels is prohibited, in particular Article 2(1) thereof,

THE PRIME MINISTER  
DECREES:

Article 1

The straight baselines and the closing lines of bays serving to determine the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial waters is measured shall be drawn as follows:

ENGLISH CHANNEL COAST

Baie de Seine

From the Cap de la Hève light to the light on the west breakwater of Trouville harbor.

Saint-Vaast-la-Capelle Roadstead

From Pointe de Saire to the Iles Saint-Marcouf light and from the Iles Saint-Marcouf light to the northeastern end of the "Roches de Grand Camp" ferry-boat line.

Cherbourg Roadstead

From the Cap Lévi lighthouse to Nacqueville Fort.

Anse de Vauville

From the Jobourg signal station to the Flamanville signal station.

Baie du Mont-Saint-Michel

From the Point du Roc light to Ilôt Herpin and from there to Pointe du Grouin.

#### NORTHERN AND WESTERN BRITTANY

From Pointe du Grouin to the Menhir (Penmarch) light along a broken line connecting the following points:

Pointe du Grouin--Rochefort Turret--northeastern point of Ile de Césembre (off Saint-Malo)--northern tip of Cap Fréhel--Grand Lejon light (Baie de Saint-Brieuc)--la Horaine light--les Heaux light--northern point of Ile Rouzie (the seven islands)--Triagoz light--Ilôt Pen Ven (north of Ile de Batz)--northern point of Ile Vierge--Corn-Carhai light--Ilôt de Keller--An Ividig light--last drying rock west of the Chaussée [reef] de Sein (48° 03' 25" N and 05° 02' 20" W)--Menhir (Penmarch) light.

#### SOUTHERN BRITTANY AND VENDEE

From the Menhir (Penmarch) light to les Baleineaux light (north of Ile de Ré) along a broken line connecting the following points:

Menhir (Penmarch) light--les Putains turret--southern point of Iles du Loch (Iles des Glénan)--Pointe d'Enfer (south of Ile de Groix)--Ilôt Baguenères (west of Belle Ile)--Pointe du Talut--Pointe de l'Echelle (southeast of Belle Ile)--les Grands Caridnaux light--la Banche light (off the Loire estuary)--le Pilier light (northwest of Ile de Noirmoutier)--le Bavard Turret--les Chiens Perrins light (northwest of Ile d'Yeu)--Pointe de la Tranche (tower at the southern end of Ile d'Yeu)--Grande Barge light (west of les Sables d'Oloune)--les Baleineaux light (northwest of Ile de Ré).

#### SOUTHERN VENDEE AND LANDES

##### Pertuis l'Antioche

From the Chanchardon light to the Chassiron light.

##### Pertuis de Maumusson

From the la Cotinière light to the la Coubre light.

##### Gironde Estuary

From the la Coubre light to the la Négade beacon.

#### CONTINENTAL MEDITERRANEAN COAST

##### Golfe d'Aiques Mortes

From the mouth of the Grau de Palavas to the l'Espiquette lighthouse.

##### Golfe des Saintes Maries

From the Grau d'Orgon to the Beauduc beacon.

From Golfe de Fos to Baie de Sanary

From the point defined by coordinates 43° 19' 50" N and 4° 50' 00" E to Pointe de la Gardiole along a broken line connecting the following points:

Point defined by coordinates 43° 19' 50" N and 4° 50' 00" E--Cap Couronne light--Ile du Planier light--eastern point of Ile Riou--la Cassidaigne light--Ile du Grand Rouveau light--southwestern point of Ile des Embiez--southern point of le Petit Gau--Pointe de la Gardiole.

From the Toulon roadstead to the Baie de Cavalaire

From the Cap Sicié light to the eastern tip of Cap Camarat along a broken line connecting the following points:

Cap Sicié light--Cap d'Armes--Îlot de la Gabinière--Cap Maupertuis--le Grand Cap--Pointe du Titan--Cap Taillat--eastern tip of Cap Camarat.

Baie de Pampelonne and Golfe de Saint-Tropez

From the eastern tip of Cap Camarat to Pointe des Issambres.

From Golfe de Fréjus to Golfe Juan

From Pointe des Issambres to the l'Ilette lighthouse along a broken line connecting the following points:

Pointe des Issambres--Ile de la Boute--les Moines turret--l'Ilette lighthouse.

Baie des Anges

From the northeast bastion of the Fort Carré d'Antibes to the Cap Ferrat (Villefranche) lighthouse.

Baie de Beaulieu

From Pointe de Saint Hospice to Cap d'Ail.

Baie de Roquebrune

From Pointe de la Vieille to Cap Martin.

COAST OF CORSICA

Golfe de Saint-Florent

From Pointe de Cannelle to Pointe de Mignole.

Golfe de Calvi

From Pointe d'Espano to Pointe Revellata.

### From Cap de la Morsetta to Golfe de Pinarello

Between Cap de la Morsetta to the northeastern point of Golfe de Pinarello along a broken line connecting the following points:

Cap de la Morsetta--Pointe des Scoglietti--Ilôt de Gargalo--Cap Rosso--Pointe d'Omignis--Cap de Feno (Golfe de Sagone)--western point of Iles Sanguinaires--Cap Muro light--Pointe de Senetose--les Moines light--Cap Pertusato light--Ilôt Lavezzi light--eastern point of Ile Cavallo--southeastern point of Ile Forana (Iles Cerbicales)--southeastern point then northeastern point of Golfe de Pinarello.

### Article 2

The following shall be repealed on the date of publication of this decree:

The decree of July 9, 1888 fixing, for the bays in the fifth maritime district, the line from which the three miles making up the French territorial sea are to be measured:

The decree of June 1, 1938 fixing, for the Maritime Registration Divisions [Directions d'Inscription Maritime] of Le Havre, Saint-Servan, and Bordeaux, the boundaries of the waters reserved for French fisheries.

### Article 3

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Armed Forces, the Minister of Supply and Housing, and the Minister of Transport shall be responsible, each with respect to the matters under his jurisdiction, for enforcing this decree which shall be published in the Journal Officiel [Official Gazette] of the French Republic.

(2) Analysis. The following comments regarding France's straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 37, "Straight Baselines: France," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 29 February 1972:

For the convenience of the discussion, the straight-baselines system has been divided into sectors. . . .

#### Sector No. 1

The approximately 8.4 nautical mile line closes the mouth of the Seine River. The natural closing point on the north, Cap de la Heve, marks the seaward limit of the riverine estuary; on the south coast, which is essentially featureless, no distinctive locational point has been chosen.

#### Sector No. 2

Two continuous lines of 6.8 and 7.5 nautical miles in length enclose a rectangular indentation of the coast to the east of the Normandy peninsula. The indentation, which is not a juridical bay or a deep penetration of the land, is labelled as a roadstead. The maximum penetration of the sea into the land is

about 3 nautical miles. Several small islets are enclosed; the waters within the baseline are essentially shoal.

#### Sector No. 3

Although defined in the decree, this area is not represented on the cited charts. The closing line, which measures 9.5 miles, delimits the Cherbourg roadstead.

#### Sector No. 4

The 3.9 nautical mile straight baseline encloses the shallow indentation of the Anse de Vauville which has a maximum penetration of 3 nautical miles.

#### Sector No. 5

This sector may be divided into two distinctive segments related to the coastal morphology: 1) the Bay of Mont-St. Michel, and 2) the indented coasts of Brittany and Vendée.

The bay meets the specifications of a juridical bay, and it is enclosed by a two-segmented line totalling 11.5 nautical miles.

The north coast of Brittany is deeply embayed and fringed with many small islands, reefs, rocks, and low-tide elevations. The straight-baseline system primarily utilizes the islands and islets as basepoints although one mainland cape (Frehel) also does serve. Thirteen segments cover the entire northern coast to the west of the Ile d'Ouessant. The segments total approximately 142.5 nautical miles and have an average length of 10.9 nautical miles. The longest segment measures 23.4 nautical miles; it is situated to the east of the Ile Vierge. Drying rocks are used as basepoints, but all are cited as navigational lights.

The western shore of Brittany and Vendée is delimited by baselines which total approximately 212.3 nautical miles. Several apparent discrepancies exist between the textual description of the decree and charts (U.S. and French). The attached chart may, as a result, be incorrect in the vicinity of the Ile de Groix. The point situated directly to the west of the island should probably be located several miles farther to the north. In addition, the straight baseline from this point should terminate at the west cape of the island. The line continuing southward is apparently correct; a break in the straight baselines exists on the cited chart. The coast of the island serves as the baseline in the intervening area. The longest segment measures approximately 39 nautical miles, although the average length is about 17.7 nautical miles.

#### Sector 6

The single line closes the northern entrance of the bay-like indentation of La Rochelle. The line may be considered a continuation of the previous system or a bay/river closure. The line measures approximately 7.9 nautical miles in length.



#### Sector 7

The two segments serve to close the previously defined area in the south and the mouth of the Gironde River. The first segment does not, in the normal sense, enclose landlocked waters. The two segments measure 12.0 and 11.8 nautical miles, respectively.

#### Sector 8

The single 9.4 nautical mile line encloses the Golfe d'Aiguesmortes, which is neither a juridical bay nor a deep indentation of the coast. The line, however, has a very marginal effect on the seaward limit of territorial waters.

#### Sector 9

A single 8.25 nautical mile line delimits the Golfe de Beauduc, which is neither a juridical bay nor a deep indentation of the coast. As in the previous sector, the effect on the sea is minimal.

#### Sector 10

East of the Rhone delta, the Mediterranean straight baselines are noncontinuous; minor sections of insular or mainland coastline serve as the territorial sea baseline.

From the Rhone to the Toulon roadstead, eight segments enclose embayments of a rugged coastal region utilizing offshore islands as primary basepoints. . . . The longest of these segments measures approximately 21.1 nautical miles, although the average length of line is slightly less than 8.5 nautical miles.

#### Sector 11

East of Toulon the same general coastal configuration continues. Eleven baseline segments total slightly more than 75 nautical miles. The longest is 15.4 nautical miles while the average is about 6.8 nautical miles.

#### Sectors 12 and 13

These two sectors comprise three detached segments. The western line (10.25 nautical miles) closes the Baie de Angas and the Baie de Villefranche. Viewed together, the two bays do not constitute a juridical bay although they do constitute a major indentation.

The central segment (2.8 nautical miles) closes the Baie de St. Hospice, and the final segment (2.5 n.m.), which is not represented on the cited charts, delimits the Baie de Roquebrune.

#### Sector 14

The western and southeastern coasts of the islands of Corsica are deeply indented and/or fringed with many islands and islets. Two bay-closing lines have been delimited for the juridical bays of Golfe de St. Florent (8.7 nautical miles) and the Golfe de Calvi (3.45 nautical miles). From the Cap de la Marsetta,

a continuous system of straight baselines encloses the remainder of the western and southeastern shores to the northeastern point of the Golfe de Pinarello. Eighteen segments constitute the system, and they total approximately 120.2 nautical miles in length. The longest segment measures approximately 12.25 nautical miles, while the average length is about one-half of this figure.

The total French system of straight baselines measures about 715 nautical miles. Over one-half (366.3 nautical miles) delimits the rugged and embayed Brittany coast of northwestern France. Approximately 276 nautical miles serve the Mediterranean shores, including Corsica. The longest segment is less than 40 nautical miles in length. The straight-baseline system increases French internal waters significantly but, with the recent legislation for a 12 nautical mile territorial sea, has a limited effect on the extension of the seaward limit of the French territorial sea.

## 42. FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS AND DEPENDENCIES

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 71	Law No. 71-1060	12nm	Assumed to apply to all French dependencies.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 71	Decree		Straight baselines for French Guiana.
	Sep 72	Decree No. 77-1067		Straight baselines for Mayotte.
	Sep 72	Decree No. 77-1068		Straight baselines for St. Pierre and Miquelon.
	Jan 78	Decree No. 78-112		Straight baselines for French Southern and Antarctic Lands (Kerguelen Islands).
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jul 76	Law No. 76-655		Enabling legislation for 200nm zone.
	Feb 77	Decree No. 77-169	200nm	EEZ: St. Pierre and Miquelon.
	Feb 77	Decree No. 77-170	200nm	EEZ: French Guiana.
	Feb 78	Decree	200nm	EEZ: Kerguelen Islands.
	Feb 78	Various decrees	200nm	EEZ: New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna, Tromelin Islands, Glorious Archipelago, Clipperton, Juan de Nova, the Europa Bassas, Mayotte, Reunion, and French Southern and Antarctic Islands.
	Mar 78	Decree No. 78-276	200nm	EEZ: Guadeloupe.
	Mar 78	Decree No. 78-277	200nm	EEZ: Martinique.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 72	Agreement		St. Pierre and Miquelon: territorial sea boundary agreement with Canada entered into force.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (continued)	Jan 80	Agreement		Wallis and Futuna Islands: maritime boundary agreement with Tonga entered into force upon signature; actual demarkation ("by mutual agreement") yet to be completed.
	Apr 80	Agreement		Reunion: maritime boundary agreement with Mauritius entered into force.
	Mar 81	Agreement		Martinique: maritime boundary agreement with St. Lucia entered into force.
	Jan 83	Agreement		Kerguelen Islands and New Caledonia: maritime boundary agreement with Australia entered into force.
	Jan 83	Agreement		Guadeloupe/Martinique: maritime boundary agreement with Venezuela entered into force.
	Jan 83	Agreement		New Caladonia/Wallis and Futuna: maritime boundary agreement with Fiji signed.
	Oct 83	Agreement		French Guiana: maritime boundary agreement with Brazil entered into force.

# 43. GABON

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 63	Law No. 10/63	12nm	
	Oct 70	Ordinance No. 55/70	25nm	
	Jan 72	Ordinance No. 1/72/PR	30nm	
	Jul 72	Ordinance No. 58/72	100nm	
	Jul 84	Law No. 9/84	12nm	
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 63	Act No. 10-63	Not specified	Enabling legislation; limits to be established by decree.
	Jul 84	Law No. 9/84	24nm	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Nov 72	Diplomatic note	150nm	Fishing zone; foreign fishing may be authorized beyond 100nm.
	Jul 84	Law No. 9/84	200nm	EEZ.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

#### 44. THE GAMBIA

##### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 68	Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone Act, No. 4	6nm	
	Jul 69	Act No. 9	12nm	
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 68	Act No. 4	12nm	Claimed right to "exercise control necessary to prevent and punish the infringement of any law or right of The Gambia."
	Jul 69	Act No. 9	18nm	Same.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 65	Continental Shelf Act, No. 25	Non-specific	Claimed authority to prohibit navigation in designated areas.
	Jul 66	Continental Shelf Act (Revised)		Claimed right to exercise control seaward of territorial sea with respect to seabed and subsoil.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	1969	Act No. 9	24nm	Fishing zone.
	1971	Fisheries Act	50nm	Exclusive fishing zone, licensing of foreign fishing authorized.
	Aug 77	Fisheries Act, No. 17	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone, licensing of foreign fishing authorized.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARY	Aug 76	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Senegal entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	May 84			Ratified.

# 45. GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 65	Ordinance	3nm	Foreign warships require prior permission.
	Dec 73			Became Party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	May 82	Law on the State Border	3nm	
	Jan 85	Ordinance	12nm	Claim tailored to avoid major shipping routes through Kadet Rinne. Foreign warships and non-commercial state-owned vessels must obtain prior permission. Foreign warships and state vessels exempted from permission requirement if on a "direct course for the purpose of entering or leaving their ports."
				US does not recognize this claim.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Mar 64	Gesetzblatt der DDR II		Established straight baselines by geographic reference.
	Jan 69	Notice to Mariners No. 2		Established straight baselines by coordinates.
	Oct 74	Constitution--modified by law		Annex I cited the points of the straight baseline system.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS (continued)	Jan 85	Ordinance		Without changing base-points, gave territorial sea boundaries by coordinates to tailor new 12nm claim to avoid major shipping routes through the Kadet Rinne and approaches to FRG port of Lubek.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 64	Proclamation	200 meters or to depth-exploitation	
	Jun 68	Law 11	Same	
	Sep 68	Declaration on the Continental Shelf of the Baltic		Declared seabed and sub-soil of the Baltic Sea to be a continuous continental shelf.
	Dec 73			Became Party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Mar 89	Decree of 23 Mar 89		Outlined requirements for foreign marine scientific research in territorial sea, on the continental shelf, and in the fishery zone.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jan 78	Decree of 12 Dec 77		Fishing zone: median line or delimitation by agreement.
	Oct 78	Law on Fisheries		Governs foreign fishing (by agreement only) only in exclusive fishing zone, including licensing and quotas.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 69	Agreement		Territorial sea and continental shelf boundary agreement with Poland entered into force.



TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (continued)	Oct 74	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with the FRG entered into force.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Sweden entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration regarding dispute settlement mechanisms.

**b. German Democratic Republic (GDR) Straight Baselines**

Having specified straight baselines by coordinates in earlier legislation of January 1969, the Government of the GDR delimited the boundaries of the newly-claimed 12nm territorial sea in an Ordinance effective January 1985. The new Ordinance did not repeal the 1969 straight baselines but in certain areas defined narrower territorial sea limits than would be defined by extending the boundaries 12nm from the straight baselines.

The purpose of the narrower claims appears to be to avoid certain shipping routes (Kadet Rinne and approaches to the FRG port of Lubek). Because of the unique relationship between the 1969 and 1985 legislation, extracts from both are provided below, followed by State Department explanatory comments.

(1) Legislation. Following are extracts from the Notice to Mariners No. 2 of January 1969, published by the Seahydrographischer Dienst of the German Democratic Republic:

The baseline for the measurement of the territorial sea of the German Democratic Republic is delimited by the coastline and by straight baselines between the coordinates of the following points:

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Commencing at the German-Polish state boundary along the coastline to | 53°55.7' North<br>14°13.7' East |
| 2. Peenemuender Haken (to)   | 54°10.0' North<br>13°48.7' East |
| 3. Greifswalde Oie (to)  | 54°14.0' North<br>13°55.6' East |
| 4. Nord-Perd (to)  | 54°20.5' North<br>13°46.1' East |

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 5. Kollicker Ort, along the coast-<br>line to:  | 54°33.8' North<br>13°40.9' East |
| 6. Ranzow (to)  | 54°35.1' North<br>13°38.4' East |
| 7. Kap Arkona, along the coast-<br>line to:   | 54°41.1' North<br>13°25.8' East |
| 8. Rehberg Ort (to)   | 54°38.2' North<br>13°13.2' East |
| 9. Dornbusch (Insel[Island]<br>Hiddensee) (to)  | 54°36.3' North<br>13°08.1' East |
| 10. Darssler Ort, along the<br>coastline to   | 54°29.0' North<br>12°31.2' East |
| 11. Wustrow peninsula (to)  | 54°05.6' North<br>11°33.3' East |
| 12. Gross-Klutz-Hoved, along<br>the coastline to  | 54°00.9' North<br>11°10.9' East |
| 13. To the state boundary between<br>the German Democratic Republic<br>and the Federal Republic of<br>Germany | 53°57.4' North<br>10°54.4' East |

Following is the text of the Second Ordinance for the Implementation of the Law on the State Frontier of the German Democratic Republic (Frontier Ordinance) of 20 December 1984:

On the basis of articles 4, para. (4) and 40 of the Frontier Law of 25 March 1982 (Gesetzblatt I, No. 11, p. 197) the following is decreed:

#### Article 1

(1) The breadth of the territorial sea of the German Democratic Republic shall be extended in compliance with article 4, para. (3) of the Frontier Law.

(2) The outer limit of the territorial sea of the German Democratic Republic (maritime boundary) shall, beginning from the State frontier of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany, be defined by the lines connecting the co-ordinates of the following points:

1. Latitude 53°57'30" N  
Longitude 10°54'18" E
2. Latitude 53°57'55" N  
Longitude 10°54'18" E

3. Latitude 53°59'38" N  
Longitude 10°56'50" E
4. Latitude 54°02'36" N  
Longitude 11°00'36" E
5. Latitude 54°03'32" N  
Longitude 11°02'45" E

State frontier between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany:

6. Latitude 54°09'04" N  
Longitude 11°15'30" E
7. Latitude 54°21'10" N  
Longitude 11°48'00" E
8. Latitude 54°21'10" N  
Longitude 12°08'40" E
9. Latitude 54°26'40" N  
Longitude 12°16'45" E
10. Latitude 54°36'40" N  
Longitude 12°23'18" E
11. Latitude 54°44'02" N  
Longitude 12°41'54" E

continuing from this point at a distance of 12 nautical miles, measured from the baseline in accordance with article 21 of the frontier regulations of 25 March 1982 (Gesetzblatt I, No. 11, p. 208) up to the point defined by the following co-ordinates:

12. Latitude 54°08'38" N  
Longitude 14°20'48" E

continuing from this point in accordance with an agreement to be concluded between the German Democratic Republic and the Polish People's Republic up to the points defined by the following co-ordinates:

13. Latitude 54°01'42" N  
Longitude 14°15'16" E
14. Latitude 53°55'46" N  
Longitude 14°13'42" E

State frontier between the German Democratic Republic and the Polish People's Republic.

(3) The course of the outer limit of the territorial sea of the German Democratic Republic (maritime boundary) shall not prejudice pending delimitations of the continental shelf and the fishery zone of the German Democratic Republic with States with adjacent or opposite coasts.

#### Article 2

The presence of foreign warships and other Government ships operated for non-commercial purposes in the territorial sea shall be subject to the provisions of article 15 of the Frontier Law and of section VI of the frontier regulations, except such ships which, for the purpose of entering or leaving their ports, have to pass through the territorial sea of the German Democratic Republic on the immediate approach routes.

#### Article 3

The permissions issued in accordance with the frontier regulations for the navigation of sporting boats in the territorial sea or the international waters beyond the frontier zone continue to be applicable only to the designated area, but not more than three nautical miles measured from the baseline. In the case of sports events exceptions may be granted by consent of the Chief of the Coastal Frontier Brigade.

#### Article 4

This ordinance shall enter into force on 1 January 1985.

(2) Analysis. The following comments on the 1969 straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 52, "Straight Baselines: East Germany," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 4 October 1973:

The East German straight baselines constitute a relatively conservative system. Basically, the system ties the major island of Rugen and several smaller subsidiary islands to the mainland. One line segment, 11-12, is a normal bay-closing line.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1-2	c.21 nm	Extends along the low-water line of the coast from the seaward terminus of the Polish boundary west of the Oder River mouth.
2-3	6.4 nm	Connects the headland of the Usedo peninsula with the small island of Greifswalder Oie east of the mouth of the Greifswalder Bodden, situated between the mainland and the island of Rugen.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Comment</u>
3-4	7.8 nm	Joins the same small island to the island of Rugen at the headland of Nord-Perd. The two segments enclose the bay-like Bodden with little effect on the seaward limits of the territorial sea.
4-5	13.65 nm	Encloses a bay-like indentation, Prorer Wiek, which does not meet the semicircular test for juridical bays, on the island of Rugen.
5-6	2.1 nm	The low-water coastline forms the baseline.
6-7	9.3 nm	Encloses a bay-like indentation, Tromper Wiek, which does not meet the semicircular test for a juridical bay.
7-8	8.25 nm	Follows the low-water coastline.
8-9	3.4 nm	Joins cape Rehberg Ort on Rugen to the north cape of Hiddensee island which forms the western-most island of the Rugen group.
9-10	22.8 nm	Connects the previously described cape on Hiddensee with Cape Darsser Ort, enclosing a narrow bay-like body of water. The coastal area is backed by a series of large bodies of water tributary to the area enclosed. If considered as part of the "bay," the total area meets the semicircular test for a juridical bay.
10-11	approx. 55 nm	Follows low-water coastline of mainland in an area with no pronounced coastal indentations.
11-12	13.8 nm	Encloses a juridical bay--Wismar Bucht--from an artificially selected point on the eastern headland to the western headland.
12-13	approx. 11.5 nm	Follows the mainland low-water coastline to the limits of East and West Germany east of Travemunde.

#### SUMMARY

The East German baseline is formed by seven straight baseline segments with five intervening areas of lowwater baseline. The straight baseline system constitutes approximately 43 percent of the total 175-mile baseline. The seven segments total 77.15 nautical miles. The longest line segment measures 22.8 nautical miles; the average is approximately 11 nautical miles.

The system joins the Rugen Insular System with the mainland of East Germany. While basically conservative in its conception, the system encloses several bodies of water which are not major indentations of the coast. They, in fact, do not meet the semicircular requirements of a bay. Nevertheless, the effect of these lines on the extension of the territorial sea is essentially minimal.

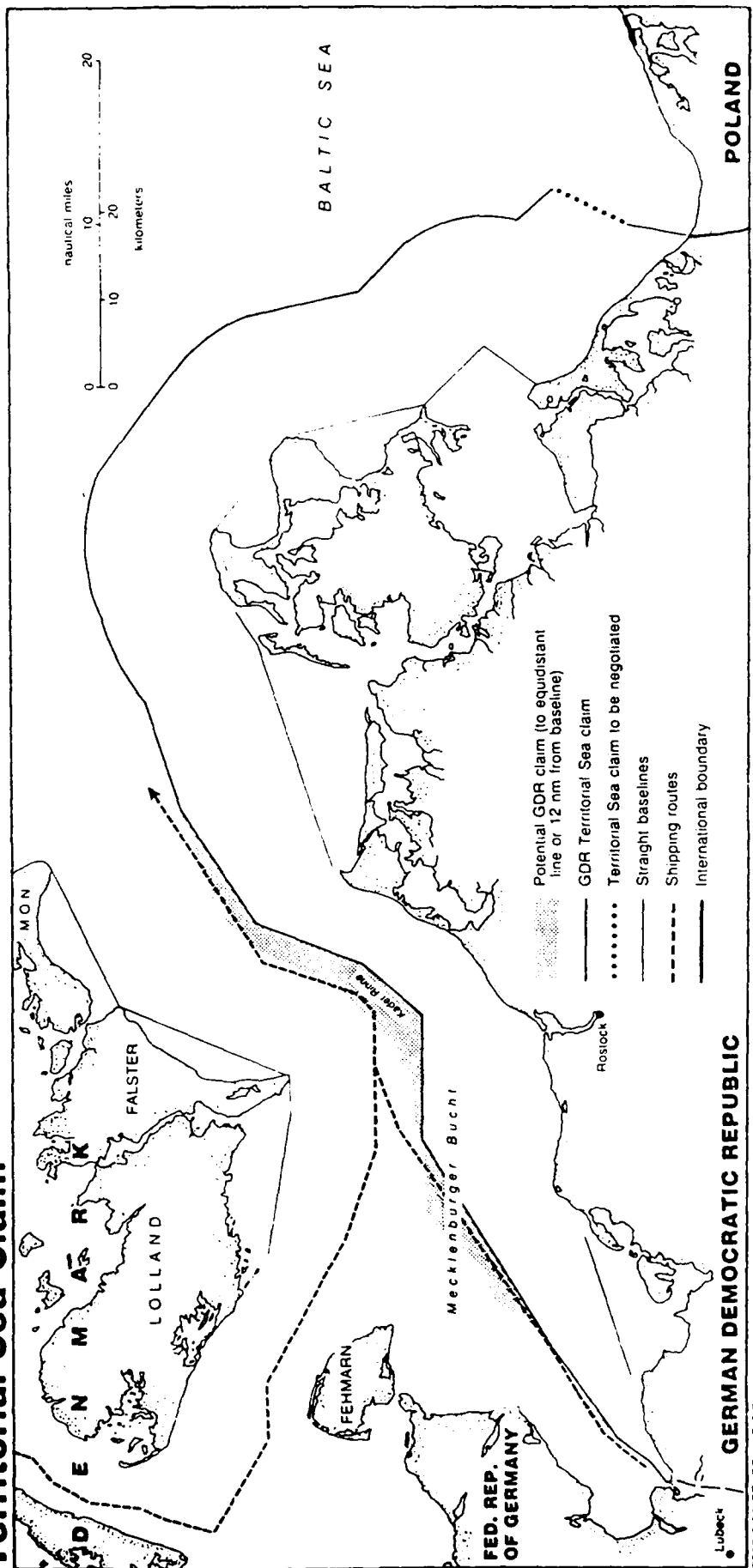
The following comments regarding the January 1985 Ordinance (extending the territorial sea claim to 12nm and specifying outer limits by coordinates) are extracted from "Geographer's Notes," Issue 1, published by the Geographer, Department of State, 30 September 1985. A map that was included in the same Issue is also reproduced.

In January 1985 the German Democratic Republic (GDR) extended its territorial sea limit from 3 to a maximum 12 nautical miles (announced in the GDR gazette, part I, no. 37, December 28, 1984). The GDR did not claim as much as it could under international law; it refrained from claiming adjacent Baltic Sea shipping routes (see map, next page). Also, the GDR apparently relaxed, but did not eliminate, its policy of requiring permission for foreign warships to transit its territorial sea. . . .

The 12-nm extension incorporates a Rhode Island-size area of territorial sea beyond the earlier 3-nm band, thereby increasing GDR marine sovereignty by more than 200 percent--to about 5,700 square kilometers. The new claim is measured from the coastline and straight baselines (claimed in 1964 and delimited in 1969). International law permits a maximum 12-nm wide territorial sea except in constricted areas where a state may not claim beyond an equidistant line unless existing bilateral agreements (with neighboring states), historic title, or other special circumstances allow a variance. The GDR did not extend its claim to an equidistant line that would incorporate parts of the shipping routes through the Kadet Rinne (channel) and the approaches to the West German port of Lubek. . . .

. . . [T]he "innocent passage" of foreign warships may be impeded, depending on the interpretation of the new law. Under its 3-nm claim, the GDR had prohibited such warship transit unless prior permission were obtained. New language in the 1984 territorial sea decree expressly exempts foreign warships and state vessels from earlier German restrictions, if they are "on a direct course for the purpose of entering or leaving their [the vessels'] ports." The exact import of this text is ambiguous.

# **German Democratic Republic's Territorial Sea Claim**



#### 46. GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

##### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1956		3nm	
	Mar 85	Federal Government implementation of Minister of the Interior Decision <u>Bundesgesetzblatt</u> Part I, p. 1366 11-12-83	3-16nm	Published coordinates creating a box in Helgolander Bucht which, at one point, extends the territorial sea to 16nm.  US does not recognize territorial sea claim in excess of 12nm.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	1970 May 78			Straight baselines in North Sea published on FRG charts.  Established straight baselines in Baltic Sea.
	Mar 85	Federal Government implementation of Minister of the Interior Decision <u>Bundesgesetzblatt</u> Part I, p. 1366 11-12-83		Established additional lines (by coordinates) creating a "box" extension of territorial sea claim in Helgolander Bucht.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 64	Declaration	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jan 77	Proclamation No. 67 of 12-22-76	200nm	Fishing zone in the North Sea; delimitation by agreement of states concerned.
	Jun 78	Proclamation		Extended fishing limits in the Baltic.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 65	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with the Netherlands entered into force.



TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (continued)	May 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Denmark (North Sea) entered into force.
	Dec 72	Agreements		Continental shelf boundary agreements with Denmark, the Netherlands and the UK entered into force.
	Oct 74	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with the GDR entered into force.
	Jun 77	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Denmark (Baltic) entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION				Did not sign.

**b. Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) Straight Baselines**

The FRG established a straight baseline system in 1970 that included points on the North Sea coast and around the islands of Helgoland. Straight baselines on the Baltic coast were added in 1978. In 1985, the Government of the FRG declared an extension of the territorial sea claim by coordinates and by reference to the 1970 straight baselines in a box-like area in the Helgolander Bucht. Because three separate acts combine to describe the FRG's straight baseline system, extracts from all three are provided below, followed by State Department explanatory comments regarding the North Sea/Helgolander Bucht claims.

(1) Legislation. The following coordinates defining North Sea straight baselines are extracted from an FRG enactment of 1970: "Internal and Territorial Waters Boundaries for the North Sea Coast of the Federal Republic of Germany." [Where lines appear between the points below, the segment between those points follows the coastline.]

<u>North Sea Coastline</u>		
Point	Lat. N.	Long. E.
1	53°41'24"	7°04'02"
2	53°42'53"	7°08'54"
3	53°44'29"	7°21'41"
4	53°44'34"	7°22'41"
5	53°45'34"	7°29'02"

Point	Lat. N.	Long. E.
6	53°45'51"	7°35'37"
7	53°46'54"	7°41'32"
8	53°47'03"	7°45'22"
9	53°47'39"	7°50'57"
10	53°58'42"	8°22'36"
11	54°17'52"	8°33'55"
12	54°26'21"	8°26'39"
13	54°39'44"	8°17'27"
14	54°40'27"	8°17'12"
15	54°45'13"	8°16'37"
16	55°02'35"	8°23'13"
17	55°04'14"	8°23'30"

Helgoland Islands

18	[Coordinate value unavailable]	
19	54°11'33" N	7°55'12" E
20	54°11'28" N	7°55'18" E
21	54°10'50" N	7°55'33" E
22	54°10'12" N	7°53'48" E
23	54°10'09" N	7°53'32" E

The following coordinates defining Baltic Sea straight baselines are extracted from an FRG enactment of May 1978. Baselines for the determination of the territorial sea are the coastline (low-water line) and the lines connecting the points.

- a) in Flensburg Bay:
  - 1. 54° 49' 13" N 9° 56' 30" E and
  - 2. 54° 47' 53" N 9° 54' 37" E
- b) in Eckernforde Bay:
  - 3. 54° 33' 08" N 10° 01' 44" E and
  - 4. 54° 29' 08" N 10° 08' 09" E
- c) in Kiel Bay:
  - 5. 54° 27' 25" N 10° 11' 59" E and
  - 6. 54° 26' 11" N 10° 19' 54" E
- d) in Hohwacht Bay:
  - 7. 54° 21' 46" N 10° 36' 11" E and
  - 8. 54° 21' 53" N 10° 53' 19" E
- e) in Fehmarnsound, Westside:
  - 9. 54° 22' 57" N 10° 55' 44" E and
  - 10. 54° 27' 00" N 11° 00' 21" E

- f) in Fehmarnsound, Eastside:  
11. 54° 24' 10" N 11° 18' 48" E and  
12. 54° 11' 52" N 11° 05' 38" E

Following are extracts from a resolution of 12 October 1983 creating an extended territorial sea claim in the area of the Helgolander Bucht: "Extension of the Territorial Waters of the Federal Republic of Germany in the North Sea to Prevent Accidental Spills in the German Bay."

The territorial waters of the Federal Republic of Germany in the North Sea are extended in order to be able to take appropriate measures against the danger of a tanker accident and an oil pollution of the sea and coast in the German Bay. The limits of the extended territorial waters of the Federal Republic of Germany are determined as follows (coordinates given in European Datum - ED):

In the west by a line formed by the meridian 7°24'36" east. It will be limited by the meridian's intersection positioned northwest of the (East Frisian) island of Langeoog with the present 3-nautical mile limit of the territorial waters of the Federal Republic of Germany (53°47'58" north) and the northernmost point of the deep-water road (54°08'11" north, 7°24'36" east).

In the north by a tangent beginning from the last-mentioned point to the circular present limit of the territorial waters northwest of the island of Helgoland (the position of the tangent point is 54°14'26" north, 7°49'50" east); it continues along this island's northern present territorial limit up to the point northeast of Helgoland at which the tangent from the point of the present territorial limit off the mouth of the Elbe river (54°13'36" north, 8°18'40" east) touches the circular present territorial sea limit northeast of Helgoland. This tangent forms the eastern limit of the extended territorial waters.

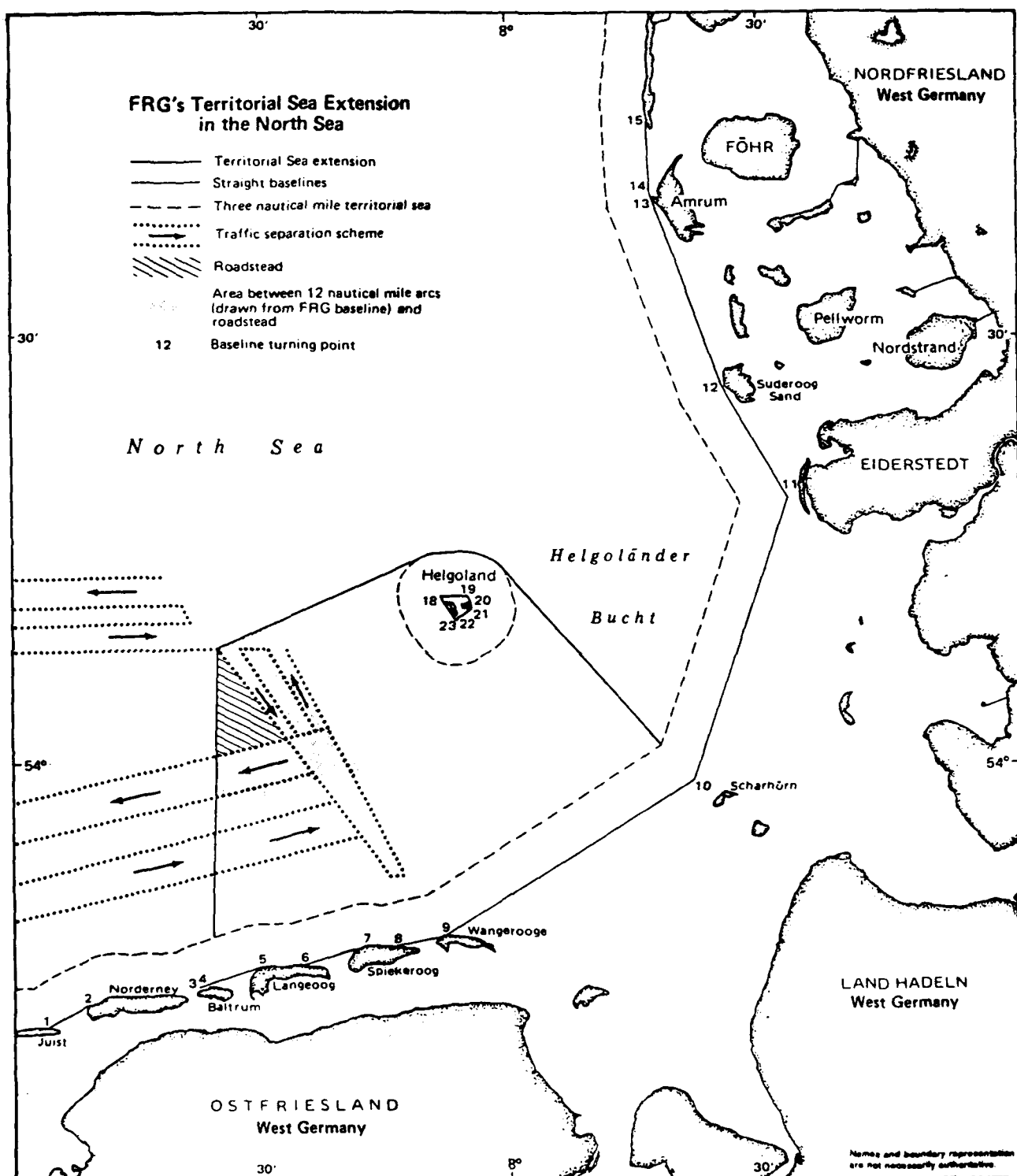
The resolution will become effective on March 16, 1985, after notification in the Official Bulletin, Part I, Page 1366.

(2) Analysis. The following comments regarding the Helgolander "box" claim are extracted from "Geographer's Notes," Issue 1, published by the Geographer, Department of State, 30 September 1985. A map that was included in the same Issue is also reproduced.

On March 16, 1985, the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) implemented a new territorial sea claim in the North Sea which, at one point, extends FRG sovereignty to 16 nautical miles . . . . This new assertion results from the FRG's desire to take "appropriate" action to prevent tanker accidents and subsequent damage to the environment.

Owing to the heavy traffic in this part of Helgolander Bucht (bay), traffic separation schemes (TSS) and a roadstead (see map, next page) already exist. The roadstead, an anchorage and loading area, is situated between 15 and 16 nm from the German baseline and, under international law, is included in the FRG territorial sea. The convergence of the north-south TSS and inshore west-bound

traffic occurs beyond 12 nm from the German coast. The new law creates a "box" which includes both the roadstead and these converging traffic lanes and places them under German sovereignty, with the preservation of the [right of] innocent passage. The effect of the "box" is to bridge a 815-square-kilometer high seas gap between lawfully claimable territorial seas in the roadstead to the 12-nm limit.



# 47. GHANA

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I.	TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 63	Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf Act, Act No. 175	12nm	
		Mar 73	Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf Decree	30nm	Amended Act No. 175
		Jul 77	Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf (Amendment) Decree	200nm	
		Aug 86	Maritime Zones (Delimitation) Law	12nm	Repealed 1973 and 1977 Decrees.
IV.	CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 86	Maritime Zones (Delimitation) Law	24nm	
V.	CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 73	Territorial waters and Continental Shelf Decree	100 fathoms or to depth of exploit- ation	
		Aug 86	Maritime Zones (Delimitation) Law	200nm	Repealed 1973 Decree.
VI.	FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Mar 73	Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf Decree	130nm	Fishing conservation zone. Subsumed under 1977 territorial sea claim.
		Aug 86	Maritime Zones (Delimitation) Law	200nm	Repealed 1973 Decree.
IX.	LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
		Jun 83			Ratified.

# 48. GREECE

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 31	Presidential Decree 6/18	10nm	Territorial sea extended to 10nm "as regards matters of air navigation and its policing."
	Oct 36	Law No. 230	6nm	Did not repeal Presidential Decree 6/18. .
III. SECURITY ZONE	Sep 31	Presidential Decree 6/18	10nm	Restricted overflight of aircraft (see Section 1).
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 59	Petroleum Law No. 3948	Non-Specific	
	1969	Decree Law No. 142	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
	Nov 72			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf (with a reservation).
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 80	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Italy entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed the treaty with a declaration that, where there are numerous islands and alternative straits serving the same international navigation route, coastal state has responsibility of designating routes for transit passage.

# 49. GRENADA

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 78	Territorial Waters Act, No. 17	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea.  US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 78	Territorial Waters Act, No. 17		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Nov 78	Territorial Waters Act, No. 17	200nm	EEZ: claimed "all rights in, and jurisdiction over" structures/ devices used for economic purposes and over regulation of scientific research and all other activities relating to economic exploration/ exploitation.
VII. POLLUTION	Nov 78	Territorial Waters Act, No. 17		Jurisdiction over prevention and control claimed within EEZ.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.



## 50. GUATEMALA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	May 39	Decree	12nm	
	Jun 40	Decree No. 2393	12nm	
	Apr 41	Legislative Decree No. 2535	12nm	
	Jul 76	Congressional Decree No. 20-76	12nm	Affirmed right of innocent passage for ships of all nations.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 40	Decree No. 2393		Claimed Gulf of Amatique to be an historic bay.  US does not recognize this claim.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	1949	Congressional Decree No. 649	To the edge of the continental shelf	
	Nov 61			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Sep 65	Constitution		As provided by law or ratified international treaties.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jun 76	Congressional Decree No. 20-76	200nm	EEZ: claimed exclusive jurisdiction over establishment/use of artificial islands, installations, and similar structures, as well as over scientific research.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Jul 83			Signed.

## 51. GUINEA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 64	Decree No. 224/PRG/64	130nm	Northern lateral limits are 10°56'42" north latitude; southern limits are 9°03'18" north latitude.
	Dec 65	Decree No. 426/PRG	200nm	Identical lateral limits. Decree made public August 1977.
	Mar 80	Decree No. 128/PRG/80	200nm	
	Jul 80	Decree No. 336/PRG/80	12nm	Claimed northern lateral limit of 10°56'42"N, 15°05'W; follows thalweg of Cajet River, SW through Pilots' Pass to 10°40'N, 15°20'30"W, thence along 10°40'N. Southern boundary remains. Taking of photographs and transportation of "poisonous or dangerous matters" considered to be criminal infractions.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 64	Decree No. 224/PRG/64		Established a single straight baseline for virtually the entire coastline.  US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jul 80	Decree No. 336/PRG/80	200nm	EEZ: same lateral limits as territorial sea; excluded all foreign fishing.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 85	Arbitral Panel Award		Boundary with Guinea-Bissau delimited.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Oct 84			Signed.
	Sep 85			Ratified.

b. Guinean Straight Baselines

By Decree of June 1964, the Government of Guinea established a unique straight baseline system that included one lengthy baseline "passing by" points on two islands and intersecting parallels representing unilaterally-adopted maritime boundaries with Guinea-Bissau to the north and Sierra Leone to the south. The following extract from Presidential Decree No. 244 of 3 June 1964 shows this claim:

By Decree of the President of the Republic:

The limits of territorial waters in the Republic of Guinea are fixed as follows:

-To the north, by parallel of latitude 10°56'42.55" north, and

-To the south, by parallel of latitude 9°03'18" north, along a distance of 130 [later changed to 12 nm], sea miles seaward, reckoning from a straight line passing by the south-west of Sene Island of the Tristao group, and to the south, by the south-west foreland (cape) of Tamara Island, at low tide.

Because the Guinean straight baseline legislation references what appear to be parallels of maritime boundaries with neighboring states, the system should be construed in the light of the 14 February 1985 decision by the Arbitral Tribunal on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary Between Guinea and Guinea-Bissau. The following is extracted from the decision:

3) The line delimiting the respective maritime territories of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Guinea:

a) starts from the intersection of the thalweg of the Cajet River and the meridian of 15°06'30" west longitude;

b) joins by loxodromic segments the following points:

	<u>LATITUDE NORTH</u>	<u>LONGITUDE WEST</u>
A	10°50'00"	15°09'00"
B	10°40'00"	15°20'30"
C	10°40'00"	15°34'15"

c) follows a loxodromic line on an azimuth of 236° from point C above to the outer limit of the maritime territories of each State as recognized under general international law.

## 52. GUINEA-BISSAU

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 74	Decision No. 14/74	150nm	
	May 78	Law No. 3/78	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 67	Decree-Law No. 47,771		Baselines established under Portuguese colonial authority.
	Dec 74	Decision No. 14/74		Established straight baselines.
	May 78	Law No. 3/78		Established straight baseline system.
	May 85	Act No. 2/85		Revised straight baseline system. US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	May 78	Law No. 3/78	200nm	EEZ: claimed exclusive right to resources; foreign fishing prohibited.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 60	Exchange of diplomatic notes between France and Portugal		Maritime boundary agreement with Senegal entered into force.
	Feb 85	Arbitral Panel Award		Boundary with Guinea delimited.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Aug 86			Ratified.

### b. Guinea-Bissau's Straight Baselines

Following is the text of Act No. 2/85 adopted by the Government of Guinea-Bissau on 17 May 1985:

In view of the need to establish straight baselines in accordance with the Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982;

At the proposal of the Council of Ministers and in exercise of the functions and powers conferred on it under article 56, item 8, of the Constitution, the People's National Assembly approves, and I promulgate, and following Act:

Article 1

In the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the straight baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea shall be defined by the points whose geographical co-ordinates are given in the following table:

<u>Points</u>	<u>North Latitude</u>	<u>West Longitude</u>
1	12° 20' 20"	16° 43' 05"
2	11° 38' 12"	16° 35' 12"
3	11° 16' 18"	16° 28' 53"
4	11° 01' 34"	16° 11' 04"
5	10° 51' 25"	15° 43' 35"
6	10° 50' 00"	15° 10' 30"

Article 2

Any legal provisions which are at variance with this act shall be revoked.

Article 3

This act shall enter into force immediately.

### 53. GUYANA

#### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 77	Maritime Boundaries Act, 1977, Act No. 10	12nm	Foreign warships must give notification prior to entry; authorized any other qualifications upon entry by foreign ships.  US does not recognize this requirement.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 54	UK Order-in-Council on the British Guyana Alteration of Boundaries	"Seabed and Sub- soil lying beneath high seas con- tiguous to Guyana terri- torial sea"	
	Oct 77	Act No. 10	Outer edge of con- tinental margin or to 200nm	Claimed exclusive jurisdiction over artificial islands, installations, and devices, and over scientific research: consent required for course of cables and pipe- lines.
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Oct 77	Act No. 10	200nm	Fishing zone; authorized President to declare an EEZ.
VII. POLLUTION	Oct 77	Act No. 10		Exclusive jurisdiction to prevent and control may be claimed within EEZ.

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
IX.	LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

# 54. HAITI

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1894	Practice	6nm	
	Mar 60			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Apr 72	Decree	12nm	Coordinates given for an irregular polygon that, in some instances, lies farther than 12nm from coast.
	Jun 77	Presidential Declaration No. 37	12nm	
	Jun 77	Presidential Declaration No. 38	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 72	Decree		Straight baselines inferred from published coordinates of territorial sea limits; closed Gulf of Gonave. US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 72	Decree	15nm	Jurisdiction over customs, sanitary, fiscal, and immigration activities.
	Jun 77	Decree No. 38	24nm	Fiscal, customs, and security interests.  US does not recognize claim to jurisdiction in excess of 12nm that purports to restrict non-resource related high seas freedoms.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 59	Decree	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	



TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF (continued)	Mar 60			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Apr 72	Decree		Claimed "full sovereign rights over the continental shelf."
	Jun 77	Decree No. 38	To depth of exploitation	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Apr 72	Decree	15nm	Fishery zone.
	Jun 77	Presidential Declaration No. 37	200nm	EEZ. Claimed full sovereignty over EEZ (incl. airspace).
	Jun 77	Presidential Declaration No. 38	200nm	EEZ. Deleted claim to full sovereignty. Claimed exclusive jurisdiction over artificial islands/structures and over scientific research; appeared to claim right to exercise within EEZ any control deemed necessary to ensure navigation safety and to prevent violations of health, fiscal, customs, and immigration laws and to prevent pollution.
	Feb 88	Note Verbale from Ministry of the Interior, Decentralization, the General Police and the Civil Service		Shipping lines, owners and operators of vessels of any tonnage are prohibited entry into ports, territorial waters and the exclusive economic zone if they are transporting wastes, refuse, residues or any other material likely to endanger the health of the country's population and to pollute the marine, air and land environment.  US does not recognize this prohibition.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with Cuba entered into force.
	Feb 79	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with Colombia entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

#### b. Haitian Straight Baselines

By Decree of 6 April 1972, the Government of Haiti established territorial seas limits (by reference to a map accompanying the Decree) from which a unique system of straight baselines may be inferred. The following comments explaining this system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 51, "Straight Baselines: Haiti," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 25 May 1973:

On April 6, 1972, the Government of Haiti issued a decree altering its claimed territorial sea and contiguous zone. Whereas no previous legislation existed concerning the breadth of the territorial sea, Haiti had consistently acknowledged a 6 mile limit since 1894. The new decree doubles the previous breadth to 12 nautical miles, measured "from the low-water line" of the coast. Moreover, Haiti, in article 5, has laid claim to an additional three-mile contiguous fisheries zone.<sup>1</sup> Within this zone Haiti will also exercise all control it judges necessary to assure security of navigation, prevent infractions of its sanitary, fiscal, customs, and immigration laws, and prevent pollution and other risks that might endanger the marine environment.

A very small-scale map (c. 1:5,000,000) accompanied the decree. The map illustrates an irregular polygonal outer limit for the territorial sea, using specified coordinate pairs for turning points. The limits shown on the map have been plotted directly on the attached chart.<sup>2</sup> When so plotted, the inner

<sup>1</sup>The 1958 Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, to which Haiti is a party, permits contiguous zones only to a distance of 12 nautical miles from the baseline. [The 1982 Law of the Sea Convention permits contiguous zones to extend 24nm from the baseline.]

<sup>2</sup>The small scale of the Haitian map has led to plotting difficulties. The coordinate systems of the decree map and the one attached to this study obviously do not agree. As a result, all limits and distances discussed in this study must be deemed to be approximate.

limit of the territorial sea (constructed from a similar polygon situated 12 nautical miles landward of the outer territorial sea limits) does not relate directly to the "low-water line" of the Haitian coast.

As a result, it would seem that the limits of the Haitian territorial sea either had to be measured from implied straight baselines or from an unexplained but equivalent baseline system. A request for clarification of the system used for establishing the territorial sea limits was sent to the Government of Haiti which noted that the lines were drawn from droites paralleles from "the points on the coast most-advanced into the sea." Of interest, the Haitian reply also stated that the waters between the polygon A-K and the coast were territorial waters. Had a true system of straight baselines been established, the territorial waters would have extended from the polygon to the baseline segments; internal waters would be situated between the segments and the low-water coastline. Consequently, the basis for the system is not clear. If a straight baseline system has not been utilized, then the limits of the territorial water should be everywhere 12 nautical miles from the low-water baseline of the Haitian coast as expressed in Article 1. An examination of the chart shows that this condition does not prevail.

It is also noted that the decreed limits of the territorial sea adjacent to the Dominican Republic in the north and the south represent, in effect, unilaterally declared territorial sea boundaries. The contiguous zone, moreover, would overlap the Dominican territorial sea in many places.

#### ANALYSIS

It is assumed that a series of "straight baselines" have been drawn to form the basis of the polygonal territorial sea limits. The following analysis implies these baseline segments and they have been drawn on the attached chart. Positional discrepancies, as noted, are discussed in detail below:

<u>LINE</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
A - B	Position A plots on the U.S. oceanographic chart (NO) approximately 1.25 nautical miles northwest of the terminus of the Dominican Republic - Haiti boundary. Line A - B passes about 0.5 nautical miles from the Dominican Manzanillo Point and 0.9 nautical miles from Arenas Cay in the Seven Brothers group. At this point, line A - B is approximately 2.8 and 8.25 nautical miles, respectively, from the nearest points on the low-water line of Haiti. The points, by definition, would lie 12 nautical miles from the implied Haitian straight baseline. The implied baseline, from which A - B might be measured, would extend about 6.6 nautical miles from Caracol Point northwestward to an imaginary and seemingly arbitrary point in the sea, 4.15 nautical miles from the low-water line of Haiti.
B - C	The implied baseline for this segment extends approximately 43.6 nautical miles from the previously-described point to a peak on west-central Ile de la Tortue (Tortuga Island). The segment illustrates the problems of positioning. By the description, the northern point of Tortuga probably is intended to be the terminal basepoint of the straight baseline segment. However, from the

inaccuracies of the small-scale map, the position has been displaced approximately 2.4 nautical miles to the south. As described, Point C on the polygon lies less than 10 nautical miles from the low-water line of Tortuga. The territorial sea breadth does not attain the requisite 12 nautical miles in this area, although it is much greater elsewhere. (Note: If the territorial sea were indeed measured from straight baselines, the line near the intersectional points, e.g., B, C, D, etc., would be arcs and not angles of straight lines. The angular product is, perhaps, what is meant by droites paralleles.) The greatest breadth of the territorial sea, if straight baselines have not been employed, would be 17 nautical miles.

- C - D      The length of the implied straight baselines would be approximately 10.5 nautical miles extending from the previously defined point southwestward. Point D, which most likely should be Pointe Ouest on Tortuga, plots in the Canal de la Tortue, 3.3 nautical miles south and west of the point. The minimum breadth of the (plotted) territorial sea would be 9.5 nautical miles.
- D - E      The implied baseline extends 26.25 nautical miles from the previously defined point to a point near Cap San Nicolas, south of Cap du Mole. Since the latter cape extends seaward of the plotted point, it is safe to assume that Cap du Mole is the terminal point, i.e., although the coordinates dispute it, the intent probably was to join Pointe Ouest with Cap du Mole. The minimum territorial sea (as plotted) measures 10.1 nautical miles; the maximum, 13.5.
- E - F      This segment closes the Golfe de la Gonave, a major indentation of the west coast (c. 95 nautical miles by 85 nautical miles). The implied baseline measures approximately 89 nautical miles. The terminal point (F) plots on the north shore of the southern peninsula to the east of Cap Dame-Marie. The latter is probably the selected closing point. The length of the implied line closing Gonave and the amount of water contained within the line would be excessive, by normal state practices for straight baselines. The length also exceeds the permitted closing for a bay, i.e., 24 nautical miles. The midpoint of the Line E - F lies approximately 40 nautical miles from the low-water line of the Haitian coast.
- F - G      From the previously described point, the implied baseline extends 12.1 nautical miles south-southwestward to a point in the sea about 2 nautical miles north of Cap Fanchon. The intended turning point could be this cape or Cap Irois immediately to the south. The (plotted) territorial sea measures, at a minimum, 10.6 nautical miles from the implied baseline; the maximum, 12 nautical miles.
- G - H      Extending southeastward, this segment presumably connects Cap Fanchon (or Irois) with Pte. Aigrette, the southwestern cape of Haiti. The plotted position, however, lies 2.70 nautical miles east-southeast of that point. The (plotted) minimum territorial sea thus becomes approximately 9.5 nautical miles. Point H, however, is situated approximately 14.25 nautical miles from the Haitian low-water baseline.

- H - I      The implied straight baseline joins the previously described point to Pt. Gravois. The plotted position, however, lies approximately 9.75 nautical miles eastward of that point. The implied straight baseline measures 38.3 nautical miles in length. The maximum breadth of the territorial sea claim becomes 16.5 nautical miles; the minimum, 10.0.
- I - J      The implied baseline extends due eastward at the same latitude as the previously described position to a point in the open sea (17°59'N; 72°05'W.) approximately 14.2 nautical miles from the low-water baseline. The maximum breadth of the resulting territorial sea measures about 26 nautical miles with an average width of 20 nautical miles.
- J - K      The plotted position of point "K" lies onshore about 0.9 nautical miles from the coastal terminus of the boundary (on large-scale charts). The implied straight baseline joins the previously described point with an insignificant cape on the mainland. As noted above, the "contiguous" zone would extend beyond the territorial sea of Haiti to overlap, in part, the claimed Dominican Republic sea. The "territorial sea boundary," which in effect line J - K represents, is a unilaterally established limit.

#### SUMMARY

The basic system utilized in the establishment of the limits of the Haitian territorial sea is obscure. While the law calls for measurement of the territorial sea from the low-water baseline of the coast, this system has not been utilized. Furthermore, the turning points were plotted on a very small-scale map and not from a reasonably scaled nautical chart. As a result, the problem of interpretation is compounded by positional difficulties. The Haitian Government described the system as utilizing droites paralleles from the most seaward points of the Haitian coast. The government has basically drawn a "system of straight baselines" in a unique manner. The Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, for example, states that a system of straight baselines may be utilized for deeply-indented coasts or coasts fringed with islands. The Haitian coastline in places contains islands. These, however, have not been used as the basepoints with the exception of Tortuga. Gonave represents an indentation of the coast but the scale of the resulting system dwarfs the physical features upon which the system has been developed. The breadth of the territorial sea (as plotted) measures not 12 nautical miles as decreed, but from less than 12 to more than 40 nautical miles.

## 55. HONDURAS

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1965	Constitution	12nm	
	1982	Constitution	12nm	
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1982	Constitution	24nm	
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 57	Constitution	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
	1965	Constitution	Same	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jun 80	Decree No. 921	200nm	EEZ: claimed exclusive jurisdiction over artificial islands/structures and jurisdiction and control over scientific research (consent required). Claimed within EEZ jurisdiction over matters contemplated by contiguous zone (customs, fiscal, health, safety, and immigration).
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES				El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua have not agreed upon boundaries in the Gulf of Fonseca.
	Aug 86	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Columbia signed.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

## 56. ICELAND

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1859	Decree	4nm	
	Jan 35	Law No. 33	4nm	
	Jun 79	Law No. 41	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Mar 52	Regulations		Straight baselines not exceeding 4nm claimed for bays and fjords.
	Mar 61	Regulations		Revised straight baselines.
	Sep 72	July 14, 1972 Regulations		Revised straight baselines.
	Jun 79	Law No. 41		Revised straight baselines.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 69	Law No. 17	To depth of exploitation	
	Jun 79	Law No. 41	Edge of continental margin or 200nm	Repealed 1969 Law. Scientific research to be conducted pursuant to consent and regulation.
	May 85	Regulation No. 196 of 9 May 85 (issued in accordance with Law No. 41 of June 1979)		Established limits of continental shelf to the East, South and West of Iceland.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Apr 48	Law No. 44		Enabling legislation for fishing regulations.
	Apr 50	Regulations No. 46	4nm	Fishing regulations.
	Sep 58	Regulations of 30 Jun 58	12nm	Fishing regulations.
	Mar 61	Regulations	12nm	Revised straight baselines to expand fishing zone.
	Sep 72	Resolution of the Althing, 15 Feb 72	50nm	Fishing zone.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE (continued)	Oct 75 Jun 79	Regulations of Jul 75 Law No. 41	200nm 200nm	Fishing regulations. EEZ.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 82	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Norway (Jan Mayen) entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82 Jun 85			Signed. Ratified.

#### b. Icelandic Straight Baselines

The following extracts from Law No. 41 of 1 June 1979 show the co-ordinates of the Icelandic straight baseline system:

#### I The Territorial Sea

##### Article 1

The territorial sea of Iceland shall be delimited by a line every point of which is 12 nautical miles from a baseline drawn between the following points:

1. Horn.....	66°27.4'N	22°24.3'W
2. Ásbúoarrif.....	66°08.1'N	22°11.0'W
3. Siglunes.....	66°11.9'N	18°49.9'W
4. Flatey.....	66°10.3'N	17°50.3'W
5. Lágey.....	66°17.8'N	17°06.8'W
6. Rauoinúpur.....	66°30.7'N	16°32.4'W
7. Rifstangi.....	66°32.3'N	16°11.8'W
8. Hraunhafnartangi.....	66°32.2'N	16°01.5'W
9. Langanes.....	66°22.7'N	14°31.9'W
10. Glettinganes.....	65°30.5'N	13°36.3'W
11. Norofjaroarhorn.....	65°10.0'N	13°30.8'W
12. Gerpir.....	65°04.7'N	13°29.6'W
13. Hólmur.....	64°58.9'N	13°30.6'W
14. Setusker.....	64°57.7'N	13°31.5'W
15. Pursasker.....	64°54.1'N	13°36.8'W
16. Ystibooi.....	64°35.2'N	14°01.5'W
17. Selsker.....	64°32.8'N	14°07.0'W
18. Hvítíngar.....	64°23.9'N	14°28.0'W
19. Stokksnes.....	64°14.1'N	14°58.4'W



20.	Hrollaugseyjar.....	64°01.7'N	15°58.7'W
21.	Tvisker.....	63°55.7'N	16°11.3'W
22.	Ingólfshöfoi.....	63°47.8'N	16°38.5'W
23.	Hvalsíki.....	63°44.1'N	17°33.5'W
24.	Meoallandssandur I.....	63°32.4'N	17°55.6'W
25.	Meoallandssandur II.....	63°30.6'N	17°59.9'W
26.	Mýrnatangi.....	63°27.4'N	18°11.8'W
27.	Kötlutangi.....	63°23.4'N	18°42.8'W
28.	Lundadrangur.....	63°23.5'N	19°07.5'W
29.	Surtsey.....	63°17.7'N	20°36.2'W
30.	Eldeyjardrangur.....	63°43.8'N	22°59.4'W
31.	Geirfugladrangur.....	63°40.7'N	23°17.1'W
32.	Skálasnagi.....	64°51.3'N	24°02.5'W
33.	Bjargtangar.....	65°30.2'N	24°32.1'W
34.	Kópanes.....	65°48.4'N	24°06.0'W
35.	Baroi.....	66°03.7'N	23°47.4'W
36.	Straumnes.....	66°25.7'N	23°08.4'W
37.	Kögur.....	66°28.3'N	22°55.5'W
38.	Horn.....	66°27.9'N	22°28.2'W

The territorial sea shall moreover be delimited by a line every point of which is 12 nautical miles from the low-water line of Kolbeinsey (67°08.9'N 18°41.3'W), Hvalbakur (64°35.8'N 13°16.6'W) and the outermost points and rocks of Grimsey.

Each nautical mile shall be equal to 1852 meters.

## Article 2

The sovereignty of Iceland extends to the territorial sea, the bed of the territorial sea and the superjacent air space.

This sovereignty is exercised in accordance with Icelandic law and the rules of international law.

## 57. INDIA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	U.K. Territorial Waters Act	3nm	
	Mar 56	Presidential Proclamation	6nm	
	Sep 67	Presidential Proclamation	12nm	
	Aug 76	Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and Other Maritime Zones Act, Act No. 80	12nm	Foreign warships must provide notice prior to entering territorial sea.  US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 77	Notice/Act No. 80 and Law No. 41 (1 Jun 79)		Waters of Palk Bay between coast and boundary with Sri Lanka claimed as internal waters; waters of Gulf of Mannar between coast and maritime boundary claimed as historic waters.  US does not recognize historic waters claim.
III. SECURITY ZONE	Jan 77	Notice/Act No. 80	24nm	Claimed powers in contiguous zone include taking of measures necessary with respect to security.  US does not recognize claim to jurisdiction in excess of 12nm that purports to restrict non-resource related high seas freedoms.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 56	Presidential Proclamation	12nm	
	Jan 77	Notice/Act No. 80	24nm	
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 55	Presidential Proclamation		Shelf not defined.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF (continued)	1959	Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
	Aug 76	Act No. 80	Edge of continental margin or 200nm	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Nov 56	Presidential Proclamation		Reserved right to declare fishery conservation zone up to 100nm from outer limit of territorial sea.
	Dec 56	Presidential Proclamation	6nm	Fishing zone.
	Aug 76	Act. No. 80	200nm	Enabling legislation for EEZ: claimed exclusive jurisdiction over construction/operation of artificial islands/structures/"devices" and over scientific research; recognized freedom of navigation/overflight "subject to the exercise by India to its rights within the zone."
	Jan 77	Notice/Act No. 80		Implemented EEZ.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 74	Agreement		Palk Strait boundary agreement with Sri Lanka entered into force.
	Dec 74 & Aug 77	Agreements		Continental shelf boundary agreements with Indonesia entered into force.
	May 76	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Sri Lanka entered into force.
	Jun 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with the Maldives entered into force.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (continued)	Dec 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Thailand entered into force.
	Dec 86			Maritime boundary agreement with Burma on the delimita- tion of the Andaman Sea in the Coco Channel and in the Bay of Bengal.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

## 58. INDONESIA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1939	Dutch Territorial Sea Ordinance	3nm	
	Feb 60	Regulation No. 4	12nm	Permitted "innocent passage" through "inland seas."
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Feb 60	Regulation No. 4		Established straight baselines and announced claim to archipelagic status (see Section I).
III. SECURITY ZONE	Jul 62	Ordinance No. 8		Claimed to restrict "stopping, dropping anchor, and/or cruising about without legitimate reason" in high seas "adjoining" Indonesian territorial waters; "adjoining" officially interpreted to extend up to 100 miles seaward of Indonesian territorial waters.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 69	Government Announcement	To depth of exploitation	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Mar 80	Declaration of 21 Mar 80	200nm	EEZ: recognized freedom of navigation and overflight.
	Oct 83	Act No. 5		EEZ regulations: construction/use of artificial islands/structures, pursuant to permit and regulations; scientific research requires consent.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Malaysia entered into force.
	Mar 71	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary with Malaysia (Strait of Malacca) entered into force.
	Jul 73	Agreements		Continental shelf boundary agreements with Malaysia and Thailand entered into force.
	Nov 73	Agreements		Continental shelf boundary agreements with Australia (including Papua New Guinea) entered into force.
	Aug 74	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Singapore entered into force.
	Dec 74 & Aug 77	Agreements		Continental shelf boundary agreements with India entered into force.
	Feb 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Thailand entered into force.
	Dec 80	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Papua New Guinea (Pacific Ocean) entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Feb 86			Ratified.

b. Indonesian Archipelagic Baselines

(1) Legislation. The following coordinates of the Indonesian archipelagic baseline regime are extracted from Act No. 4 of 18 February 1960:

LOCATION OF POINTS OF BASELINES OF THE INDONESIAN WATERS

Note

U = Utara = North  
S = Selatan = South  
T = Timur = East  
B = Barat = West

REFERENCE NUMBER	CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS		LOCATION
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
1.	01° - 13.8 U	104° - 35.6 T	Tg. Berakit.
1A.	01 - 02.9 U	104 - 40.7 T	Sentut.
2.	00 - 56.0 U	104 - 55.8 T	Merapas.
3.	00 - 24.4 U	104 - 33.7 T	Kuju.
4.	00 - 18.0 S	105 - 01.0 T	Meranti.
5.	00 - 45.7 S	104 - 56.2 T	Saja.
6.	01 - 08.5 S	105 - 16.9 T	P. Pekatjang.
7.	00 - 54.5 S	105 - 45.4 T	Toty.
8.	01 - 36.0 S	106 - 03.0 T	Punggul.
9.	02 - 16.4 S	106 - 26.7 T	-
10.	02 - 24.1 S	107 - 04.8 T	Gaspar.
11.	02 - 31.8 S	107 - 37.0 T	Langkuas.
12.	02 - 31.4 S	107 - 49.1 T	Tg. Siantu.
13.	02 - 38.5 S	108 - 12.2 T	Busung Serlang.
14.	01 - 42.0 S	108 - 41.1 T	Serutu.
15.	01 - 16.9 S	108 - 52.4 T	Leman.
16.	00 - 07.2 U	108 - 36.1 T	Datu.
17.	00 - 14.7 U	108 - 01.5 T	Pengiki.
18.	00 - 05.9 U	107 - 14.0 T	Pendjantan.
19.	00 - 33.1 U	106 - 58.2 T	Anak Awur.
20.	00 - 55.2 U	106 - 44.5 T	Tokong Kemudi.
21.	01 - 32.2 U	106 - 26.6 T	Kaju Ara.
22.	02 - 18.1 U	105 - 35.5 T	Malang Biru.
23.	02 - 44.6 U	105 - 23.0 T	Damar.
24.	03 - 05.5 U	105 - 35.0 T	Mangkai.
25.	03 - 19.8 U	105 - 57.0 T	Nanas.
26.	03 - 26.5 U	106 - 16.0 T	Balajar.
27.	03 - 18.0 U	107 - 33.9 T	Noord Hooiberg.
28.	03 - 55.0 U	107 - 54.0 T	Salor.
29.	04 - 31.1 U	107 - 43.9 T	Semioen.
30.	04 - 48.0 U	108 - 01.9 T	Sekatoeng.
31.	04 - 01.1 U	108 - 25.9 T	Senua.
32.	03 - 03.3 U	108 - 52.2 T	Subi.
33.	02 - 38.5 U	109 - 10.5 T	Kepala.
34.	02 - 04.1 U	109 - 06.9 T	Merundung.
35.	02 - 05.2 U	109 - 38.3 T	Tg. Datu.
36.	04 - 10.0 U	117 - 53.7 T	Tg. Saima.

REFERENCE NUMBER	CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS				LOCATION
	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
36A.	04	- 07.6 U	117	- 55.3 T	-
36B.	04°	- 03.7 U	117°	- 55.5 T	-
37.	03	- 28.5 U	117	- 52.5 T	Tg. Arang.
38.	02	- 22.2 U	118	- 12.2 T	Pandjang.
39.	02	- 19.0 U	118	- 33.8 T	Tg. Bui Tuwattan.
40.	01	- 46.4 U	119	- 01.7 T	Sambit.
41.	01	- 01.3 U	118	- 59.5 T	Tg. Mangkalihat.
42.	00	- 35.5 U	119	- 47.9 T	Tuguan.
43.	01	- 00.5 U	120	- 12.8 T	Lingian.
44.	01	- 20.5 U	120	- 47.6 T	Straat Kapar.
44A	01	- 22.6 U	120	- 53.5 T	Palangan
45.	01	- 19.2 U	121	- 28.1 T	H. Kandi.
46.	01	- 02.2 U	122	- 27.0 T	Tg. Sumalata.
47.	00	- 58.0 U	123	- 15.0 T	Tg. Dulang.
48.	01	- 09.6 U	124	- 20.1 T	Tg. Lainpangi.
49.	01	- 45.2 U	124	- 43.9 T	Yanterawu.
50.	02	- 21.5 U	125	- 17.6 T	Pasige.
51.	02	- 44.5 U	125	- 9.5 T	Makalehi.
52.	03	- 42.9 U	125	- 23.9 T	Tg. Talawid.
53.	04	- 14.0 U	125	- 19.1 T	Kawalusu.
54.	04	- 40.4 U	125	- 25.6 T	Kawio.
55.	04	- 44.5 U	125	- 28.5 T	Marore.
56.	05	- 34.8 U	126	- 36.5 T	Miangas.
57.	04	- 45.0 U	127	- 09.0 T	Marampit.
58.	04	- 37.4 U	127	- 09.2 T	Kakarutan.
59.	03	- 45.4 U	126	- 51.2 T	Darnau.
60.	02	- 38.5 U	128	- 33.5 T	Tg. Sopi.
61.	02	- 30.2 U	128	- 40.4 T	Tg. Gorango.
62.	01	- 32.7 U	128	- 43.9 T	Gam Tjaka.
63.	00	- 43.5 U	129	- 08.1 T	Jiew.
64.	00	- 20.8 U	129	- 52.4 T	Ai.
65.	00	- 32.0 U	130	- 44.0 T	Budd.
66.	01	- 04.7 U	131	- 15.6 T	Fani.
67.	00	- 36.0 U	131	- 11.9 T	Aju eiln.
68.	00	- 11.0 S	131	- 18.8 T	H. Lamarche.
69.	00	- 43.5 S	131	- 32.5 T	Dore Hoem Bi.
70.	00	- 20.2 S	132	- 10.5 T	Mios Soe.
71.	00	- 21.8 S	132	- 43.0 T	Valsche Kaap.
72.	00	- 56.8 U	134	- 17.2 T	Mapia Eil.
73.	00	- 11.6 S	134	- 59.1 T	Ajawi.
74.	00	- 23.5 S	135	- 16.1 T	Bepondi.
75.	00	- 41.4 S	135	- 23.5 T	Tg. Imbieri.
76.	00	- 42.1 S	135	- 48.5 T	Tg. Praisbari.
77.	01	- 04.9 S	136	- 23.3 T	Tg. Warari.
78.	01	- 27.8 S	137	- 55.0 T	Hoek d. Uriville.
79.	01	- 35.5 S	138	- 43.0 T	Limi.
80.	02	- 18.5 S	140	- 07.0 T	Tg. Kamdara.
80A.	02	- 26.2 S	140	- 36.9 T	-
81.	02	- 36.2 S	141	- 00.0 T	Oinake.



REFERENCE NUMBER	CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS		LOCATION
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
82.	09 - 12.7 S	141 - 01.7 T	-
83.	09° - 00.4 S	140° - 49.9 T	Wanme.
84.	08 - 09.9 S	139 - 52.8 T	Biak R.
85.	08 - 12.8 S	139 - 20.0 T	Weleb.
86.	08 - 22.9 S	138 - 54.6 T	Kaap Kaol.
87.	08 - 25.1 S	138 - 47.7 T	Mom Boem.
88.	08 - 27.0 S	137 - 35.1 T	Kaap Valsch.
89.	06 - 55.1 S	138 - 32.5 T	De Jong's punt.
90.	06 - 22.0 S	138 - 24.5 T	Cook R.
91.	05 - 43.1 S	138 - 05.0 T	-
92.	05 - 22.5 S	137 - 43.0 T	Laag E.
93.	04 - 55.0 S	136 - 49.8 T	Kp. Steenboom.
94.	04 - 38.8 S	136 - 07.0 T	Amarapaja.
95.	04 - 27.7 S	135 - 12.8 T	Tg. Namaripi.
96.	05 - 19.3 S	134 - 35.0 T	Warilade.
97.	05 - 22.4 S	134 - 44.1 T	Djedah Eil.
98.	06 - 04.5 S	134 - 52.0 T	Kawaera eil.
99.	06 - 19.7 S	134 - 52.2 T	Penambulai.
100.	06 - 52.5 S	134 - 43.4 T	Kultu bai.
101A.	07 - 01.8 S	134 - 40.1 T	Karang.
101.	07 - 07.0 S	134 - 28.9 T	Enu.
102.	06 - 57.2 S	134 - 10.6 T	Tg. Ngabordamlu.
103.	06 - 00.5 S	132 - 50.2 T	Tg. Weduar.
104.	07 - 15.0 S	131 - 59.0 T	Larat.
105.	08 - 03.8 S	131 - 17.5 T	Asutubun.
106.	08 - 08.0 S	131 - 10.5 T	Adaut.
107.	08 - 21.6 S	130 - 48.5 T	Bat Arkdusu.
108.	08 - 13.7 S	129 - 50.1 T	Masela.
109.	08 - 22.0 S	128 - 31.0 T	Meaty Miarang.
110.	08 - 14.9 S	127 - 38.0 T	Luhulele.
111.	08 - 06.4 S	127 - 09.5 T	Jen Tu.
112.	07 - 58.7 S	126 - 28.2 T	Eden.
113.	08 - 01.1 S	125 - 48.6 T	Pibia.
114.	08 - 59.0 S	124 - 24.0 T	-
115.	09 - 08.0 S	124 - 00.0 T	-
116.	09 - 28.0 S	125 - 05.1 T	Mota Massin.
117.	09 - 38.3 S	124 - 58.7 T	Tg. We Toh.
118.	10 - 09.1 S	125 - 00.0 T	-
119.	10 - 16.5 S	124 - 01.0 T	-
120.	10 - 49.6 S	123 - 13.4 T	Puleh.
121.	11 - 00.9 S	122 - 52.5 T	Dana.
122.	10 - 37.5 S	121 - 50.8 T	Tg. Merabu.
123.	10 - 50.0 S	121 - 17.0 T	Dana.
124.	10 - 19.0 S	120 - 27.2 T	Tg. Ngudju.
125.	10 - 20.6 S	120 - 06.8 T	Atangudu.
126.	09 - 48.0 S	119 - 23.6 T	Tg. Rua.
127.	09 - 45.5 S	119 - 11.6 T	Tg. Mambo.
128.	09 - 40.5 S	119 - 02.0 T	-
129.	08 - 53.6 S	118 - 29.9 T	Toro Doro.

REFERENCE NUMBER	CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS		LOCATION
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
130.	09° - 06.8 S	117° - 02.0 T	Tg. Talonan.
131.	08 - 54.9 S	116 - 00.0 T	Tg. Pangga.
132.	08 - 50.0 S	115 - 50.3 T	Tg. Bt. Gendang.
133.	08 - 49.4 S	115 - 35.9 T	Nusa.
134.	08 - 51.0 S	115 - 08.1 T	Tafelhock.
135.	08 - 46.4 S	114 - 30.9 T	Tg. Bantenas.
136.	08 - 44.5 S	114 - 20.8 T	Tg. Purwa.
137.	08 - 39.0 S	114 - 01.5 T	Mustaka.
138.	08 - 30.0 S	113 - 18.5 T	Barung.
139.	08 - 24.0 S	111 - 42.2 T	Skel.
140.	08 - 12.1 S	110 - 42.2 T	-
141.	08 - 08.5 S	110 - 33.0 T	-
142.	07 - 47.0 S	109 - 25.2 T	Bt. Tugur.
143.	07 - 47.5 S	109 - 02.1 T	Kambangan.
144.	07 - 49.0 S	108 - 26.1 T	-
145.	07 - 44.9 S	107 - 50.0 T	Tg. Gedeh.
146.	07 - 23.2 S	106 - 24.5 T	Genteng.
147.	07 - 01.2 S	105 - 31.6 T	Deli.
148.	06 - 50.5 S	105 - 14.5 T	Tg. Goha Kolah.
149.	06 - 37.8 S	105 - 06.0 T	Ganaila.
150.	05 - 57.0 S	104 - 35.8 T	Balimbing.
151.	05 - 39.1 S	104 - 18.1 T	-
152.	05 - 14.5 S	103 - 54.5 T	Og. Walor.
153.	04 - 49.0 S	103 - 20.1 T	Tg. Bandar.
154.	05 - 33.1 S	102 - 19.0 T	-
155.	05 - 22.1 S	102 - 05.3 T	Tg. Kooma.
156.	04 - 02.0 S	101 - 02.1 T	Mega.
157.	03 - 21.3 S	100 - 27.8 T	-
158.	03 - 18.0 S	100 - 19.9 T	Baru - Baru.
159.	02 - 50.0 S	99 - 59.6 T	Tg. Ratai.
160.	02 - 18.0 S	99 - 36.2 T	Tg. Simailupa.
161.	01 - 41.0 S	98 - 52.8 T	Siberut.
162.	01 - 12.4 S	98 - 35.0 T	Siberut.
163.	00 - 31.8 S	98 - 17.0 T	Tg. Hatik.
164.	00 - 05.5 S	97 - 51.0 T	Semuk.
165.	00 - 35.2 U	97 - 40.2 T	Laguadi.
166.	00 - 49.8 U	97 - 20.0 T	Bawa.
167.	01 - 12.0 U	97 - 04.7 T	Wunga.
168.	01 - 24.1 U	97 - 03.1 T	Tg. Tojolawa.
169.	02 - 04.1 U	96 - 37.5 T	Babi.
170.	02 - 38.0 U	95 - 47.0 T	-
171.	02 - 58.9 U	95 - 23.0 T	Kokos Eil.
172.	04 - 07.5 U	96 - 06.7 T	Meulaboh.
173.	04 - 36.9 U	95 - 34.0 T	Tjalang Bi.
174.	04 - 52.0 U	95 - 22.0 T	Roja.
175.	05 - 17.0 U	95 - 11.9 T	Rusa.
176.	05 - 48.0 U	94 - 57.5 T	Noord West E.
177.	06 - 05.0 U	95 - 07.0 T	Rondo.
178.	05 - 54.0 U	95 - 20.0 T	Ie Meule.

REFERENCE NUMBER	CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS			LOCATION
	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE	
179.	05° - 30.4 U		95° - 53.0 T	Og. Pidie.
180.	05 - 16.5 U		96 - 49.5 T	Og. Peusangan.
181.	05 - 17.0 U		97 - 29.0 T	-
182.	04 - 53.0 U		97 - 55.0 T	Og. Peureula.
183.	03 - 55.3 U		98 - 40.2 T	Og. Temiang.
184.	03 - 47.4 U		99 - 29.6 T	Berhala.
185.	02 - 52.0 U		100 - 33.8 T	Noordrots.
186.	02 - 9.4 U		101 - 39.5 T	Tg. Medang.
187.	01 - 06.0 U		102 - 59.0 T	Tg. Kedabu.
188.	01 - 11.6 U		103 - 21.0 T	Iju.
189.	01 - 10.0 U		103 - 23.4 T	Karimun.
190.	01 - 09.2 U		103 - 39.3 T	Nipa.
191.	01 - 7.9 U		103 - 42.0 T	-
192.	01 - 10.9 U		103 - 52.9 T	Berhanti.
193.	01 - 12.5 U		104 - 04.3 T	Nongsa.
194.	01 - 12.3 U		104 - 23.5 T	Tg. Sading.
195.	01 - 13.8 U		104 - 35.6 T	Tg. Berakit.

(2) Analysis. The following comments regarding the Indonesian archipelagic baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 35, "Straight Baselines: Indonesia," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 20 July 1971:

Indonesia has adopted the archipelagic regime in drawing straight baselines about its island territory. The legislation is based upon earlier Dutch law (Royal Territorial Sea Ordinance of 1939) which, while more restrictive, did enclose certain water bodies. The extensive Indonesian system has produced five separate sectors:

a) Extending from Bintan Island, east of Singapore, to the western coastal terminus of the Indonesia-Malaysia land boundary, on Borneo. The first sector joins the outermost points of the most seaward islands and serves to close the northern entrances into the Java Sea. The thirty-five segments measure 1,333.2 nautical miles and have an average length of 38.09 nautical miles. The shortest segment, 1 - 1a, extends approximately 12 n.m. while the longest, 15 - 16, extends about 83.5 nautical miles. From points 16 through 34, the straight baseline system encloses several isolated and detached island groups of Indonesia. Point No. 23, for example, lies within 60 nautical miles of the Malaysian mainland but is nearly 230 nautical miles from Borneo.

b) Extending from the eastern terminus of the Indonesian - Malaysian land boundary on Borneo to the Indonesian - New Guinea boundary, the second sector closes the northern entrances to the Flores, Molucca and Banda Seas. The 49 segments, from point No. 36 - 81, have a total length of 2,260.5 nautical miles. The average extent of a segment is 46.13 nautical miles. The maximum and minimum lengths are approximately 124.0 (No. 59 - 60) and 4.0 (No. 36 - 36a), respectively. Point No. 56 is on the Indonesian island of Miangas

(Palmas) which is within the claimed territorial sea of the Philippines (See IBS Series A, No. 33). The point is 52 miles off Mindanao and 215 nautical miles from Halmahera.

c) Extending from the southern terminus of the Indonesia - Papua land boundary to a point near Portuguese Timor, the third sector encloses the eastern entrances to the Banda Sea. The thirty-two segments, from No. 82 to 113, measure approximately 1,436.5 nautical miles. The average length of a segment is 44.8 nautical miles while the longest (No. 88 - 89) and shortest (105 - 106) are approximately 103.9 and 8.0 nautical miles, respectively.

d) The fourth sector is a single straight line segment lying approximately 12 nautical miles offshore from the Portuguese Timor exclave of Ocussi. While represented on the attached map by lines joining the points to the seaward termini of the Indonesia - Portuguese Timor land boundary, it is not apparent that this is the intent of the law. Rather it appears that the two artificial points are chosen to limit Portuguese Timor to a narrow territorial sea belt. Lateral boundaries, presumably, will be negotiated later. The single segment measures 25.8 nautical miles.

e) Extending from the southern terminus of the Portuguese - Indonesian boundary on Timor to Point No. 1, the final sector of the Indonesian straight baseline system closes the southern entrances to the Savu, Flores and Java Seas. The seventy-nine segments extend 3,111.6 nautical miles with an average length of 39.3 nautical miles. The longest (No. 186 - 187) and shortest (190 - 191) segments measure 100.8 and 2.6 nautical miles, respectively.

Two small islands lie seaward of segments 104 - 105 and 139 - 140 and it may be that the intent of the law is to enclose them within the system. Problems involving positioning undoubtedly cause the apparent exclusion.

The entire Indonesian straight baseline system extends for 8,167.6 nautical miles. The system encloses approximately 666,000 square nautical miles of internal waters including the previously mentioned seas and the important straits of Sunda, Sumba, Lombok, Ombai, Molucca and Macassar as well as numerous internal passages within the Indonesian archipelago. The system contains 196 individual segments with an average length of 41.67 nautical miles. Appendix I gives the approximate lengths of each segment.

Since the Indonesian territorial sea claim extends seaward for 12 nautical miles from the straight baselines, an additional 98,000 square nautical miles of water would theoretically fall under Indonesian sovereignty.

Indonesia is not a party to the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

59. IRANSummary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 34	Act of 15 Jul 34	6nm	
	Apr 59	Act of 12 Apr 59	12nm	
	Dec 82	Declaration accompanying signa- ture on 1982 Law of the Sea Convention		Appeared to require prior authorization for warships to enter territorial sea; limited transit passage right in Strait of Hormuz to signatories of 1982 Convention.  US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 59	Act of 12 Apr 59		Established straight baselines.
	Jul 73	Decree Law		Revised baselines by coordinates.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 55	Act of 18 Jun 55	No precise definition	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Oct 73	Proclamation	50nm	Exclusive fishing zone; in the Gulf of Oman, 50nm; in the Persian Gulf, limits of continental shelf of Iran, agreed continental shelf boundaries, or median lines.
	May 77	Proclamation		Gulf of Oman fishery zone extended to median line with Oman (with apparent agreement of Oman).
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Saudi Arabia entered into force.
	May 70	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Qatar entered into force.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (continued)	May 72	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Bahrain entered into force.
	Aug 74	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with UAE (Dubai) signed.
	May 75	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Oman entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration. (See Section I, above.)

## 60. IRAQ

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 58	Republican Ordinance No. 435	12nm	
	Nov 58	Law No. 71	12nm	Recognized right of inno- cent passage.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Nov 58	Republican Ordinance No. 435		Appeared to reserve right to declare contiguous zone.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 57	Proclamation	No specif- ic defini- tion	
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration that interprets provision relating to the regime of straits to apply to naviga- tion between nearby islands if defined shipping lanes are near such islands.
	Jul 85			Ratified.

## 61. IRELAND

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 59	Maritime Jurisdiction Act, Act No. 22	3nm	
	Sep 88	Maritime Jurisdiction (Amendment) Act	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 59	Maritime Jurisdiction Act, Act No. 22		Enabling legislation for straight baselines; recognized right of innocent passage in all sea areas enclosed by straight baselines that previously were high seas.
	Jan 60	Statutory Instrument Act, No. 173		Established straight-baseline system.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 68	Continental Shelf Act, No. 14	Limits not specified	
	1970	Continental Shelf (Designated Areas) Order No. 96.		Certain areas designated as continental shelf.
	Feb 74	Continental Shelf (Designated Areas) Order No. 36		Additional areas so designated.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Oct 59	Maritime Jurisdiction Act	3nm	Exclusive fishing zone; authorized promulgation of wider limits.
	1964	Maritime Jurisdiction Act, Act No. 32	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Jan 77	Order No. 320	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
VII. Pollution	Nov 57	Act, No. 25	100nm	Pollution zone.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 90	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with United Kingdom entered into force.



b. Irish Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. Following are extracts from the Irish Maritime Jurisdiction Act, effective 1 October 1959, enabling a straight baseline system:

4.-(1) Save as otherwise provided, the baseline is the low-water mark--

(a) on the coast of the mainland or of any island, or

(b) on any low-tide elevation situated wholly or partly at a distance not exceeding three nautical miles from the mainland or an island.

(2) The Government may by order prescribe straight baselines in relation to any part of the national territory and the closing lines of any bay or mouth of a river, and any line so prescribed shall be taken as the baseline.

(3) The Government may by order revoke or amend an order under subsection (2).

5.- The internal or inland waters of the State shall extend to all sea areas which lie on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial seas and all such areas shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the State to the same extent in all respects as its ports and harbours, bays, lakes and rivers, subject to any rights of innocent passage for foreign ships in those sea areas which previously had been considered as part of the territorial seas or the high seas.

The coordinates below are extracted from Statutory Instrument No. 173, effective 1 January 1960, establishing the Irish straight baselines.

SCHEDULE TERMINAL POINTS OF STRAIGHT BASELINES

Reference Number	Co-ordinates of Points		Location
	North Latitude	West Longitude	
Part A			
1.	55° 22.6'	7° 24.2'	Scart Rocks, Malin Head
2.	55° 15.4'	7° 47.1'	Melmore Head
3.	55° 13.7'	7° 58.9'	Horn Head
4.	55° 12.4'	8° 09.5'	Inishbeg

Reference Number	Co-ordinates of Points		Location
	North Latitude	West Longitude	
Part A (continued)			
5.	55° 09.6'	8° 17.0'	Bloody Foreland
6.	55° 04.5'	8° 28.9'	Stag Rocks
7.	55° 00.8'	8° 33.8'	Rinrawros Point, Aran Island
8.	54° 42.0'	8° 48.2'	Malinmore Head
Part B			
9.	54° 39.6'	8° 47.3'	West entrance to Malinbeg Bay
10.	54° 17.8'	9° 03.3'	Lenadoon Point
11.	54° 19.7'	9° 20.5'	Downpatrick Head
Part C			
12.	54° 19.8'	9° 51.9'	Kid Island, Broadhaven
13.	54° 18.6'	9° 59.9'	Rocky Island, Erris Head
14.	54° 16.9'	10° 05.6	Eagle Island
15.	54° 03.7'	10° 21.0'	Blacksod Bay (Rocks to S.W. of Black Rock)
16.	53° 58.3'	10° 16.5'	Carrickakin, Achill Island
17.	53° 36.3'	10° 19.2'	Kimmeen Rocks, Inishark
18.	53° 24.0'	10° 14.5'	Slyne Head
19.	53° 08.8'	9° 51.6'	Eoragh Island, Aran Islands
20.	53° 08.4'	9° 50.9'	South Island, Aran Islands
Part D			
21.	53° 05.2'	9° 38.5'	S.E. corner Inishmore, Aran Islands

Reference Number	Co-ordinates of Points		Location
	North Latitude	West Longitude	
Part D (continued)			
22.	53° 03.9'	9° 37.0'	Inishmaan, Aran Islands
23.	53° 02.8'	9° 33.3'	Inisheer, Aran Islands
24.	52° 56.4'	9° 28.5'	Cregga More
25.	52° 43.8'	9° 38.2'	Donegal Point
Part E			
26.	52° 33.6'	9° 56.3'	Loop Head
27.	52° 25.2'	9° 56.8'	Kerry Head
28.	52° 17.6'	10° 10.4'	Deelick Point
Part F			
29.	52° 10.9'	10° 28.4'	Sybil Point
30.	52° 08.3'	10° 34.5'	Inishtooskert, Blasket Islands
31.	52° 07.7'	10° 35.7'	Carrigduff, Blasket Islands
32.	52° 04.6'	10° 41.0'	Tearaght Rocks West, Inistearaght
33.	52° 01.3'	10° 41.3'	Great Foze Rock
34.	51° 45.8'	10° 32.7'	Washerwoman Rock, Great Skellig
35.	51° 35.5'	10° 18.5'	Gull Rock, Dursey Island
36.	51° 34.2'	10° 14.8'	Calf Rock, Dursey Island
37.	51° 26.9'	9° 49.2'	Mizen Head
38.	51° 25.2'	9° 30.8'	Bream Point, Cape Clear
39.	51° 28.0'	9° 13.4'	The Stags, Toe Head
40.	51° 31.8'	8° 57.2'	Galley Head

Reference Number	Co-ordinates of Points		Location
	North Latitude	West Longitude	
Part F (continued)			
41.	51° 34.2'	8° 42.7'	Seven Heads
42.	51° 36.3'	8° 32.0'	Old Head of Kinsale
43.	51° 49.5'	7° 59.0'	Ballycotton Island
44.	51° 52.9'	7° 51.2'	Capel Island, Knockadoon Head
45.	51° 56.5'	7° 42.4'	Ram Head
46.	51° 59.6'	7° 34.6'	The Rogue, Mine Head
47.	52° 07.4'	6° 55.7'	Hook Head
48.	52° 06.5'	6° 37.4'	Great Saltee Island (Southernmost Point)
49.	52° 09.2'	6° 24.6'	Black Rock, Carnsore
50.	52° 10.3'	6° 21.8'	Carnsore Point

(2) Analysis. The following comments regarding Ireland's straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 3, "Straight Baselines: Ireland," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 23 January 1970:

The fifty points specified in the Order are situated: a) twenty-one on capes of the mainland, b) an equal number on islands or islets and c) the remaining eight points on rocks. No low-tide elevations or drying rocks have been utilized. All straight baselines begin and terminate on the mainland of Ireland with a single exception. Point No. 20 is on South Island of the Aran Islands. The next point, No. 21, comprises the southeast corner of adjacent Inishmore island in the same group. Because of geographic configuration and the lack of gain in the sea, a line has not been drawn to connect these two points. In effect, however, this means that the continuous baseline is drawn so as to enclose Galway Bay within the Irish internal waters. The low water line of Inishmore effectively joins the points.

The Irish Government has applied the straight baseline principle in a unique manner. Six straight baselines alternate with seven normal baselines utilizing the low water line of the mainland or of adjacent islands. The eastern coast, on the Irish Sea, which is generally only locally indented and

which lacks offshore islands, has not been supplemented by straight baselines. In the north, the coast between the boundary fjord (Lough Foyle) and Malin Head, a point on Ireland's North Point, forms the baseline. To the west and south, however, a series of baselines stretch to the southeast cape of Ireland. The straight baselines have replaced the low water line for more than 90% of this part of the coast. The individual segments of the Irish straight baselines measure approximately as follows:

Line	Length in Nautical Miles	Remarks
1-2	15.00	Enclose Lough Swilly
2-3	7.00	Enclose Sheep Haven (bay)
3-4	6.25	
4-5	5.00	Island studded coast
5-6	8.50	same
6-7	4.60	same
7-8	20.60	Enclose Baylagh Bay
Total	66.96*	
9-10	23.8	Enclose Donegal Bay
10-11	10.3	Enclose Killala Bay
Total	44.1*	
12-13	4.8	Island studded coast
13-14	3.6	same
14-15	16.2	same
15-16	6.1	same
16-17	22.2	Enclose Clew Bay
17-18	12.6	Island studded coast
18-19	20.9	Same; serves to close Galway Bay on north
19-20	.5	
Sub-total	76.9*	
21-22	1.5	
22-23	2.4	
23-24	7.6	Closes Galway Bay on the south
24-25	13.3	
Sub-total	24.8*	
Total	101.7*	
26-27	8.25	Closes Shannon River estuary
27-28	11.40	Enclose Tralee Bay and two others
Total	19.65*	
29-30	4.50	Island studded coast
30-31	1.00	
31-32	4.50	
32-33	3.30	
33-34	16.30	Enclose Dingle Bay
34-35	13.60	Fjorded coast
35-36	2.70	
36-37	17.60	same

Line	Length in Nautical Miles	Remarks
37-38	11.75	Southwest corner of Ireland
38-39	11.20	
39-40	11.00	
40-41	9.40	
41-42	7.10	Enclose Countermacsherry Bay
42-43	24.25	Closes Cork embayment
43-44	6.10	Enclose Youghal Bay
44-45	6.50	
45-46	5.90	
46-47	25.20	
		Longest straight baseline; enclose
		Dungarvan Bay and Waterford harbor
47-48	11.30	
48-49	8.25	
49-50	2.10	
Total	240.90	
Grand Total	474.20	

62. ISRAEL

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 55	Circular Note	6nm	
	Oct 56	Law No. 5717	6nm	
	Sep 61			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Feb 90	Legislative Amendment	12nm	
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 53	Law No. 5713	To depth of exploitation	
	Sep 61			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	1937	Fisheries Ordinance No. 6	No limits specified	Palestine Mandate licensing system.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION				Voted against; did not sign.

## 63. ITALY

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 09	Royal Decree No. 125	10km	
	Mar 42	Royal Decree No. 327, Navigation Code	6nm	
	Dec 64			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Aug 74	Law No. 359	12nm	Amended 1942 Code.  Restricts right of innocent passage through Straits of Messina to vessels less than 10,000 tons which carry oil and other pollutants.  US does not recognize this restriction.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Feb 78	Presidential Decree No. 816 of April 26, 1977		Established straight baselines; historic bay claim to Gulf of Taranto.  US does not recognize excess straight baseline claims or historic bay claim.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Sep 40	Law No. 1424	12nm	Jurisdiction over customs.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 67	Law No. 613	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 70	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Yugoslavia entered into force.



TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (continued)	Apr 77	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary with Yugoslavia entered into force.
	Nov 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Spain entered into force.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Tunisia entered into force.
	Nov 80	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Greece entered into force.
	May 89	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement in the area of the Strait of Bonifacio with France.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed, with a declaration that the coastal state jurisdiction in the EEZ does not extend to the right to be notified of or grant permission for military exercises or maneuvers in the EEZ.

#### b. Italian Straight Baselines

Following are extracts from Presidential Decree No. 816 of 26 April 1977 showing the Italian straight baseline system. The Decree was published in Gazzetta Ufficiale No. 305 of 9 November 1977 and became effective 90 days later.

##### Article 1

In order to determine the baselines from which the breadth of the Italian territorial sea is measured, straight baselines and closing lines of historic natural bays shall be drawn as indicated hereunder:

##### Adriatic Sea

From Punta Sottile (45°36.30' - 13°43.15') to lighthouse at Punta Sdo [. . .]\* (45°43.30' - 13°34.35') to lighthouse on bank of Mula di Muggia (45°39.35' - 13°26' [. . .]\*) to Punta Tagliamento (45°38.00' - 13°05.90');

\*An omission (indicated [. . .]) reflects only one word that was unreadable in the translation.

From lighthouse at Punta Piave Vecchia (45°28.65' - 12°35.05') to Punta di Maestra (44°57.50' - 12°32.80');

From south bank branch Sud Po di Gnocca (44°47.55' - 12°24.60') to mouth of Reno River right bank (44°37.45' - 12°16.80');

From Da Punta Penna - pier head (42°10.60' - 14°42.80') to beacon east pier Termoli (42°00.30' - 15°00.35') to point NNW Isola Caprara (42°08.35' - 15°30.80');

From easternmost point of Isola Caprara (42°08.25' - 15°31.40') to easternmost point of Isola S. Nicola (42°07.60' - 15°31.10') to Torre M. Pu [. . .]\* (41°56.65' - 15°59.45');

From promontory east of T. Molinello (41°54.40' - 16°09.20') to Scoglio S. Eufemia (41°53.25' - 16°11.20') to Isola Campi (41°48.80' - 16°12.10') to Torre Proposti (41°46.90' - 16°11.65') to red beacon entrance to Porto Barletta (41°19.95' - 16°17.70');

From Torre Guaceto (40°42.95' - 17°48.05') to Punta Penne (40°41.10' - 17°56.20') to Isola Pedagna Grande (40°39.25' - 18°00.20') to Capo Torre Cavallo (40°38.45' - 18°01.40') to Punto ex Colonia S. Teresa (40°27.80' - 18°12.80');

From I Posti - northernmost rock Nord (40°17.30' - 18°25.75') to Scoglio due Sorelle (northernmost) (40°16.40' - 18°26.50') to Punta Faci (40°08.05' - 18°31.05') to Capo d'Otranto (40°06.40' - 18°31.20') to point (39°49.00' - 18°23.45').

#### Ionian Sea

From S. Maria di Leuca (39°47.55' - 18°22.10') to Punta Alice (39°23.90' - 17°09.50') (historic bay) to mouth of Neto River (39°12.50' - 17°09.00') to Capo Colonna nord (39°01.60' - 17°12.50');

From Capo Colonna south (39°01.20' - 17°12.40') to Capo Cimiti (38°57.40' - 17°10.40');

From Capo Rizzuto (38°53.50' - 17°05.80') to mouth of Stilaro riverbed (right bank) (38°25.45' - 16°34.40');

From mouth of Allaro riverbed (38°20.60' - 16°28.45') to point (37°56.75' - 16°05.45').

#### Tyrrhenian Sea

From Scilla Faro (38°15.30' - 15°43.00') to Scoglio Foraneo C. Vaticano (38°37.10' - 15°49.50') to Capo Vaticano (38°37.30' - 15°49.70');

---

\*An omission (indicated [. . .]) reflects only one word that was unreadable in the translation.

From Capo Cozzo (38°42.80' - 15°58.50') to mouth of Savuto River (north bank) (39°01.90' - 16°06.00');

From Capo Scalea (southeast) (39°49.15' - 15°46.75') to Punta Iscolleti (39°59.35' - 15°25.30') to Isola di Camerota (39°59.70' - 15°21.75') to Capo Palinuro (40°01.45' - 15°16.25') to Acciaroli (40°10.60' - 15°01.50') to Punta dell'Ogliastro (40°13.60' - 14°56.35');

From Capo Licosa - Isolotto (40°15.15' - 14°54.00') to Isola Capri - Punta Carena (40°32.15' - 14°11.80') to Punta S Angelo-Ischia (40°41.50' - 13°53.60') to Isola Ventotene-Punta dell'Arco (40°47.00' - 13°24.60') to Scoglio della Botte (40°50.40' - 13°06.25') to Punta della Guardia - Isola di Ponza (40°52.60' - 12°57.20') to rock southwest of Palmarola (40°55.15' - 12°50.80') to rock northwest of Palmarola (40°56.80' - 12°51.10') to Capo d'Anzio (41°26.80' - 12°37.20');

From Fiumara Grande-molo (41°44.60' - 12°13.40') to Capo Linaro (42°01.70' - 11°50.20');

From Civitavecchia beacon (42°05.75' - 11°46.65') to Isola Giannutri Punta del Capel Rosso (42°14.20' - 11°06.60') to Isola Giannutri-Punta W (42°14.30' - 11°06.20') to Isola Giglio - Punta Di Capel Rosso (42°18.95' - 10°55.25') to Isola Montecristo - South Point (42°18.75' - 10°19.10') to Isola Montecristo - Punta alle grotte (42°18.90' - 10°17.90') to Scoglio Africa (42°21.45' - 10°03.85') to Isola Pianosa (W) (42°34.90' - 10°02.70') to Isola d'Elba (Punta Nera) (42°46.00' - 10°06.10') to Isola Capraia (point west of Punta Zenobito) (43°00.35' - 9°48.10');

From Punta del Trattoio (Isola Capraia) (43°01.40' - 9°47.55') to Isola Gorgona (W) (43°25.60' - 9°53.40');

From Punta Zirri - Isola Gorgona (43°26.15' - 9°53.75') to Secche della Meloria (north lighthouse) (43°35.45' - 10°12.75') to beacon mouth of Arno River (43°40.65' - 10°16.15') to Marina di Carrara (44°01.70' - 10°02.45') to Scoglio Tinetto (44°01.30' - 9°51.15') to Scoglietto W. Punta del Mesco (44°08.00' - 9°38.05') to Punta Manara (44°15.05' - 9°24.35') to Punta di Portofino (44°17.80' - 9°13.15');

From Punta Chiappa (44°19.30' - 9°08.70') to Fanale extension Molo Galliera (44°23.30' - 8°56.30') to Capo Arenzano (SW) (44°23.50' - 8°40.70') to Punta dell'Olmo (44°20.70' - 8°33.85') to Porto di Vado fanale (44°15.70' - 8°27.40') to Isolotto Bergeggi (44°14.00' - 8°26.85') to Capo Noli (44°11.70' - 8°25.50') to Isola Gallinara (44°01.45' - 8°13.80') to Capo Mele (43°57.25' - 8°10.50') to Capo Berta (43°53.55' - 8°04.60'); from Capo dell'Arma (43°48.95' - 7°49.95') to Capo S. Ampelio (43°46.60' - 7°40.45') to Capo Mortola (43°46.75' - 7°33.40').

### Sicily

From Capo S. Andrea (37°51.05' - 15°18.50') to Torre Archirafi (37°42.50' - 15°13.20');

From Capo Molini (37°34.50' - 15°10.75') to Capo S. Croca (rock) (37°14.45' - 15°15.60') to Capo S. Panagia (37°06.30' - 15°17.90');

From point (37°04.75' - 15°18.20') to point (37°02.05' - 15°17.90');

From Capo Murro di Porco (37°00.05' - 15°20.30') to Isola di Capo Passero - point south of lighthouse (36°41.00' - 15°09.20') to cape east of bay of Porto Palo - east point (36°39.95' - 15°08.05');

From cape east of bay of Porto Palo - W point (36°39.85' - 15°07.90') to Isola delle Correnti (36°38.55' - 15°04.70') to Punta del Corro (36°43.00' - 14°42.20') to Capo Scalambri (36°47.05' - 14°29.85') to point W of Licata (37°06.00' - 13°52.60') to Punta Tenna (37°08.85' - 13°45.10') to Scoglio Pietra Patella (37°11.20' - 13°39.50') to Capo Rossello (37°17.50' - 13°27.00');

From Torre Capo (37°21.70' - 13°19.40') to Capo S. Marco (37°29.65' - 13°01.25') to Capo Granitola (37°33.50' - 12°40.50') to Capo Granitola-faro (37°33.85' - 12°39.80') to Capo Feto (37°39.55' - 12°31.20');

From Capo Lilibeo (37°48.05' - 12°25.50') to Punta Libeccio - Isola Marettimo (37°57.40' - 12°02.60');

From Punta Mugnone (37°59.45' - 12°01.85') to Capo Grosso-Isola Levanzo (38°01.15' - 12°20.20'); to Scoglio Porcelli (38°02.55' - 12°26.35') to Scoglio Asinelli (38°03.80' - 12°31.90') to Capo S. Vito - west (38°11.30' - 12°43.80');

From Capo S. Vito - east (38°11.30' - 12°44.20') to Punta di Solanto (38°10.70' - 12°46.20') to Punta Raisi (38°11.45' - 13°06.50') to Isola delle Femmine (38°12.70' - 13°14.20') to Capo Gallo (38°13.40' - 13°19.05') to Capo Zafferano (38°06.70' - 13°32.40') to Capo Cefalu (38°02.40' - 14°01.40') to Capo d'Orlando (38°09.85' - 14°44.95') to Capo Calara (38°11.50' - 14°55.10') to Capo Milazzo W (38°16.15' - 15°13.55');

From Capo Milazzo - east (38°16.15' - 15°14.45') to Capo Rasocolmo (38°18.00' - 15°32.60').

### Sardinia

From Capo Cavalla (40°50.60' - 9°43.70') to Scogli Pedrami (40°41.10' - 9°46.00') to Capo Comino (40°31.65' - 9°49.75');

From Punta Ginepro (40°26.45' - 9°47.80') to Capo di Monte Santo (40°05.10' - 9°44.20') to Capo Bellavista (39°55.65' - 9°43.00') to Punta Mastixi (39°51.25' - 9°41.90') to Capo Sferracavallo (39°42.75' - 9°40.65') to Scoglio di Quirra (39°31.40' - 9°39.60') to Capo Ferrato (39°17.90' - 9°38.05') to Isola Serpentara (39°08.55' - 9°36.55');

From Isola Serpentara - Punta della Guardia (39°07.95' - 9°36.35') to Isola dei Cavoli - Isolotti east (39°04.95' - 9°32.45') to Isola dei Cavoli - Isolotti south (39°04.85' - 9°32.15') to Isolotto S. Macario (39°00.10' - 9°01.95') to point (39°00.10' - 9°01.65');

From Capo Spartivento (38°52.50' - 8°51.35') to Capo Teulada (38°51.80' - 8°38.75') to Isola del Toro (38°51.50' - 8°24.50') to Isolotto del Corno (39°08.80' - 8°12.50') to Cala Domestica (39°22.45' - 8°22.45') to Capo Pecora - Isolotto (39°27.25' - 8°22.60') to Punta Fontanas (39°45.50' - 8°26.70') to

Scoglio II Catalano (39°52.85' - 8°16.50') to Isolotto Mal di Ventre' - Scogli to southern route (39°58.15' - 8°16.80') to Capo Marargiu (rocks) (40°20.15' - 8°22.95') to Isola Foradaca (40°34.10' - 8°09.05') to Isola Piana (40°36.10' - 8°08.30') to Capo Argentiera (40°43.85' - 8°08.00') to rock northwest of Punta Scoglietti (40°56.35' - 8°10.35') to Punta Tumbarino (41°02.40' - 8°13.25') to Punta Grabara (41°06.20' - 8°16.50');

From Punta Sabina (41°05.25' - 8°21.00') to Isola Rossa (41°00.90' - 8°51.55') to Cala Falsa (41°00.90' - 8°52.25');

From Punta di li Francesi (41°08.25' - 9°02.80') to Capo Testa (41°14.65' - 9°08.50');

From point north of Capo Testa (41°14.80' - 9°08'75') to Punta Falcone (41°15.55' - 9°13.55') to Isola Razzoli - north rock Scoglio (41°18.55' - 9°20.20') to Isolotto La Presa (41°18.70' - 9°22.65') to Isola Corcelli (41°18.10' - 9°24.05') to Isola Caprera (41°14.30' - 9°28.90') to Isolotto Monaci (41°13.10' - 9°31.15') to Isola Delle Biscie (41°09.70' - 9°31.65') to Isola I Nibani (41°07.65' - 9°34.40') to Isola Mortoriotto (beacon) (41°05.15' - 9°37.20') to Capo Figari (40°59.75' - 9°39.95') to Punta Timone (Isola Tavolara) (40°55.65' - 9°44.30') to Isola Molarotto (40°52.50' - 9°46.75') to Punta Coda Cavallo (40°50.60' - 9°43.70').

#### Article 2

The baselines used to measure the breadth of the Italian territorial sea are indicated in the maritime chart which, having been approved by the proposing Ministries and annexed to this decree, of which it forms an integral part, has been officially recognized by the State.

#### Article 3

Maritime charts indicating the baselines of the Italian territorial sea, together with the list of the geographic coordinates of the points through which the said lines pass, shall be posted by the maritime authorities in all ports and landing places of the Republic.

#### Article 4

This decree shall enter into force 90 days after its publication in the Gazzetta Ufficiale of the Republic.

#### 64. IVORY COAST

##### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I.	TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 67	Decree 67-334	6nm
		Nov 77	Law No. 77-926	12nm
II.	ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 77	Law No. 77-926	Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
V.	CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 67	Decree 67-334	200 meters
		Aug 70	Law No. 70-489	200 meters
		Nov 77	Law No. 77-926	200nm EEZ expressly "replaces" continental shelf claim.
VI.	FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Aug 67	Decree 67-334	12nm Fishing zone.
		Nov 77	Law No. 77-926	200nm EEZ and exclusive fishing zone: claimed exclusive rights over construction/ use of artificial islands/ installations/"similar devices"; prior consent required for scientific research.
VII.	POLLUTION	Nov 77	Law No. 77-926	200nm Right to take "any action to prevent, reduce, or control pollution" claimed within EEZ.
IX.	LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82		Signed.
		Mar 84		Ratified.

## 65. JAMAICA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 65			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Jul 71	Territorial Sea Act, No. 14	12nm	
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 48	Order-in-Council No. 2575 (Alter- ation of Boundaries)	No precise limits	
	Oct 65			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Mar 83			Ratified.

## 66. JAPAN

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1870		3nm	
	Jun 68			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Jul 77	Law No. 30/ Cabinet Order No. 209	12nm	"For the time being" 3nm in following international straits and in adjacent areas ("designated areas") normally used for navigation: Soya (LaPerouse), Tsugaru, Osumi, and eastern and western channels of Tsushima.
	Jul 77	Cabinet Order No. 210		Designated areas in approaches to straits where territorial sea remains 3nm.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 77	Law No. 30		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Jul 67	Law No. 60	3nm	
	Jul 77	Law No. 31	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary and joint development zone agreement with South Korea entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Feb 83			Signed.



67. JORDAN

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I.	TERRITORIAL SEA	1943	Law No. 25	3nm	
IX.	LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Apr 82			Voted for the Convention; did not sign.

# 68. KENYA

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 69	Presidential Proclamation	12nm	
	Jun 69			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	May 72	Territorial Waters Act, Act No. 2	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 72	Territorial Waters Act		Established straight baseline system; claimed Ungwana (Formosa) Bay as an historic bay.  US does not recognize historic bay claim.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1982		12nm	
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 69			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Feb 79	Presidential Proclamation	200nm	EEZ: claimed exclusive jurisdiction over artificial islands, installations, other devices, and over authorization and control of scientific research. Northern and southern lateral limits cited in proclamation.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 76	Diplomatic Notes		Maritime boundary agreement with Tanzania entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Mar 89			Ratified.

b. Kenya's Straight Baselines and Historic Waters Claims

Following is the text of the Territorial Waters Act No. 2 of 1972 in which the Government of Kenya specified straight baselines and historic waters claims:

An Act of Parliament to make provision for the delimitation of the territorial waters of Kenya, and for purposes incidental thereto

ENACTED by the Parliament of Kenya, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Territorial Waters Act, 1972.
2. (1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section the breadth of the territorial waters of the Republic of Kenya shall be twelve nautical miles.  
  
(2) The breadth of such territorial sea shall be measured in the manner set out in the Schedule to this Act calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone done at Geneva on 29th April, 1958.  
  
(3) For the purposes of Article 7 of the aforesaid Convention Ungwana Bay (sometimes known as Formosa Bay) shall be deemed to be and always to have been an historic bay.  
  
(4) On the coastline adjacent to neighbouring States the breadth of the territorial sea shall extend to a Median Line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial waters of each of the respective States is measured.

SCHEDULE

The area of the territorial waters of the Republic of Kenya extends on the coastline adjacent to the High Seas to a line twelve International Nautical Miles seawards from the straight baselines, low water lines or low tide elevations, hereinafter described as follows:--

Commencing on the straight line joining Diua Damasciaca Island and Kiungamwina Island at the point at which this line is intersected perpendicularly by the Median straight line drawn from Boundary Pillar 29 (being the terminal pillar of the Kenya-Somalia land boundary),

thence continuing south westerly by a straight base line to Kiungamwina Island;

thence south westerly by a straight base line for about 7 km. to an unnamed island;

thence south westerly by a straight base line for about 25 km. to Little Head;

thence south westerly by a straight base line for about 11 km. to Boteler Island;

thence south westerly by a straight base line for about 45 km. to Ras Takwa;

thence south westerly by a straight base line for about 18 km. to Kinyika Island;

thence south westerly by a straight base line for about 9 km. to Tenewi Ya Juu Island;

thence south westerly by a straight base line for about 26 km. to Ziwaiu Island;

thence south westerly by a straight base line across Ungwana Bay for about 56 km. to the northermost point of Ras Ngomeni;

thence continuing generally along the low water line to Ras Wasini (provided that the following bays are internal waters and the inner boundary of the territorial sea shall follow the closing lines across their entrances

Sabaki River, Mida Creek, Kilifi Creek, Takaungu Creek, Mtwapa Creek, Mombasa and Kilindini Harbours, Mwachema River, Maftaha (Gazi) Bay, Funzi Bay);

thence southerly across the Wasini Channel to Ras Kisinga Mkoni;

thence by the low water line to Mpunguti Ya Chini Island;

thence southerly by a straight base line for about 3 km. to Mpunguti Ya Juu Island;

thence westerly by a straight base line for about 5 km. to Kisite Island;

thence westerly by a straight base line for about 18 km. to the terminal of the Kenya/Tanzania land boundary at Ras Jimbo.

# 69. KIRIBATI

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 77	Ordinance No. 22	3nm	Measured from low water mark on seaward side of fringing reefs where present.
	May 83	Marine Zones (Declaration) Act 1983	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 83	Marine Zones (Declaration) Act 1983		Allowed for archipelagic baseline in accordance with the rules of international law.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Dec 77	Ordinance No. 22		Fishery limits. Limit 3nm unless otherwise defined by proclamation.
	Apr 78	Proclamation of 3/10/78	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Did not sign.

## 70. KOREA, NORTH

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA			12nm	As to claimed restrictions on navigation, see Section III, below.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 77	Army Command Announcement		Straight baselines inferred from published limits of military security zone.  US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims.
III. SECURITY ZONE	Aug 77	Army Command Announcement	50nm beyond territorial sea off east coast and to limits of EEZ off west coast	Military zone prohibits navigation or overflight by any vessels without prior permission. See subparagraph (b) for coordinates.  US does not recognize claim to jurisdiction in excess of 12nm that purports to restrict non-resource related high seas freedoms.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Aug 77	Army Command Announcement		Extended 200nm off east coast and to approximate midline of Yellow Sea off west coast. See Subparagraph (b).
VIII. MARITIME Boundaries	May 86	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with USSR entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

### b. North Korean Military and Economic Zones

North Korea put economic zone into effect 1 August 1977 and, in a surprise announcement, proclaimed the establishment of a 50 nm wide "military zone." The zone was described as extending 50 nm beyond North Korea's present 12nm territorial

sea limit on the east coast and as equating to the limits of the economic zone on the west coast. As with its previously announced 200 mile EEZ, no precise delineation of the limits of the military zones was given, thus leaving their boundaries open to interpretation.

The first substantive information regarding the coordinates of the eastern military zone were obtained by a Japanese delegation that had visited North Korea to negotiate a fishing agreement. The coordinates reported by the Japanese have come to be regarded as an accurate depiction of the limits of the security zone off the east coast. This zone is believed to be the area enclosed within the following points:

38-36-48N	129-30-30E
41-46-13N	131-31-15E
42-17-00N	130-41-00E
38-36-48N	128-22-00E

On the west coast, the Military Zone equates to the EEZ. Again, although coordinates have not been promulgated by North Korea, the Military Zone (and EEZ) is believed to be encompassed within the following points:

39-48N	124-05E
38-05N	123-14E
38-03N	124-49E
37-34N	125-01E
37-38N	125-40E
37-56N	125-50E

Although the above area does not conform completely to a midline delineation of the EEZ in the Yellow Sea, and also fails to encompass a considerable body of water to the southwest that might logically be included, the above coordinates are believed to be correct based on North Korean enforcement practices. Again it is emphasized, however, that no coordinates have been officially promulgated by the North Korean Government.

# 71. KOREA, SOUTH

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 78	Territorial Sea Law No. 3037	12nm	Limited to 3nm in western channel of Korea Strait.
	Sep 78	Presidential Decree No. 9162		Foreign warships or non-commercial government vessels must give 3 days prior notification, except in straits used for international navigation that lack high-seas corridors.  US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 78	Territorial Sea Law No. 3037		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Sep 78	Presidential Decree No. 9162		Established straight baselines.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 52	Presidential Proclamation	No precise limits	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Dec 54	Law No. 298	Established by coordinates	Fishing zone; licensing requirements.
	Dec 65	Fisheries Agreement with Japan	12nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
VII. POLLUTION	Dec 77	Marine Pollution Control Law	12nm	
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary and joint development zone agreement with Japan entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Mar 83			Signed.



b. South Korean Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. Following are extracts from Presidential Decree No. 9162 of 20 September 1978 establishing the Republic of Korea's straight baseline system:

ANNEX NO. 1 - WATERS TO WHICH STRAIGHT LINE IS APPLIED  
AND THE BASE POINTS THEREOF

Water Area	Base Point	Geographical Designation	Latitude and Longitude
Yongil-man (Yongil Bay)	1	Talman-gap (Talman Point)	N 36° 06' 05" E 129° 26' 06"
	2	Changgi-gap (Changki Point)	N 36° 05' 19" E 129° 33' 36"
Ulsan-man (Ulsan Bay)	3	Hwaamchu'u	N 35° 28' 13" E 129° 24' 39"
	4	Pomwol-gap (Pomwol Point)	N 35° 25' 45" E 129° 22' 16"
Namhaean (South Coast)	5	1.5 meter rock	N 35° 09' 59" E 129° 13' 12"
	6	Saeng-do (south end)	N 35° 02' 01" E 129° 05' 43"
	7	Al-som	N 34° 31' 52" E 128° 44' 11"
	8	Kanyoam (Kanyo Rock)	N 34° 17' 04" E 127° 51' 25"
	9	Habaek-do	N 34° 01' 38" E 127° 36' 48"

Water Area	Base Point	Geographical Designation	Latitude and Longitude
Namhaean (South Coast) (continued)	10	Komun-do	N 34° 00' 07" E 127° 19' 35"
	11	Yosodo	N 33° 57' 56" E 126° 55' 39"
	12	Changsudo (island)	N 33° 54' 55" E 126° 38' 25"
	13	Cholmyong-i	N 33° 51' 54" E 126° 18' 54"
	14	Sohuksando	N 34° 02' 40" E 125° 07' 34"
	15	Sokukhul-do (Northwest of (Sohuksando island)	N 34° 06' 51" E 125° 04' 42"
	16	Hong-do	N 34° 40' 18" E 125° 10' 25"
	17	Nop'un-som (West-North of (Hong-Do)	N 34° 43' 03" E 125° 11' 25"
Sohaeon (West Coast)	18	Hoeng-do	N 35° 20' 03" E 125° 59' 14"
	19	Sangwangdung-do	N 35° 39' 30" E 126° 06' 16"
	20	P'i-som	N 35° 53' 10" E 126° 04' 15"
	21	Och'ong-do	N 36° 07' 05" E 125° 58' 11"
	22	Kyongnyolbi-yolto	N 36° 36' 36" E 125° 32' 30"

Water Area	Base Point	Geographical Designation	Latitude and Longitude
Sohaeon (West Coast) (continued)	23	Soryong-do	N 36° 58' 38" E 125° 45' 02"

ANNEX NO. 2 - THE OUTER BOUNDARY OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA  
IN THE KOREA STRAIT

1. A line three nautical miles from the straight line connecting, in order, Base Point #5 (1.5 meter rock), Base Point #6 (Sæng-do), and Base Point (Al-som), specified in Annex 1.
2. From the point where a line drawn at 127° from Point #5 in Annex 1 (1.5 meter rock) intersects line described in paragraph 1 above, a line drawn at 93° to the point where it intersects the 12 nautical mile line.
3. From the point where a line drawn at 120° from Base Point #7 in Annex 1 (Al-som Island) intersects with the line described in paragraph 1 above, a line drawn at 172° to the point where it intersects the 12 nautical mile line.

(2) Analysis. The following comments regarding the South Korean straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 82, "Straight Baselines: Republic of Korea," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 22 January 1979:

The straight baseline system does not constitute a single, continuous system (see attached map). The four distinct systems that have been identified in the decree enclose Yongil-man, Ulsan-man, southern coastal waters, and western coastal waters.\*. . .

Bay closing lines constitute the first two Korean baseline systems. Segment 1-2, 6.13 miles in length,\* closes off Yongil-man, which is located on the central part of Korea's east coast. Ulsan-man, situated along the southeastern coast, has a closing line (segment 3-4) extending for 3.14 miles.

The third and fourth baseline systems connect islands and rocks off the southern and western coast for the Republic of Korea. Segments 5-6 through 13-14 constitute the third system, which is 236.7 miles in length. Segment 5-6 runs along the western channel of the Korea Strait before turning in a westerly direction. The islands of Cheju-do, Hwa-do and Haeam-so are not included in the straight baseline system.

The fourth baseline system begins on Sokukhul-do and continues northward for 199.47 miles along the fringing islands and rocks off South Korea's west coast. The final basepoint, number 23 on Soryong-do, is situated approximately

---

\*Footnotes omitted.

21 miles from the nearest mainland point. The claimed limit between South Korean internal waters and South Korean territorial sea northeast of this point is not determined. . . .

In terms of international concern, at least two critical areas can be identified: the western channel of the Korea Strait and Cheju Hachyop. These straits are two of a number of international straits in the region. The western channel of the Korea Strait runs between South Korea, on the west, and the Japanese island of Tsushima, on the east. Although both Japan and South Korea claim 12-mile territorial seas, each country has made provision in its law limiting the territorial seas in the western channel to less than 12 miles.\* The effect of the two actions has been to retain a "high seas" corridor throughout the Western Channel. By establishing a straight baseline system in this area, however, Korea has narrowed the high seas corridor.

The establishment of a baseline system in the Cheju Hachyop, when coupled with South Korea's new territorial sea law, has the effect of placing the entire Cheju Hachyop within the South Korean territorial sea. Article 4 of Presidential Decree No. 9162 requires warships to give notification prior to transiting South Korea's territorial sea: a provision the United States and many other states refuse to recognize. The provision, however, does not apply if the waters "constitute a strait used for international navigation in which there is no high seas area."

## 72. KUWAIT

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 67	Amiri Decree	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, 1964 STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 67	Law No. 12 Amiri Decree		Closure line for Kuwait Bay for purposes of pollution control.  Adopted above line as baseline for territorial sea.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 49	Proclamation	Limits to be specified as required	
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82 May 86			Signed.  Ratified.

### 73. LEBANON

#### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 21	Order No. 1104	6nm	Fisheries regulation under French Mandate.
	Sep 29	Decree	6nm	French decree limiting foreign warships in off- shore waters, including mandates.
	Sept 83	Decree-Law No. 138	12nm	
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Mar 43	Penal Code, Art 17	20 km (10.8 km)	Application of penal code.
	Jun 54	Customs Code, Art. 69	20 km	Customs powers. Superseded by Sep 83 legislation (see Section I above).
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Nov 21	Order No. 1104 of High Commissioner of French Republic	6nm	Fishing zone.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Apr 82			Voted for.
	Dec 84			Signed.

#### 74. LIBERIA

##### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	June 68	Act to Establish and Delimit the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone	12nm	
	May 77	Act to Approve Executive Order of 24 Dec 76	200nm	US does not recognize territorial sea claim in excess of 12 nm.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	1969	Act to establish the Continental Shelf	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

## 75. LIBYA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 59	Territorial Waters	12nm	
	Jun 85	Shipping Regulations		Innocent passage requires prior notification and must occur in daylight; four prohibited zones established.  US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 73	Foreign Ministry Note Verbale		Claimed Gulf of Sidra as Libyan internal waters. Claimed closing line measuring approx. 300nm along 32° 30' N lat.  US does not recognize Gulf of Sidra as Libyan internal waters.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 82	ICJ Judgement		Libya-Tunisia boundary determined; implementing agreement required.
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	May 24	Genoa Notice to Mariners 40/74	20nm	
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 87	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Malta entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed.



## 76. MADAGASCAR

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 63	Decree No. 63-131	12nm	
	Jul 62			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Sep 73	Ordinance No. 73-060	50nm	
	Sep 85	Ordinance No. 85-013	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Feb 63	Decree No. 63-131		Established straight baselines.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Sep 85	Ordinance No. 85-013	24nm	
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 62			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Jul 70	Ordinance No. 70-016		Regulation of installations and other facilities on the continental shelf.
	Sep 73	Ordinance No. 73-060	150nm	Legislation treated continental shelf and exclusive economic zone as interchangeable.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Sep 73	Ordinance No. 73-060	150nm	EEZ: legislation treated continental shelf and exclusive economic zone as interchangeable.
	Sep 85	Ordinance No. 85-013	200nm	
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Feb 83			Signed.

## b. Madagascar's Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. Following are extracts from Decree No. 63-131 of February 1963 establishing Madagascar's straight baseline system:

### Article 1

The external limit of the territorial sea is constituted by a line whose every point is situated at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline, which is defined in the following article.

### Article 2

The baseline, from which the territorial sea is measured, is the irregular polygon traced on the annexed map (see map, P. 652-3) and whose apexes are formed by the following points:

1. Cap d'Ambre	11°56' 49°15'	South East	11. Nosy Androtra	18°30' 43°48'	South East
2. Nosy Anambo	12°16' 48°39'	S. E.	12. Cap Kimby	18°52' 44°15'	S. E.
3. Nosy-Lava	12°45' 48°40'	S. E.	13. Delta de la Manombrio	19°03' 44°13'	S. E.
4. Nosy Iranja	13°35' 47°50'	S. E.	14. Ilot Indien	19°48' 44°22'	S. E.
5. Nosy-Lava	14°32' 47°35'	S. E.	15. Cap Ankarana	20°29' 44°07'	S. E.
6. Pointe Maromanjo	15°31' 46°28'	S. E.	16. Nosy Andriangory	20°50' 43°45'	S. E.
7. Cap Sainte-André	16°12' 44°27'	S. E.	17. Nosy Lava	21°45' 43°16'	S. E.
8. I. Chesterfield	16°20' 43°58'	S. E.	18. Nosy Hao	22°05' 43°11'	S. E.
9. Nosy Vao	17°30' 43°46'	S. E.	19. Les Couns de Mire	22°26' 43°15'	S. E.
10. Nosy Mavony	18°19' 43°45'	S. E.	20. Pointe Rendrehana	22°49' 43°21'	S. E.
21. Tulear	23°22' 43°38'	S. E.	30. Foulpointe	17°41' 49°32'	S. E.
22. Falaises de Lanivato	24°20' 43°40'	S. E.	31. Pointe Albrand	16°42' 50°02'	S. E.

23. Cap Andriamanao	25°00' 44°02'	South East	32. Cap Bellone	16°13' 49°52'	South East
24. Nosy Manitra	25°14' 44°13'	S. E.	33. Nosy Nepato	16°00' 50°14'	S. E.
25. Cap Sainte-Marie	25°35' 45°08'	S. E.	34. Cap Tanjondaingo	15°48' 50°20'	S. E.
26. Faux Cap	25°35' 45°31'	S. E.	35. Nosy Voara	15°28' 50°27'	S. E.
27. Baie de Ranofotsy	25°11' 46°43'	S. E.	36. Nosy Ngotsy	15°16' 50°28'	S. E.
28. Pointe Itaperina	25°00' 47°06'	S. E.	37. Pointe de Vohemar (Harambazaha)	13°21' 50°01'	S. E.
29. Sainte-Luce	24°46' 47°13'	S. E.	38. Nosy Akao	12°48' 49°51'	S. E.

### Article 3

The baseline between consecutive points is the straight line which connects them with the exception of points 29 (Sainte-Luce) and 30 (Foulpointe) where the baseline coincides with the low-water line of the coast.

(2) Analysis. Following is the text of explanatory comments regarding Madagascar's straight baseline system that appeared in Limits in the Seas, No. 15, "Straight Baselines: Madagascar," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 16 March 1970:

The decree creates a continuous straight baseline (SBL) from point 30 counter-clockwise to point 29. The low-water mark of the intervening coast, between Points 29 and 30, which measures approximately 452 nautical miles, forms the normal baseline. The individual segments of the straight baseline are as follows:

Points	Distance (nautical miles)	Comments
1 - 2	40.0	The line joins the northern-most point of the island of Madagascar with an offshore island 10.5 nautical miles from mainland; deviates approximately 12° from general trend of coast which is embayed and fringed with many reefs as well as islets and rocks.
2 - 3	29.0	Two offshore islands are joined. The SBL cuts the general trend of the coast at an angle of approximately 32°.

Points	Distance (nautical miles)	Comments
3 - 4	70.8	Same. Angle to the general trend of the coast is 10°.
4 - 5	58.0	Same. Coastline is indented and fringed with approximately 16 islands and islets as well as with large patches of reef. Identical with general trend of coast.
5 - 6	86.0	Joins offshore island to mainland; encloses two deep legal bays; virtually no islands. SBL within 2° of general trend of coast.
6 - 7	123.1	One of the longest single stretches of SBL in world; identical with general trend of coast. Encloses four bays and a coastal indentation of considerable area. SBL with 1 mile of two capes and 2 miles of another.
7 - 8	30.0	Joins mainland with island 30 miles offshore while continuing the general trend of the past section of coast, i.e. formed by SBL Sector 6-7. Mainland is quite smooth with virtually no islands.
8 - 9	70.9	Joins two distant offshore islands; SBL within 10° of general trend of coast but at an average distance of more than 20 nautical miles.
9 - 10	49.9	Joins two offshore islands (c. 11 - 19 n.m.) along a relatively smooth coast. Three islets, one seaward of SBL, and a half dozen patches of reef. Within 13° of general trend of coast.
10 - 11	11.0	Joins two offshore islets; relates to coast at an angle of 11°.
11 - 12	34.0	Joins islet to mainland, which since point 7 has been relatively smooth and without many islands. Encloses about 35% of the shallow Banc de Pracel, less than 25 fathoms. SBL varies from general trend of coast by c. 37°.
12 - 13	10.7	Joins two mainland capes; angle identical over short distance but 20° from general trend.
13 - 14	46.2	Joins two mainland capes; identical with general trend of coast, between points 9 and 14.
14 - 15	44.1	Joins two mainland capes; SBL at angle of 14° to general trend of the coast.

Points	Distance (nautical miles)	Comments
15 - 16	23.4	Same in angularity but joins mainland with offshore island (c. 8 n.m.). Few islands and generally smooth coast.
16 - 17	60.1	Joins two offshore islands. SBL within 4° of general trend of the coast. Ten isolated patches of reef; one continuous at southern point. Coastline smooth except for island development in delta of Mangoky River. See Summary below.
17 - 18	21.5	SBL begins to "bend" to conform with change in general direction of coast. Joins two offshore islands. Coast lined with reefs. Three islets seaward of SBL.
18 - 19	21.3	Same as above.
19 - 20	24.0	See Summary below.
20 - 21	35.1	See Summary below.
21 - 22	58.9	See Summary below.
22 - 23	46.1	Smooth coastline; angularity virtually zero. See Summary below.
23 - 24	16.4	Joins headland to small offshore island. Angular deviation approximately 4°.
24 - 25	51.8	Very smooth coastline without islands. Joins island to southern cape of Madagascar. Angle and general trend virtually identical.
25 - 26	20.8	Headland to headland enclosing shallow indentation. No islands. Angular deviation zero.
26 - 27	68.0	Smooth coast; no islands. Encloses wide but shallow indentation by joining headlands. See Summary below.
27 - 28	28.5	See Summary below.
28 - 29	14.0	Joins mainland capes. Deviation of angularity zero. Encloses several small bays and indentations. Termination of straight baselines. Low water mark of mainland forms baseline for approximately 452 nautical miles.
30 - 31	66.2	See Summary below.

Points	Distance (nautical miles)	Comments
31 - 32	29.0	Lines 30 - 32 enclose a strait -- average width 13 n.m.; minimum width 3 n.m. -- between island and mainland.
32 - 33	25.9	Encloses water of bay but greater than 24 nautical miles.
33 - 34	10.8	Virtually identical with coastline.
34 - 35	22.5	Same, but see Summary below.
35 - 36	13.0	See below.
36 - 37	117.7	Second longest SBL. Very smooth coast with only minor indentations. See Summary below.
37 - 38	35.7	Joins mainland with offshore island. Angular deviation less than 5°. See Summary below.
38 - 1	62.9	Rejoins island with mainland, the north cape of Madagascar. The union is not obvious from the text of the law, but is shown on the annexed map of the décret. See Summary below.
Total length - 1,577.3		nautical miles of straight baseline
452.0		nautical miles of coast line
2,029.3		total baseline

#### SUMMARY

The turning points of the Madagascar straight baselines were most probably obtained from a small-scale map of the country. The map illustrating the baselines, for example, is 1:2,000,000. Consequently, when the data are transposed to large scale, and presumably more accurate maps, two types of problems become apparent. The first involves the location of the cited feature in relation to the given geographic coordinates. These in approximately four cases do not match. The second problem is more difficult to rationalize. Straight lines joining certain specified points intersect the mainland. The following straight baselines cross significant portions of the land territory--according to large-scale nautical charts published by the U.S. Oceanographic Office:<sup>1</sup>

16 - 17 The tip of a cape at 21°21.2' South and 43°29.0' East is cut by the line.

18 - 20 An extensive area centered on Cap Tsimilahoala (c. 15 n.m.) is cut as is a smaller area about Tsifota.

<sup>1</sup>The accuracy of these maps is not verifiable.

- 21 - 22 Two capes near Anakao are cut. Point 21 plots in the open sea. Roches de Lanivato (not Falaises de . . .) plot 12.5 miles to the southeast.
- 27 Point plots 4.5 nautical miles from named feature.
- 30 - 31 The line of a large-scale chart (HO 3829) cuts through the island of Ste Marie.
- 34 - 35 A small cape--Cap Tanjona--is cut.
- 35 The point plots four nautical miles from the mapped feature.
- 35 -36 If the point is accepted, the SBL "skims" the coast. If the plotted feature, the line intersects the coast for a considerable distance.
- 36 - 37 The coast is intersected for a distance of nearly 14 miles between 13°41' and 13°54' south.

The Malagasy Government informed the U.N. that the lines would be published on large-scale charts. These have not been seen.

The thirty-seven straight baseline segments total 1,577.3 nautical miles in length. The average measures 42.7 nautical miles; the shortest, 10.7 nautical miles; and the longest, 123.1 nautical miles. Two segments measure more than 100 miles in length. The northwestern coast and parts of the northeast coast of Madagascar could meet the definition of "deeply indented or cut into" or "fringed with islands." Elsewhere the coast line is relatively smooth although large areas of reef are situated close-in, or are attached to, the coast. The reef is particularly widespread along the western coast.

The Malagasy Republic is a party to the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

## 77. MALAYSIA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 27	Territorial Waters Act	3nm	
	Dec 60			Became party to the 1958 Convention of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Aug 69	Ordinance No. 7	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 69	Ordinance No. 7		Established straight baselines for purposes of boundary delimitation (equidistance) only.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 60			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	May 66	Continental Shelf Act, No. 57 as amended by Act No. 8 (1972)	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	Map published in 1979.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Aug 69	Ordinance No. 7	12nm	
	May 80	Proclamation	200nm	
VII. POLLUTION	Feb 75	Agreement		Joint Council established with Indonesia and Singapore on Navigation Safety and Pollution in Straits of Malacca; traffic separation schemes adopted.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Indonesia entered into force.
	Mar 71	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Indonesia (Straits of Malacca) entered into force.



TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (continued)	Jul 73	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Thailand (Andaman Sea) and Indonesia entered into force.
	Oct 79	Agreement		Agreement with Thailand on the establishment of a Joint Authority for the exploitation of the resources of the seabed entered into force.
	Dec 79			Published map depicting limits of claimed continental shelf.
	Jul 82	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Thailand (Gulf of Thailand) entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

## 78. MALDIVES

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1964 & 1970	Constitution  Bill 5/69	Varies	Rectangle defined by geographical coordinates, measured from outside reefs adjoining all atolls.
	Dec 76	Law No. 32/76		Foreign warships and military aircraft must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea.
				US does not recognize this requirement.
	Jul 88	Law of Sea Bulletin, No. 11	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS				Prior permission for warships to enter claimed archipelagic waters. United States does not recognize this claim.
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Feb 69	Act. No. 5/69	100nm (approx.)	Defined by geographic coordinates.
	Dec 70	Act. No. 52/70	100nm (approx.)	Defined by geographic coordinates.
	Dec 76	Law No. 30/76	From 37 to 310	
	Dec 76	Law No. 32/76		Established exclusive economic zone, defined by geographic coordinates; affirmed only right of innocent passage; entry of foreign fishing vessels, scientific research, and construction or use of installations/devices requires consent of government. Segment of zone coincides with maritime boundary with India.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with India entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. Maldivian Exclusive Economic Zone Claim

Following is the text of Law No. 30/76 of 27 November 1976, relating to the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Maldives:

1. The area, including the sea, as well as the sea-bed and sub-soil thereof, situated within the line joining the points of which the coordinates are given below, shall constitute the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Maldives.

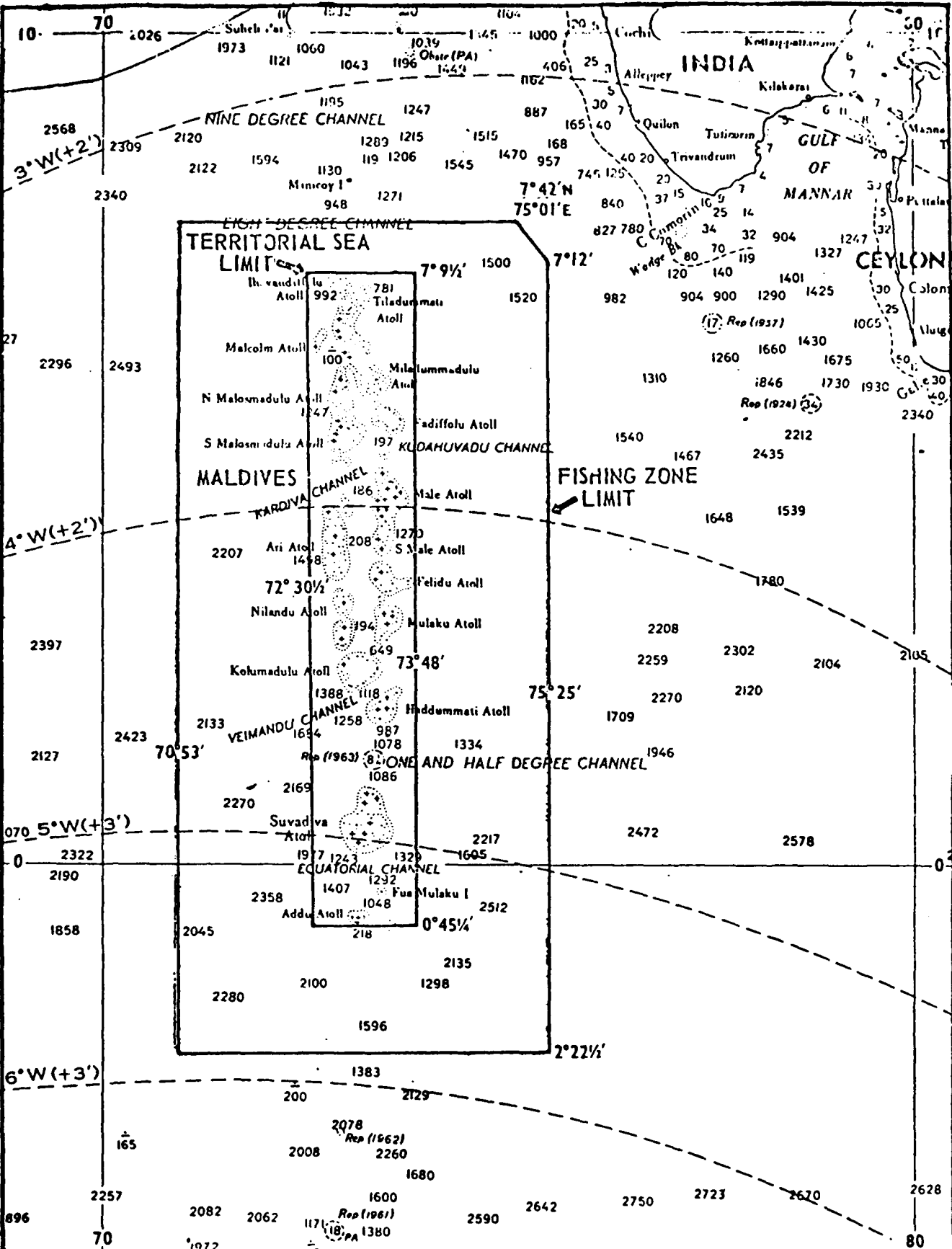
(1)	7° 57' 27" N	69° 35' 45" E
(2)	7° 57' 27" N	69° 11' 48" E
(3)	4° 02' 20" S	69° 11' 48" E
(4)	4° 02' 20" S	77° 05' 42" E
(5)	3° 27' 15" N	77° 05' 42" E
(6)	4° 47' 04" N	77° 01' 40" E
(7)	4° 52' 15" N	76° 56' 48" E
(8)	5° 05' 35" N	76° 43' 15" E
(9)	5° 13' 56" N	76° 36' 48" E
(10)	6° 28' 14" N	75° 41' 34" E
(11)	6° 33' 21" N	75° 38' 41" E
(12)	6° 51' 06" N	75° 25' 46" E
(13)	7° 15' 27" N	75° 16' 19" E
(14)	7° 24' 00" N	75° 12' 06" E
(15)	7° 25' 19" N	75° 11' 18" E
(16)	7° 51' 30" N	74° 56' 09" E
(17)	7° 40' 30" N	74° 29' 45" E
(18)	7° 41' 50" N	73° 38' 34" E
(19)	7° 39' 02" N	73° 19' 38" E
(20)	7° 40' 52" N	73° 03' 53" E
(21)	7° 42' 19" N	72° 49' 30" E
(22)	7° 42' 54" N	72° 42' 26" E
(23)	7° 49' 05" N	73° 03' 45" E
(24)	8° 05' 38" N	79° 15' 08" E
(25)	7° 57' 27" N	69° 35' 45" E

2. The Republic of Maldives shall have the sovereign rights and exclusive jurisdiction over its Economic Zone for the purpose of exploitation, conservation and management of the natural resources therein, both living and non-living, or for any other economic purpose. Thus, the use and exploitation of

the products or natural resources found in the said Zone for any economic purpose, or the conduct of scientific researches, or the construction, maintenance or operation of artificial structures and devices for any purpose within the said Zone shall not be executed by non-Maldivians without assent of the Government of the Republic of Maldives.

3. Any person or persons contravening the sovereign rights of the Republic of Maldives over its Economic Zone shall be liable to prosecution and conviction in accordance with Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Maldives.

## MALDIVES: Claimed Territorial Sea and Fishing Zone



191 3-71 STATE(RGE)

79. MALTAa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	May 66			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Dec 71	Territorial Waters and Contiguous Zone Act, No. XXXII	6nm	
	Jul 78	Act No. XXIV of 1978	12nm	
	Jul 81	Act No. XXVIII		Enabling legislation authorizing regulations to require either prior notice or consent for passage of territorial sea by warships, nuclear-powered vessels, or vessels carrying nuclear/ inherently dangerous/ other toxic substances.
				US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 71	Act No. XXXII		Appeared to enable use of straight baseline system.
	Jul 78	Act No. XXIV		No change to straight baseline language.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 71	Territorial Waters and Contiguous Zone Act, 1971	12nm	Pertained to jurisdiction over customs, fiscal matters, immigration, and sanitation.
	Oct 75	Act. No. XLVI of 1975	20nm	No change to scope of jurisdiction.
	Jul 78	Act No. XXIV of 1978	24nm	No change to scope of jurisdiction.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 66			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF (continued)	Jul 66	Continental Shelf Act, Act No. XXXV	200 meters or to depth of exploita- tion	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Dec 71	Territorial Waters and Contiguous Zone Act. 1971	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Oct 75	Act No. XLVI of 1975	20nm	Fishing zone.
	Jul 79	Act No. XXIV of 1978	25nm	Fishing zone.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 87	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Libya entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

# 80. MARSHALL ISLANDS, REPUBLIC OF THE

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	9/13/84	RMI Marine Zones Declaration Act of 1984 (MZDA)	12nm	Statute enacted by constitutional government of RMI during transition from U.N. trusteeship to self-government under Compact of Free Association with U.S. RMI achieved full sovereignty in 1986, MZDA continues in force. Right of free passage over and through territorial sea subject to regulation by RMI in accordance with international law, as may be determined by RMI in the future.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	9/13/84	RMI MZDA	None Specified	Enables RMI authorities to establish straight baselines and determine outer limits of Archipelagic waters and inner limits of territorial sea. In absence of such measures, marine zones are measured from conventional baselines.
III. SECURITY ZONE			None	United States has full authority for all security matters in RMI.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	9/13/84	RMI MZDA	24nm	RMI asserts all rights necessary to prevent infringement of customs, fiscal, and immigration at sanitary laws.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF			None	



TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	9/13/84 3/28/88	RMI MZDA, RMI Marine Resources Authority Act of 1988 (MRAA)	200nm	RMI MRAA designates authority responsible for regulating and managing all living and non-living marine resources.
VII. POLLUTION				RMI environmental pro- tection statute is of general application, no known marine pollution statute per se.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION				RMI has full sovereignty and authority for its foreign affairs, and is eligible to sign UNCLOS.

## 81. MAURITANIA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	May 62	Decree 62-110	6nm	
	Jan 67	Law 67-023	12nm	
	Jul 72	Law	30nm	
	Feb 78	Law 78,043: Code of the Merchant Marine & Maritime Fisheries	70nm	Recognized innocent passage "so long as it does not disturb the peace, order, or security."
	Aug 88	Ordinance 88-120	12nm	Law 78,043 is specifically abrogated.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 67	Law 67-023		Established straight baseline enclosing most of Banc D'Arguin.
	Feb 78	Law 78,043		Reiterated straight baseline of Law 67-023.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 88	Ordinance 88-120	24nm	
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 62	Law 62-038	200-meter depth	
	Jul 71	Law 71-93	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
	Feb 78	Law 78,043	Edge of continental margin or 200nm	Claimed exclusive jurisdiction to explore and exploit.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jul 63	Code of the Merchant Marine & Maritime Fishing	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Jul 72	Law	30nm	Territorial sea also claimed to be fishing zone.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE (continued)	Feb 78	Law 78,043	200nm	EEZ and fishing zone: provided that freedoms of navigation and over- flight shall not be restricted unless they adversely affect juris- diction over scientific research, installations/ devices, preservation of the environment, or the security of the state.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 76	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Morocco signed.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. Mauritanian Straight Baseline

(1) Legislation. Following is an extract from Ordinance 88-120 of 31 August 1988 delineating the straight baseline for Mauritania:

Article 1: The territorial sea of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania extends to a breadth of 12 nautical miles measured from the following baselines:

- (a) A straight baseline drawn between Cap Blanc and Cap Timiris; and
- (b) The low-water line everywhere else.

The waters located on the landward side of the baseline form part of the internal waters of the state.

## 82. MAURITIUS

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 70	Territorial Seas Act	12nm	
	Oct 70			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Aug 77	Maritime Zones Act No. 13	12nm	Foreign warships must give notification prior to transiting territorial sea.  US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 70	Territorial Seas Act		Established straight baseline system.
	Aug 77	Maritime Zones Act		Enabling legislation authorizing designation of historic waters.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 70	Continental Shelf Act	200 nm or to depth of exploitation	
	Oct 70			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Aug 77	Maritime Zones Act	Outer edge of continental margin or 200nm	Claimed "full and exclusive sovereign rights in respect of" continental shelf.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Aug 77	Maritime Zones Act	200nm	EEZ: claimed exclusive jurisdiction over structures/installations and "devices" and over scientific research; authorized designation of areas in which passage of foreign ships may be regulated; consent required for course of cables or pipelines.
	Dec 84	Maritime Zones (Exclusive Economic Zones) regulations		Geographic coordinates limiting the EEZ; appeared to require warships and submarines to obtain GOM permission before transiting EEZ.
VII. POLLUTION	Aug 77	Maritime Zones Act	200nm	Exclusive jurisdiction to prevent and control pollution claimed within EEZ.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 80	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France (Réunion) entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. Mauritius' Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. Following are extracts from the Territorial Seas Act of the Government of Mauritius of 1970:

5. The baseline shall be the line of low water mark along the coast:

Provided that:--

(a) (i) where the coast is so indented as to form a bay which does not exceed twenty-four nautical miles in breadth; or

(ii) where the coast is deeply indented and cut into, the baseline shall be a straight line joining the furthest points seaward in the line of low water mark at the natural entrance points of the bay or of the indentation, as the case may be;

(b) where islands are so situated in relation to one another as to form an archipelago, the baseline shall be straight lines joining points in the line of low water mark of the outermost islands and those points shall be so chosen as to enclose, when joined together by straight lines, the maximum area of sea;

(c) where a low tide elevation or an island is, either in whole or in part, within twelve miles of the line of low water mark along the coast or of the baseline as described in paragraph (a) or (b) of this proviso, the baseline shall be straight lines joining points in the line of low water mark of the coast and of the island or of the low tide elevation, as the case may be, and those points shall be so chosen as to enclose, when joined together by straight lines, the maximum area of sea.

(2) Analysis. The following explanatory notes are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 41, "Straight Baselines: Mauritius," published by the Office of the Geographer, Department of State, 7 March 1972:

The state of Mauritius comprises the following territories:

- a) the principal island of Mauritius and its adjacent islets;
- b) Rodrigues Island, a coralline near-atoll situated approximately 300 nautical miles eastward from Mauritius;
- c) The Cargados Carajos Shoals, a true atoll situated approximately 200 nautical miles north-northeast of Mauritius; and
- d) the Agalega Islands, two narrow, linearly-aligned islands situated nearly 650 nautical miles north of Mauritius.

The Territorial Seas Act, 1970, extended the Mauritian territorial sea to 12 nautical miles and permitted the establishment of straight baselines. Sections 5 (a) and (b) of the Act provide the specific language for the drawing of a straight-baseline system. However, two problems exist as to the Act's language: 1) it is not specific enough to draw single sets of baselines, and 2) there is no reference to atolls, and several of the island groups of Mauritius are atolls.

The reefs, which normally form an important part of any atoll, are naturally "dry" during certain tidal conditions. These drying points, which unfortunately are never charted with great accuracy since the entire reef constitutes a hazard to normal navigation, can serve as low-tide elevations for the measurement of the sea. Under Section 5 (b) these points may also be basepoints for the straight-baseline system, although under the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, however, they may not be utilized unless a permanent structure, such as a lighthouse, has been constructed on them. (Mauritius is a party to the Convention.)

The isolation, small size, and the nature of the islands of the state of Mauritius preclude their treatment as an oceanic "archipelago." As a result, the system of straight baselines must apply to the individual groups as defined.

The main Mauritian group could use a straight-baseline system which would connect Mauritius with the adjacent islands of the Flat and Round, situated less than 12 nautical miles distance to the north based on normal state practices. The effect of such a system would be to increase the internal waters of the state slightly but it would not appreciably affect the extent of territorial waters.

The Rodrigues group is difficult to assess. The main island is oval in shape; its principal axis extends east-west and measures approximately 10 nautical miles. The transverse axis is roughly 5 miles. An extensive, circular coral reef (c. 14 nautical miles in diameter) surrounds the main island which is situated to the northeast of the reef center. The shelf is dotted with thirteen small islands. As with most reefs, the Rodrigues reef will dry in patches during the low-water spring tides. However, if the seaward edge of the reef is used for the baseline of the territorial sea, straight baselines joining the islets and Rodrigues would have no effect on the extent of the territorial waters.

The Cargados Carajos Shoals constitute the most complicated insular formation of Mauritius. The main shoal is a bow-shaped coral reef which is aligned north-south. The arc of the bow faces eastward. Inside of the reef a linear arrangement of islets (motus) exists in the south, elsewhere they are scattered randomly. In total, nearly 40 islands are situated on the reef. In addition, two detached islands, North and Albatros, lie north of the reef while three, Siren, Pearl, and Frigate are to the west of it.

By the definitions used in the Act, straight baselines could be drawn among the islands and motus or by connecting drying points on the reef. These drying points, as stated, are never charted specifically. However, using the high-tide locations, straight baselines could be constructed to connect the Coco group in the south with Frigate (perhaps via the Baleine Rocks) and then connected to Pearl. This generally northerly line could then extend north-eastward to Siren (via the Pearl Breakers?) and to an unnamed island at the northern extremity of the reef. Northward, the system could attach to Albatros. From here, the "finger" of internal waters could be included by a return segment to North Island, an unnamed island on the reef, Mapare, and thence along the linear motus of the main atoll to the Coco group again. All of these segments of straight baselines would measure less than 12 nautical miles in length. As with Rodrigues, however, the effect of such a system would not increase the territorial sea greatly if the reef would constitute the normal territorial sea baseline.

The two Agalega Islands could be connected by two short segments which would have little effect on the territorial sea.

# 83. MEXICO

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 35	Decree	9nm	
	Aug 66			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Dec 64	Executive Decree	12nm	
	Jan 86	Federal Law of the Sea	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 68	Decree		Established straight baselines in the Gulf of California.
	Jan 86	Federal Law of the Sea		Continued to claim northern part of Gulf of California as internal waters.
				US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 86	Federal Law of the Sea	24nm	
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 45	Presidential Decree	No specific limits	
	Aug 66			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Jan 86	Federal Law of the Sea	Natural prolongation or 200nm	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Dec 66	Law	12nm	
	Jul 76	Amendment to Article 27 of Constitution	200nm	EEZ: claimed exclusive rights over use of artificial islands/installations/structures.



TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI.	FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE (continued)	Jan 86	Federal Law of the Sea	200nm	Amended claim of jurisdiction over artificial islands/ installations/structures to include establishment and utilization "with regard to the pertinent provisions of this law."
VIII.	MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 72	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with the USA entered into force.
		Jul 76	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Cuba entered into force.
		May 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with USA (Caribbean Sea and Pacific) signed.
IX.	LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
		Mar 83			Ratified.

b. Mexican Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. Following are extracts from the Decree of the Mexican Government of 29 August 1968 establishing a straight baseline system:

Article I. The Mexican Territorial Sea in the interior of the Gulf of California will be measured from the base line running:

1. Along the length of the west coast of the Gulf from the point called Punta Arena in the territory of Baja California following the low water line in a northwesterly direction to the point called Punta Arena de la Ventana from there in a straight base line to the point called Roca Montana in the southern extremity of Cerralvo Island; from there along the low water line of the eastern coast of that island to the northern extremity of it; from there in a straight base line to the Arrecife de las Focas; from there in a straight base line to the most easterly point of Espiritu Santo Island; from there following the eastern coast of that island to the northernmost point of it; in a straight base line to the southeasterly extremity of La Partida Island; from there following the east coast of that island to the group of small islands called "Los Islotes" located at the northernmost extremity of the same La Partida Island; from the northern extremity of the mentioned small islands in a straight base line to the southeastern extremity of San José Island; from there in a generally northern direction along the low water line of the

eastern coast to the point where the coast of that island changes its direction toward the northwest; from that point in a straight base line to the island called Las Animas; from the northern extremity of that island in a straight base line to the [northeast] extremity of the Island Santa Cruz; from there in a straight base line to the southeastern extremity of Santa Catalina Island; from there following the low water line of the eastern shore of that island to the northern extremity of it; from there in a straight baseline to the place called Punta Lobos in the [northeast] extremity of Carmen Island; from there in a straight base line to the [northeastern] extremity of Coronados Island; from there in a straight base line to a point on the coast of the Peninsula of Baja California called Punta Mangles; from there along the low water line of the coast to another point on the coast called Punta Púlpipo; from there in a straight base line to the eastern extremity of San Ildefonso Island; from there in a straight base line to a point on the coast of the Peninsula of California called Punta Santa Teresa; there along the low water line of the coast of the peninsula to the point called Punta Concepcion; from there in a straight base line to the eastern extremity of Santa Ines Island; from there following the eastern coast of that island along the low water line of it to the northern extremity of it; from there in a straight base line to the eastern extremity of Tortuga Island; from there following the low water line of the northern coast of that island to the westernmost point of it; from there in a straight base line to a point on the Peninsula of Baja California called Punta Baja; from there following the low water line along the coast of the Peninsula to the point called Cabo San Miguel; from there in a straight base line to the southwestern extremity of the San Esteban Island.

2. Along the east coast of the Gulf of California from a point called Punta San Miguel in the State of Sinaloa following the low water line in a generally northwestern direction to another point on the same coast called Cabo Arco in the State of Sonora; from there in a straight base line to another point on the same coast called Puerto San Carlos; from there following the low water line of the coast to a point on the same coast called Punta Doble; from there in a straight base line to the southeastern extremity of the San Pedro Nolasco Island; from there following the low water line of the western coast of that island to the northern extremity of it; from there in a straight base line to a point on the coast called Punta Lesna; from there following the low water line of the eastern coast of the Gulf to a point on the coast of the State of Sonora called Punta Baja; from there in a straight base line to the southern extremity of the Turners Island; from there in a straight base line to the [northeastern] extremity of the San Esteban Island.

## TEMPORARY ARTICLES

Article 1. This decree will enter into force on the day of its publication in the Diario Oficial of the Federation.

Article 2. The straight base lines referred to in this Decree will be clearly indicated on the marine charts which will be given adequate publicity in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of Article 4 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of April 29, 1958.

In compliance with the provisions of Fraction 1, Article 89 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and for its publication and observance I promulgate this regulation in the seat of the Federal Executive Power in the City of Mexico on the 29th day of the month of August of 1968.

(2) Analysis. The following explanatory comments are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 4, "Straight Baselines: Mexico," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 24 January 1970:

The decree creates, in effect, two systems of segmented straight baselines, one on the east coast of the Gulf and one on the west, which join at San Esteban Island approximately 175 nautical miles from the head of the Gulf. The effect of the law is to add approximately 30% of the Gulf of California to the internal waters of the State. The straight baselines, which alternate with stretches of mean low water shore line of the mainland and of islands, extend as follows:

Points <u>West Coast</u>	Length (in nautical miles)	Comments
Punta Arena-Roca Montana	39.4	Parallel to coast at a distance of approximately 8 - 10 miles.
N. Cape Cerralvo I. - las Focas	3.9	
las Focas - Punta Lobos (Espiritu Santo)	18.0	Convergent to the coast.
North cape (Espiritu Santo) - SE cape (Partida)	1.0	
Los Isolotes (Partida) - San José I.	19.5	Follows general trend of coast.
San José - Las Animas	6.0	Diverges from the coast at an angle of c. 60°.
Las Animas - I. Santa Cruz	15.7	Follows general trend of coast at a distance of c. 15 nautical miles.

<u>Points West Coast</u>	<u>Length (in nautical miles)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Santa Cruz - I. Santa Catalina	17.6	Same
Santa Catalina - I. Carmen	26.5	Same
I. Carmen - I. Coronados	11.5	Convergent to coast.
I. Coronados - Punta Mangles	10.9	Rejoins mainland.
Punta Pulpito - I. San Idelfonso	6.6	Diverges from coast at an angle of c. 40°.
I. San Idelfonso - Punta Santa Teresa	6.8	Rejoins mainland.
Punta Concepción - Santa Ines	10.9	Parallel to coast; closes off bay.
I. Santa Ines - I. Tortuga	23.5	Divergent to coast line at an angle of c. 40°.
I. Tortuga - Punta Baja	27.5	Rejoins mainland.
Cabo San Miguel - I. San Esteban	30.3	Divergent from coast at an angle of c. 50°. Serves to close Gulf.

<u>Points East Coast</u>	<u>Length (in nautical miles)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Cabo Arco - Puerto San Carlos	7.3	Closes small bay.
Punta Doble - I. San Pedro Nolasco	14.0	Divergent from coast at an angle of c. 40°.
I. San Pedro Nolasco - Punta Lesna	13.4	Rejoins mainland.
Punta Baja - I. Turners	34.9	Encloses bay-like waters contained between I. Tiburon and mainland.
I. Turners - I. San Esteban	12.2	Closes off northern portion of Gulf in conjunction with west coast line.

The twenty-two segments of straight baselines total 357.4 nautical miles in length. The average length of a segment is 16.24 nautical miles while the longest, from Punta Arena to Isla Cerralvo, measures 39.4 nautical miles. The lines, which follow the coast at a distance between 10 and 15 nautical miles on the average, extend to approximately 25 miles from the mainland at Isla Tortuga and Isla San Esteban.

In the main, the Mexican baselines connect islands which may be judged to fringe the coast. However, in four instances the straight baselines do not conform to the general trend of the coast. The lines enclosing the islands of Las Animas, San Idelfonso, Tortuga and San Pedro Nolasco all diverge from the coast at angles greater than 40 degrees. These angles are maintained over both the local and general trends of the coast. Moreover, straight baselines serve to cut off nearly 30% of the area of the Gulf from the previously defined high seas. Such a move, it would appear, could be justified only on the basis of historic waters as claimed over a considerable period of time. Sole and intensive use by local inhabitants would need to be established. However, no such claim has been discovered in the public record. It should be noted that the northern quarter of the Gulf is virtually devoid of islands. Moreover, the coast is relatively smooth, although a few bay-like indentations exist. As a result, straight baselines for the section would add very little to the internal waters of Mexico.

# 84. MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1980	FSM P.L. 7-71	3nm	Statute enacted by constitutional government of FSM during transition from U.N. trusteeship to self-government under Compact of Free Association with U.S. FSM achieved full sovereignty in 1986, P.L. 7-71 continues in force. Right of free passage over and through territorial sea subject to regulation by FSM in accordance with international law, as may be determined by FSM in the future.
	Dec 88	Public Law 5-112	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	1980	Article I, Sec. 1, FSM Constitution	200nm	Claim suspended by agreement with U.S. subsidiary to Compact of Free Association, limiting FSM maritime zones to accepted international law and FSM statutory claims.
III. SECURITY ZONE			None	United States has full authority for all security matters in FSM.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE			No known claim.	
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF			None	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Dec 88	Public Law 5-112	200nm	EEZ. FSM asserts regulatory control in 200 EEZ "to the full extent recognized by international law."

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. POLLUTION			None	FSM environmental protection statute is of general application, no known marine pollution statute per se.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION				FSM has full sovereignty and authority for its foreign affairs, and is eligible to sign UNCLOS.

# 85. MONACO

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 67	Declaration	3nm	
	Feb 73	Ordinance No. 5094	12nm	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Apr 67	Declaration	12nm	Fishing zone.
VII. POLLUTION	Mar 72	Ordinance No. 4884	12nm	
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 85	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with France entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.



## 86. MOROCCO

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 73	Law No. 1.73.211	12nm	
	Jul 75	Decree	12nm	Specified limits in Strait of Gibraltar by coordinates.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 75	Decree 2.75.31		Straight baselines established.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 81	Act. No. 1.81.179	24nm	Pertained to customs, fiscal, sanitary, and immigration matters.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 58	Law No. 1.58.277	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jun 62	Law No. 1.59.964	12nm	Fishing zone; 6nm in Strait of Gibraltar.
	Mar 73	Law No. 1.73.211	70nm	
	Apr 81	Act No. 1.81.179	200nm	
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 76	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Mauritania signed.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

### b. Moroccan Straight Baselines

Following are extracts of Decree 2.75.31 of 21 July 1975 in which the Government of Morocco established a straight baseline system:

Article 1. The bays, roadsteads, coves, islets, rocks, and other features of the Moroccan coasts listed below are included in Moroccan internal waters in

accordance with the closing lines whose geographical coordinates are herein-  
after specified:

On the Atlantic side  
(from north to south)

-- From: Feu de Ben Chergui:	Latitude: 33° 43', 8 N Longitude: 07° 20', 7 W
-- To: Ras Mohammedia (Cap Fédala):	Latitude: 33° 43', 5 N Longitude: 07° 23', 9 W
-- From: Ras Mohammedia (Cap Fédala):	(as above)
-- To: Taraf El Hank (Pointe d'El Hank):	Latitude: 33° 36', 9 N Longitude: 07° 39', 2 W
-- From: Taraf Azemmour (Pointe d' Azemmour):	Latitude: 33° 22', 4 N Longitude: 08° 17', 9 W
-- To: Ras El-Jadida (Cap Mazagan):	Latitude: 33° 16', 1 N Longitude: 08° 31', W
-- From: Jorf El Asfar (Cap Blanc du Nord):	Latitude: 33° 09', 8 N Longitude: 08° 37', 8 W
-- To: Taraf Sidi Moussa (Pointe Sidi Moussa):	Latitude: 33° 00', N Longitude: 08° 44', 8 W
-- From: Ras Beddouza (Cap Cantin):	Latitude: 32° 32', 6 N Longitude: 09° 17', 2 W
-- To: Ras Asfi (Cap Safi):	Latitude: 32° 21', 8 N Longitude: 09° 17', 6 W
-- From: Ras Asfi (Cap Safi):	(as above)
-- To: Taraf Sidi Abderrahman (Pointe Sidi Abderrahman):	Latitude: 32° 06', 9 N Longitude: 09° 19', 4 W
-- From: Sakhrat Ras Hadid (Rocher du Cap Hadid):	Latitude: 31° 41', 9 N Longitude: 09° 41', 4 W
-- To: Jazirat Essaouira (Ile de Mogador):	Latitude: 31° 30', N Longitude: 09° 47', 7 W
-- From: Jazirat Essaouira (Ile de Mogador):	(as above)
-- To: Ras Sim (Cap Sim):	Latitude: 31° 23', 5 N Longitude: 09° 50', 8 W
-- From: Ras Sim (Cap Sim):	(as above)

-- To:	Ras Tafelney (Cap Tafelney):	Latitude: 31° 06', 3 N
		Longitude: 09° 50', 6 W
-- From:	Ras Tafelney (Cap Tafelney):	(as above)
-- To:	Taraf Tamri (Pointe Tamri):	Latitude: 30° 42', 2 N
		Longitude: 09° 52', 5 W
-- From:	Ras Ghir (Cap Rhir):	Latitude: 30° 37', 9 N
		Longitude: 09° 52', 5 W
-- To:	Feu de Taraf Aghesdis (Feu de la Pointe Arhesdis):	Latitude: 30° 26', 1 N
		Longitude: 09° 38', 7 W
-- From:	Feu de Taraf Aghesdis (Feu de la Pointe Arhesdis):	(as above)
-- To:	Taraf Tifnit (Pointe Tifnit):	Latitude: 30° 12', 1 N
		Longitude: 09° 38', 7 W

Strait of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean side  
(from west to east)

-- From:	Taraf Al Farte (Pointe Frailecito):	Latitude: 35° 47', 8 N
		Longitude: 05° 54', 6 W
-- To:	Taraf Al-Qawareb (Pointe Lanchones):	Latitude: 35° 54', 6 N
		Longitude: 05° 27', 8 W
-- From:	Taraf Al-Qawareb (Pointe Lanchones):	(as above)
-- To:	Taraf Al-Labua (Pointe Leona):	Latitude: 35° 55', 2 N
		Longitude: 05° 24', 2 W
-- From:	Taraf Al-Labua (Pointe Leona):	(as above)
-- To:	Sakharat Moussa (Rochers Santa Catalina):	Latitude: 35° 54', 2 N
		Longitude: 05° 17', 3 W
-- From:	Taraf Al-Mina (Pointe Al-Mina):	Latitude: 35° 53', 8 N
		Longitude: 05° 16', 8 W
-- To:	Ras Al-Aswad (Cap Negro):	Latitude: 35° 41', N
		Longitude: 05° 16', 4 W
-- From:	Ras Al-Aswad (Cap Negro):	(as above)
-- To:	Ras El Targa (Pointe Cotelles):	Latitude: 35° 24', 9 N
		Longitude: 05° 01', 1 W

-- From:	Ras El Targa (Pointe Cotelte):	(as above)
-- To:	Ras Essayadine (Pointe des pêcheurs):	Latitude: 35° 13', 2 N Longitude: 04° 40', 2 W
-- From:	Ras Essayadine (Pointe des pêcheurs):	(as above)
-- To:	Ras Baba (Cap Baba):	Latitude: 35° 11', 8 N Longitude: 04° 17', W
-- From:	Ras Baba (Cap Baba):	(as above)
-- To:	Taraf El-Khwan (Pointe Los Frailes):	Latitude: 35° 15', 6 N Longitude: 03° 55', 6 W
-- From:	Taraf El-Khwan (Pointe Los Frailes):	(as above)
-- To:	Taraf Sidi Chaib (Pointe Sidi Chaib):	Latitude: 35° 16', 3 N Longitude: 03° 45', W
-- From:	Ras Taraf (Cap Quilatès):	Latitude: 35° 17', N Longitude: 03° 40', 7 W
-- To:	Taraf Bétouya (Pointe Bétouya):	Latitude: 35° 13', 7 N Longitude: 03° 12', 5 W
-- From:	Taraf Bétouya (Pointe Bétouya):	(as above)
-- To:	Ras El-Qédim (Cap Viejo):	Latitude: 35° 26', N Longitude: 02° 59', 8 W
-- From:	Feu des Faraïna (Feu de Los Farallones):	Latitude: 35° 25', 5 N Longitude: 02° 56', 5 W
-- To:	Sakharat Restinga Attaoufania (Rochers de Restina de Tofiño):	Latitude: 35° 09', 1 N Longitude: 02° 47', W
-- From:	Sakharat Restinga Attaoufania (Rochers de Restinga de Tofiño):	(as above)
-- To:	îles Jaafaryines (Zaffarines) (pointe Nord de Jazirat Al-Mou'tamar) (île Congresso):	Latitude: 35° 11', N Longitude: 02° 26', 4 W
-- From:	îles Jaafaryines (Zaffarines) (pointe Nord de Jazirat Al-Malik) (île del Rey):	Latitude: 35° 11', 2 N Longitude: 02° 25', 4 W
-- To:	the Algerian-Moroccan boundary on the Mediterranean coast.	Latitude: 35° 05', 2 N Longitude: 02° 12', 7 W

Article 2. The outer limit of the Moroccan territorial sea shall be drawn, at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the coast, from the low-water line and from the straight baselines and bay closing lines whose geographical coordinates are specified in Article 1:

On the Atlantic side (from north to south):

from Cap Spartel (Ras Spartel):

Latitude: 35° 47' 18" N

Longitude: 05° 55' 33" W

to Cap Juby (Ras Al Ayyoubi):

Latitude: 27° 57' 14" N

Longitude: 12° 55' 21" W

and beyond on the south Moroccan Atlantic coast.

On the Mediterranean side (from west to east):

from Punta Almina (Taraf Al-Mina):

Latitude: 35° 53' 50" N

Longitude: 05° 16' 45" W

to the Algerian-Moroccan boundary on the Mediterranean coast:

Latitude: 35° 05' 12" N

Longitude: 02° 12' 42" W

Article 3. The outer limit of the exclusive Moroccan fishing zone shall be drawn, at a distance of 70 nautical miles, from the low-water line and from the straight baselines and bay closing lines whose geographical coordinates are specified in Article 1.

On the Atlantic side (from north to south):

from Cap Spartel (Ras Spartel):

Latitude: 35° 47' 18" N

Longitude: 05° 55' 33" W

to Cap Drâa (Ras Drâ):

Latitude: 28° 44' 00" N

Longitude: 11° 05' 20" W

Article 4. The outer limit of the exclusive Moroccan fishing zone shall be drawn along the median line between the Moroccan coast and the foreign coasts opposite them, from the low-water line and from the straight baselines and bay closing lines whose geographical coordinates are specified in Article 1:

On the Atlantic side (from north to south):

from Cap Drâa (Ras Drâ):

Latitude: 28° 44' 00" N

Longitude: 11° 05' 20" W

to Cap Juby (Ras Al Ayyoubi):

Latitude: 27° 57' 14" N

Longitude: 12° 55' 21" W

and beyond on the south Moroccan Atlantic coast.

On the Mediterranean side (from west to east):

from Punta Almina (Taraf Al-Mina):

Latitude: 35° 53' 50" N

Longitude: 05° 16' 45" W

to the Algerian-Moroccan border on the Mediterranean coast:

Latitude: 35° 05' 12" N

Longitude: 02° 12' 42" W

Article 5. The outer limit of the territorial sea and the exclusive Moroccan fishing zone in the Strait of Gibraltar shall be drawn along the median line between the Moroccan coast and the foreign coasts opposite them, from the bay closing lines whose geographical coordinates are specified in Article 1:

(from west to east):

from Cap Spartel (Ras Spartel):

Latitude: 35° 47' 18" N

Longitude: 05° 55' 33" W

to Punta Almina (Taraf Al-Mina):

Latitude: 35° 53' 50" N

Longitude: 05° 16' 45" W

The geographical coordinates of this median line in the Strait of Gibraltar are the following (from west to east):

Point A:

Latitude: 35° 57' 32" N

Longitude: 06° 03' 14" W

Point B:

Latitude: 35° 57' 32" N

Longitude: 05° 58' 50" W

Point C:

Latitude: 35° 57' 08" N

Longitude: 05° 53' 18" W

Point D:

Latitude: 35° 56' 10" N  
Longitude: 05° 38' 58" W

Point E:

Latitude: 35° 56' 32" N  
Longitude: 05° 34' 58" W

Point F:

Latitude: 35° 58' 18" N  
Longitude: 05° 29' 00" W

Point G:

Latitude: 35° 59' 19" N  
Longitude: 05° 24' 48" W

Point H:

Latitude: 35° 59' 40" N  
Longitude: 05° 23' 11" W

Point I:

Latitude: 36° 00' 46" N  
Longitude: 05° 16' 20" W

Point J:

Latitude: 36° 02' 35" N  
Longitude: 05° 06' 35" W

Article 6. The reference charts, the longitudes of which are computed from the international meridian, are the following:

Atlantic side:

Chart No. 6229 (from the Strait of Gibraltar to Cap Rhir), Scale 1:771,407.  
Chart No. 6145 (from Moulay Bouselham to Fedala), Scale 1:153,373.  
Chart No. 5462 (from Cap de Fedala to Cap de Mazagan), Scale 1:154,580.  
Chart No. 6170 (from Cap de Mazagan to Cape Meddouza), Scale 1:155,762.  
Chart No. 6226 (from Cape Meddouza to Cap Sim), Scale 1:157,495.  
Chart No. 6227 (from Cap Sim to Qued Massa), Scale 1:159,648.  
Chart No. 1196 (from Cap Rhir to Cape Bojador-Canary Islands), Scale 1:838,850.  
Chart No. 6083 (from Cap Juby to El Jorf Lasfar), Scale 1:844,658.  
Chart No. 5545 (from the Strait to Gibraltar to the Canary Islands and the Azores), Scale 1:2,364,000.

Strait of Gibraltar:

Chart No. 1809, Scale 1:100,700.

Mediterranean side:

Chart No. 1843 (Entrance to the Mediterranean), Scale 1:674,000.  
Chart No. 1711 (Northern Coast of Morocco), Scale 1:307,000.

Chart No. 6011 (Mediterranean Sea) from Chafarinys Islands to Tafna,  
Scale 1:102,070.

Article 7. This decree shall be published in the Bulletin Officiel.



## 87. MOZAMBIQUE

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 76	Decree-Law No. 31/76	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 66 Aug 76	Law No. 2130 Decree-Law No. 31/76		Straight baselines established (Portuguese legislation).  Enabling legislation to continue straight baselines.  US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims.
VI. FISHING; ECONOMIC ZONE	Aug 76	Decree-Law No. 31/76	200nm	EEZ: claim limited to "sovereign rights" in exploration, exploitation, conservation, and management.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

### b. Mozambique's Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. Following are extracts from Portuguese Law No. 2130 of 22 August 1966 establishing straight baselines for overseas provinces, including Mozambique. Although the People's Republic of Mozambique subsequently passed a law on the territorial sea claim that enabled use of straight baselines, no new coordinates have been specified.

#### Article 1

Along the continental European coast and the coast of the Provinces of Guinea, Angola, and Mozambique, the normal baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea, established in Section I of Law No. 2130, shall be supplemented by the straight closing lines and baselines defined by the points whose geographic coordinates are contained in the following tables:

. . . . .

(4) Straight closing lines and baselines supplementing the normal baseline in Mozambique:

Points	Latitude S.	Longitude E.
(1) Cabo Delgado.....	10° 41' 24"	40° 38' 54"
(2) Ilha Tecomagi.....	10° 45' 24"	40° 40' 22"
(3) Ilha Rongui.....	10° 50' 08"	40° 41' 38"
(4) Ilha Vamizi.....	11° 00' 50"	40° 43' 53"
(5) Ilha Quero-Niuni.....	11° 41' 30"	40° 39' 12"
(6) Ilha Medjumbi.....	11° 49' 09"	40° 38' 09"
(7) Ilha Querimba.....	12° 27' 09"	40° 38' 40"
(8) Ponta do Diabo.....	12° 45' 48"	40° 38' 09"
(9) Ponta Maunbane.....	12° 58' 32"	40° 36' 02"
(10) Ponta Metampia.....	14° 01' 24"	40° 38' 42"
(11) Point N. da ponta Cogune.....	14° 10' 39"	40° 44' 06"
(12) Point E. of lower end baixo da Pinda.....	14° 13' 52"	40° 47' 49"
(13) Ponta Relamzapo.....	14° 27' 43"	40° 50' 55"
(14) Ilha Quitangonha.....	14° 51' 15"	40° 50' 04"
(15) Ilha Injaca.....	15° 00' 12"	40° 48' 17"
(16) Ilha de Goa.....	15° 03' 14"	40° 47' 33"
(17) Ilha de Sena.....	15° 05' 12"	40° 46' 37"
(18) Farol de Infusse.....	15° 29' 42"	40° 33' 54"
(19) Ilha de Mafamede.....	16° 21' 38"	40° 02' 45"
(20) Ilha Puga-Puga.....	16° 27' 36"	39° 57' 12"
(21) Ilha Caldeira.....	16° 39' 12"	39° 43' 52"
(22) Ilha de Moma.....	16° 49' 04"	39° 31' 52"
(23) Ilha Epidendron.....	17° 05' 54"	39° 08' 12"
(24) Ilha Casuarina.....	17° 07' 52"	39° 05' 28"
(25) Ilha do Fogo.....	17° 14' 58"	38° 52' 47"
(26) Ilha Quisungu.....	17° 19' 40"	38° 05' 15"
(27) Point N.E. da ponta Padjini.....	25° 17' 12"	33° 19' 20"
(28) Cabo Inhaca.....	25° 58' 10"	32° 59' 40"

(2) **Analysis.** The following explanatory comments are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 29, "Straight Baselines: Mozambique," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 12 November 1970:

The 28 specified points in the decree law create five straight baseline systems, which, in two cases, connect offshore islands and reefs with the mainland and, in three cases, close bay-like coastal indentations.

Segment	Length (n.m.)	Comments
1 - 2	4.5	The segment connects C. Delgado with the outer point of I. Tecomagi at an angle of $21^{\circ}$ to the general direction of the coast.
2 - 3	5.0	The segment varies from the general direction of the coast by approximately $5^{\circ}$ . Line 1 - 3 closes Tunghi Bay by using offshore islands.
3 - 4	11.5	The segment continues at nearly the same deviation from the general direction of the coast to enclose Maiyapa Bay. It is a legal bay if the islands are considered to constitute segments of the bay shore.
4 - 5	41.0	The general character of the coast changes from being embayed to lined with numerous shoals and reefs. The segment, on the average, lies approximately 8 nautical miles offshore directly along the seaward limit of the reefs. The general direction of the coast and the segment deviates by approximately $6^{\circ}$ .
5 - 6	8.0	As above but the angle is approximately $8^{\circ}$ .
6 - 7	38.4	The numerous reefs continue but four large islands are skirted by the segment. The islands mask approximately 40% of the shoreline from the sea. The segment virtually parallels the general direction of the coast. On the larger-scale charts the segment intersects I. Ibo and passes landward of an islet, Manoel da Silva. These deviations from the norm probably result from positional differences rather than intent.
7 - 8	18.0	The segment deviates from the general direction of the coast by approximately $18^{\circ}$ as the two lines nearly intersect at point 8.
8 - 9	13.4	The segment rejoins the mainland enclosing Pomba Bay, a legal bay.
Sub-total		139.8 n.m.
10 - 11	10.9	The segment constitutes a straight baseline and encloses Momba Bay, a legal bay, by using the outermost points as the natural entrance points of the bay.
12 - 13	14.2	Same as above, but encloses Veloso Bay.
14 - 15	9.1	The second major straight baseline system closes, on the north, Conducia Bay, a legal bay, and Mozambique (city) harbor, which is also a legal bay. All three segments essentially follow the general direction of the coast.
15 - 16	3.0	
16 - 17	2.8	

Segment	Length (n.m.)	Comments
17 - 18	27.5	In the north, the segment serves to close B. de Mocambo, a legal bay, while extending beyond its confines in the south where the segment connects with an offshore island.
18 - 19	60.4	The longest of the straight baseline segments, it nevertheless remains aligned within 3° of the general direction of the coast at an average distance of 7 nautical miles from the coast. While the enclosed waters are shoal, few islands or reefs "fringe" the coast.
19 - 20	7.9	As above except the angular deviation is approximately 12°.
20 - 21	27.3	The segment skims five major reef areas. The angular deviation decreases to 6°.
21 - 22	15.8	The segment connects the seaward limits of two reef areas and is virtually parallel to the general direction of the coast.
22 - 23	27.6	Same as above. Distance to mainland averages approximately 9 nautical miles.
23 - 24	3.6	The angular deviation increases to 14° due to a major change in the general direction of the coast while the baselines continue at the former azimuth.
24 - 25	13.4	Same as above.
25 - 26	45.5	The segment connects the offshore reefs area with the mainland.
Sub-total		243.9 n.m.
27 - 28	44.6	The segment closes Delgos Bay by using the natural entrance point of the bay. In the north, an artificial point has been chosen. The bay, which could meet the legal requirements of a bay with a different closing point, is the harbor for Lourenco Marques, the capital of Mozambique.
Total	453.4 n.m.	

The straight baseline system of Mozambique consists of five sectors, three of which are restricted to "bay" closings. The longest segment measures approximately 60.4 nautical miles in length while the shortest is 2.8 nautical miles. The average segment length is approximately 19.7 nautical miles. Only two of the segments deviate from the general direction of the coast by more than 15°.

## 88. NAMIBIA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I.	TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 81	South African Proclamation of 5 Nov 1979	12nm	Proclaimed by South African Government for South West Africa.
IV.	CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 81	South African Proclamation of 5 Nov 1979	200nm	Claimed jurisdiction over fiscal, customs, emigra- tion, and sanitary laws within fishing zone.
V.	CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 81	South African Proclamation of 5 Nov 1979	200m or to depth of exploita- tion.	
VI.	FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Apr 81	South African Proclamation of 5 Nov 1979	200nm	Fishing zone.
IX.	LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Apr 83			Ratified (UN Council for Namibia).

89. NAURU

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 72	Interpretation Act 1971	12nm	Measured from outer edge of reef exposed at low tide.
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Sep 78	Marine Resources Act No. 8	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone only; licensing of for- eign fishing; fishery research permitted with consent.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

## 90. THE NETHERLANDS

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1889		3nm	
	Aug 14	Proclamation	3nm	
	Feb 66			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Jan 85	Territorial Sea (Demarcation) Act	12nm	
	Dec 85	Notice to Mariners 49/85	12nm	For Aruba and Netherlands Antilles.
	Oct 87	Legislation of 1931		All ships belonging to governments (warships and others) need permission to transit to Antwerp (through internal waters of western Schelde). NATO Navy ships can receive authorization from Royal Netherlands Navy (RNLN).
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 85	Territorial Sea (Demarcation) Act		Promulgated base points for the territorial sea.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	1965	Continental Shelf Mining Act	Not specific	
	Feb 66			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	1952		3nm	
	1964		12nm	Became party to the European Fisheries Convention.
	Dec 77	Royal Decree	200nm	Fishing Zone.



TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 65	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with FRG (North Sea Coastal Areas) entered into force.
	Dec 66 (Dec 72)	Agreement (Protocol)		Continental shelf boundary agreement with United Kingdom entered into force.
	Dec 72	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with FRG entered into force.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Aruba, Curacao, Bonaire, Saba/Aves Island: maritime boundary agreement with Venezuela entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. Dutch Straight Baselines

Following are extracts from the Territorial Sea (Demarcation) Act of 9 January 1985 in which the Government of the Netherlands established a system of straight baselines:

Section 2

Base lines shall be drawn through the arcs of the great circles which represent the shortest routes between the following points:

- a. In the mouth of the Western Scheldt: Point A, the intersection of the land boundary between the Netherlands and Belgium with the low-water line, deemed for the purposes of the present Act to lie at 51° 22' 25.0" north latitude and 03° 21' 52.5" east longitude. Point B, the Molenhoofd light on the coast of Walcheren, at 51° 31' 38.1" north latitude and 03° 26' 07.9" east longitude.
- b. Between Den Holder and Texel: Point C, the Kijkduin lighthouse at Den Helder, at 52° 57' 22.5" north latitude and 04° 43' 39.8" east longitude; from there to Point D, on the island of Noorderhaaks, at 52° 58' 24.0" north latitude and 04° 39' 30.0" east longitude; from there to Point E, the Loodsmansduin (direction table) on the island of Texel, at 53° 01' 21.2" north latitude and 04° 43' 45.6" east longitude.

- c. Between Texel and Vlieland: Point F, the Eierland lighthouse on the island of Texel at 53° 10' 58.4" north latitude and 04° 51' 23.7" east longitude. Point G, the refuge on the island of Vlieland at 53° 13' 27.6" north latitude and 04° 53' 12.3" east longitude.
- d. Between Vlieland and Terschelling: Point H, the Vuurduin lighthouse on the island of Vlieland, at 53° 17' 47.7" north latitude and 05° 03' 34.3" east longitude. Point J, the Brandaris lighthouse on the island of Terschelling, at 53° 21' 39.8" north latitude and 05° 12' 55.9" east longitude.
- e. Between Terschelling and Ameland: Point K, the Noordkaap beacon on the island of Terschelling, at 53° 25' 40.6" north latitude and 05° 32' 47.1" east longitude. Point L, the Ameland lighthouse, at 53° 26' 59.9" north latitude and 05° 37' 37.2" east longitude.
- f. Between Ameland and Schiermonnikoog: Point M, the cape at the east point of Ameland, at 53° 27' 50" north latitude and 05° 55' 49.4" east longitude. Point N, the Schiermonnikoog lighthouse, at 53° 29' 15.3" north latitude and 06° 08' 52.1" east longitude.
- g. Between Schiermonnikoog and Rottumeroog: Point O, the cape at the southeast point of Schiermonnikoog, at 53° 29' 50.5" north latitude and 06° 17' 56.1" east longitude; from there to Point P, the Boschplaat beacon, at 53° 31' 48.9" north latitude and 06° 27' 42.4" east longitude; from there to Point Q, the Great Cape on Rottumeroog, at 53° 32' 39.1" north latitude and 06° 34' 39.0" east longitude.

3. The location of Points A to Q referred to in subsection 2 is expressed in longitude and latitude using European coordinates (1st Adjustment, 1950).

4. In the mouth of the River Maas and in the harbour mouths at Scheveningen and IJmuiden, the baseline shall be taken to be a straight line between the lights on the ends of the jetties.

### Section 3

. . . . .

2. For the purposes of the application of Netherlands legislation, the border between inland waters and the territorial sea in the mouth of the Ems shall be deemed to be formed by a straight line between the Great Cape on Rottumeroog, at 53° 32' 39.1" north latitude and 06° 34' 39" east longitude, and the large lighthouse at Borkum, at 53° 35' 22.2" north latitude and 06° 39' 48.3" east longitude, insofar as the said line remains within Netherlands territory.

# 91. NEW ZEALAND

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1908	Fisheries Act 1908	3nm	
	Jan 66	Territorial Sea and Fishery Zone Law No. 11	3nm	
	Apr 78	Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977	12nm	
	Jun 87	Legislation		Bans nuclear armed and powered ships from New Zealand ports.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 64	Continental Shelf Act No. 28	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
	Apr 78	Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act	Edge of continental margin or 200nm	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	1908	Fisheries Act 1908	3nm	Fishing Zone.
	Jan 66	Territorial Sea and Fishing Zone Law No. 11	12nm	Fishing Zone.
	Apr 78	Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977	200nm	EEZ and fishing zone: waters in EEZ expressly declared to be fisheries waters with licensing requirements and catch quotas in effect; fisheries research permitted with consent.
VII. POLLUTION	Oct 65	Oil in Navigable Waters Act No. 65		In accordance with International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
IX.	LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

## 92. NEW ZEALAND DEPENDENCIES

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 77	Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act, Act No. 16	12nm	Cook Islands.
	Dec 77	Tokelau (Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone) Act 1977	12nm	Tokelau.
	Apr 78	Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act, Act No. 38	12nm	Niue. Measured from seaward edge of coral reef where applicable.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 77	Act No. 16	Edge of continental margin or 200nm	Cook islands.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Nov 77	Act No. 36	200nm	Cook Islands.
	Dec 77	Tokelau Act 1977	200nm	Tokelau.
	Apr 78	Act No. 38	200nm	Niue.
	Oct 79	EEZ (Foreign Fishing Craft) Regulations		Cook Islands: detailed provisions for licensing, inspection, reporting, and safety.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 83	Agreement		Agreement between New Zealand (Tokelau) and USA (American Samoa) entered into force.
	Sep 83	Agreement		Agreement between Cook Islands and USA (American Samoa) entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Cook Islands signed.
	May 84			Niue signed.

### 93. NICARAGUA

#### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 79	Act No. 205	200nm	Allowed innocent passage by merchant ships, subject to internal laws of Nicaragua and international agreements.
				US does not recognize territorial sea claim in excess of 12nm.
	May 81	Circular CD-5-18-81		Imposed clearance requirements for aircraft overflight and vessel transit of territorial sea.
				US does not recognize this requirement.
III. SECURITY ZONE	Oct 83	Decree	25nm	15-day advance notice required for warships/military aircraft; 7 days for civilian traffic; current status of claim is uncertain.
				US does not recognize claim to jurisdiction in excess of 12nm that purports to restrict non-resource related high seas freedoms.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	1948	Constitution	200-meter depth	
	Nov 50	Constitution	200-meter depth	
	Dec 79	Act No. 205	Not specific	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	1959	Declaration	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Apr 65	Executive Decree 1-L	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES				El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua have not agreed upon boundaries in the Gulf of Fonseca.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed.

## 94. NIGERIA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1964	Interpretation Act 1964, No. 1	3nm	
	Jan 61			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Apr 67	Decree No. 5	12nm	
	Aug 71	Territorial Waters (Amendment) Decree No. 38	30nm	US does not recognize territorial sea claims in excess of 12nm.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 59	Decree	No precise limits	
	1969	Petroleum Decree No. 51	200 meters or to depth of exploita- tion	
	Apr 71			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Jun 71	Sea Fisheries Decree, No. 30	12nm	Fishing zone. Licenses required for domestic and foreign ships.
	Oct 78	Decree No. 28	200nm	EEZ
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 75	Agreement		Agreement with Cameroon entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Aug 86			Ratified.



## 95. NORWAY

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1812	Royal Decree	4nm	
	Jan 51	Royal Decree and Regulations there-under (as amended)		Detailed rules for admittance of warships and military aircraft into Norwegian territory.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 35	Royal Decree		Established straight baselines on the northern coast of Norway.
	Jul 52	Royal Decree		Straight baselines on the southern coast of Norway.
	Jun 55	Royal Decree		Straight baselines around Jan Mayen.
	Sep 70	Royal Decree		Straight baselines around islands in the Svalbard archipelago.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Sep 21	Law	10nm	Customs jurisdiction.
	Oct 32	Royal Resolution	10nm	Customs jurisdiction.
	Jun 66	Customs Act	All areas within the territorial frontiers	King may establish customers frontier outside the territorial sea.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 63	Royal Decree	To depth of exploitation	
	Sep 71			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jun 06	Act	4nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Mar 61	Act	12nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Jun 66	Act	200nm	Fishing zone.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE (continued)	Jan 77	Act No. 91 and Royal Decree of 17 December 76	200nm	EEZ: authorized foreign fishing beyond 12nm upon agreement with states concerned, and enabled fishery regulations.
	Jun 77	Royal Decree	200nm	Fisheries protection zone around Svalbard.
	May 80	Royal Decree; Agreement with Iceland	up to 200nm	Fishing zone around Jan Mayen to agreed boundary with Iceland.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 32	Grisbadarna Arbitration		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Sweden entered into force.
	Apr 57	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with USSR entered into force.
	Jun 65	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with United Kingdom entered into force.
	Jun 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Denmark (North Sea) entered into force.
	Mar 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Sweden entered into force.
	Feb 80	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement extension with United Kingdom entered into force.
	Jun 80	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Denmark (Faeroes) entered into force.
	Jun 82	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary (Jan Mayen) agreement with Iceland entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. Norwegian Straight Baselines

The Norwegian system of straight baselines is divided into four areas that are covered by separate legislation: northern coast, southern coast, Jan Mayen, and Svalbard. Extracts from the respective provisions are given below.

(1) Northern Coast. Following are extracts from the Royal Decree of 12 July 1935:

On the basis of ancient national tradition--  
in agreement with the geographic condition along the Norwegian coast--  
for the protection of the vital interests of the Norwegian settlements  
in the northernmost part of the country--

and in accordance with the Royal Decrees of February 22, 1812,  
October 16, 1869, January 5, 1881 and September 9, 1889--

We do hereby fix the boundary lines at sea of the Norwegian fishing  
territory in the part of Norway which is north of 66°28'48" northern latitude.

These boundaries shall be drawn so as to run parallel to straight lines  
which shall be drawn between fixed points on land, islands or reefs, from the  
end of the national boundary line at the easternmost point in Varangerfjord to  
Traena in Nordland county.

The fixed points between which the lines shall be drawn are accurately  
indicated in a special annex to this Decree.

Annex to the Royal Decree of  
July 12, 1935

1. The extreme points of the national boundary, as fixed in "Supplementary Protocol to the Protocol of 1925 Regarding the Settlement of Boundaries Between Norway and Finland."
2. The easternmost and farthest point of Kibergneset, situated at 70°17'18" northern latitude and 31°4'18" longitude east of Greenwich.
3. The farthest point on the east side of Hornöy, situated at 70°23'18" N. lat. and 31°10'30" E. long.
4. Staurneset on Hornöy, situated at 70°23'24" N. lat. and 31°9'12" E. long.
5. Kälneset on Reinöy, situated at 70°23'54" N. lat. and 31°9'18" E. long.
6. Korsneset, situated at 70°40'30" N. lat. and 30°13'24" E. long.
7. Molvikskjeret, situated at 70°51'12" N. lat. and 30°6'18" E. long.
8. Kjölneset, situated at 70°51'12" N. lat. and 29°14'48" E. long.
9. The reef with the iron pillar east of the reef with Törrbåken situated at 71°6'6" N. lat. and 28°12'18" E. long.
10. The reef outside the reef with Törrbåken situated at 71°6'6" N. lat. and 28°11' E. long.
11. The outermost point of Avloysa near Nordkyn, situated at 71°8' N. lat. and 27°39'54" E. long.
12. Knivskjerodden, situated at 71°11'6" N. lat. and 25°40'54" E. long.
13. Avlöysinga near the northeastern point of Hjelmaöy, situated at 71°6'54" N. lat. and 24°43'42" E. long.
14. Stabben, the reef with the iron pillar north of Ingöy, situated at 71°6'6" N. lat. and 24°4'6" E. long.

15. The northernmost islet of Skagholmen, situated at 71°5'48" N. lat. and 23°59' E. long.
16. The dry reef situated at 71°5'48" N. lat. and 23°58'48" E. long.
17. The dry reef situated at 71°5'42" N. lat. and 23°58'36" E. long.
18. The westernmost isle of Skagholmen, situated at 71°5'42" N. lat. and 23°58'24" E. long.
19. Rundskjeret (Bondöyskjeret), situated at 70°51'30" N. lat. and 22°48'42" E. long.
20. Darupskjeret, at the northwestern point of Söröy (Fuglen) situated at 70°40'30" N. lat. and 21°59'6" E. long.
21. Vesterfallet in Gåsen, situated at 70°25'12" N. lat. and 10°54'54" E. long.
22. Sannifallet, situated at 70°18'18" N. lat. and 19°5'18" E. long.
23. Ytre Fiskebåen, situated at 70°13'30" N. lat. and 18°39' E. long.
24. Jubåen, situated at 70°6'12" N. lat. and 18°23'36" E. long.
25. Saltbåen, situated at 69°52'48" N. lat. and 17°56'24" E. long.
26. N.W. point of Kjölva, situated at 69°36' N. lat. and 17°29'24" E. long.
27. Tokkebåen, situated at 69°29'30" N. lat. and 16°57'18" E. long.
28. The dry reef N.N.E. of Glimmen, situated at 69°21'24" N. lat. and 16°11'24" E. long.
29. The northernmost reef of Svabaan, situated at 69°20'18" N. lat. and 16°2'48" E. long.
30. The westernmost islet of Skreingan, situated at 69°15'30" N. lat. and 15°48" E. long.
31. The northernmost islet of Flesan, north of Langeneset, situated at 69°6'6" N. lat. and 15°10'6" E. long.
32. The northern point of Flesan in Floholman outside Skogsøy, situated at 68°53'24" N. lat. and 14°41'6" E. long.
33. The northern point of the northernmost islet of Floholman outside Asanfjorden, situated at 68°44'42" N. lat. and 14°19'30" E. long.
34. Utflesskjeret, situated at 68°39'24" N. lat. and 14°13'18" E. long.
35. Kverna, situated at 68°19'30" N. lat. and 13°41'6" E. long.
36. The northernmost dry reef at Skarvholman, situated at 68°11' N. lat. and 13°9'54" E. long.
37. The western point of the westernmost islet of Skarvholmen, situated at 68°10'48" N. lat. and 13°9'18" E. long.
38. The western point of Strandflesa, situated at 68°8'42" N. lat. and 13°4'12" E. long.
39. Nordböen, situated at 67°56'30" N. lat. and 12°47'24" E. long.
40. Flesa, Northwest of Vaeröy, situated at 67°42'12" N. lat. and 12°35'24" E. long.
41. Homböen north of Skarvholman near Röst, situated at 67°32'18" N. lat. and 12°1'30" E. long.
42. Törrböen, situated at 67°31'30" N. lat. and 11°59'6" E. long.
43. Nördre Skjortbaken, situated at 67°29'6" N. lat. and 11°52'12" E. long.
44. Havböen, situated at 67°25'54" N. lat. and 11°49'48" E. long.
45. Flesjan, situated at 67°24'6" N. lat. and 11°51'6" E. long.
46. The western point of the westernmost islet of Bremholmen, near Mykjen, situated at 66°46'18" N. lat. and 12°26'48" E. long.
47. The western point of the westernmost islet of Froholmen, situated at 66°35'30" N. lat. and 12°2'18" E. long.
48. The western point of Bovarden, situated at 66°28'48" N. lat. and 11°56'36" E. long.

(2) Southern Coast. Following is the text of the Royal Decree of 18 July 1952:\*

The boundary of the fishery limits South of Traena (66°28'48"N) shall be drawn outside, and parallel with, straight base-lines drawn between the following points:

Number of point	Name of point	Position of point	
		N. Lat.	Long. E. of Greenwich
48.	West side of Bøvarden.....	66°28'48"	11°56'36"
49.	Lundbøen.....	66°07'30"	11°33'36"
50.	Svinglebøen.....	65°38'30"	11°16'12"
51.	West side of Høgbraken.....	65°23'42"	11°01'42"
52.	West side of Hummelvaer Svartflesa...	64°58'54"	10°36'42"
53.	West side of Fråholmsnes Svartflesa..	64°54'54"	10°31'48"
54.	West side of Ertenbraken.....	64°46'54"	10°27'00"
55.	Utgrunnskjaer.....	64°12'54"	9°16'30"
56.	Midtre Springerren.....	63°54'42"	8°27'42"
57.	Hilbøen off Andholmsleden.....	63°53'30"	8°25'30"
58.	The most north-westerly of the Dreitflu.....	63°50'00"	8°20'00"
59.	North-west side of Fleasa.....	63°32'12"	7°49'42"
60.	Outer Smoksbøen.....	63°28'12"	7°44'06"
61.	Outer Skatbøen.....	63°26'24"	7°42'00"
62.	Fogna.....	63°07'06"	7°09'48"
63.	Outermost Kjeldskjaer.....	62°48'54"	6°15'54"
64.	Skreia.....	62°41'06"	5°59'18"
65.	The dry skerry north of Skjaerkalven off Svindøy.....	62°20'12"	5°16'12"
66.	The most westerly of the Bukketyve.....	62°11'12"	5°03'42"
67.	Steinen.....	62°01'42"	4°54'18"
68.	The most southerly of the Vetrunger..	61°56'18"	4°49'24"
69.	The most westerly of the Senninger...	61°39'06"	4°34'18"
70.	The outermost reef off the Nordholmer	61°04'24"	4°30'36"
71.	The north-west point of Steinøy.....	61°02'06"	4°30'18"
72.	The west side of Mulen.....	61°01'42"	4°30'18"
73.	The west point of Gangvarskjaer.....	60°38'18"	4°43'18"
74.	Herboskjaeret.....	60°18'48"	4°53'30"
75.	The most westerly Hufteskjaer.....	60°15'42"	4°55'06"
76.	The west point of Fugløy.....	60°00'42"	5°00'36"
77.	Ternesekjaer.....	59°48'00"	5°03'00"
78.	Boaskjaer.....	59°38'30"	5°04'48"
79.	The most westerly point of Utsira....	59°18'24"	4°51'30"
80.	The north-west point of the westernmost of the Spannholmer.....	59°17'00"	4°50'54"

\*Royal Decree of 17 October 1952 effecting minor changes to points 60, 95, and 113 has been reflected in the extract.

Number of point	Name of point	Position of point	
		N. Lat.	Long. E. of Greenwich
81.	The south-west point of the westernmost of the Spannholmer.....	59°16'54"	4°50'54"
82.	Lausingen.....	59°16'18"	4°51'06"
83.	Sveljeskjaer.....	59°08'30"	5°10'48"
84.	The westernmost dry skerry off Imsen.....	59°00'30"	5°22'06"
85.	Outer Faksen off Kjør.....	58°52'36"	5°25'36"
86.	Jaerens Rev.....	58°45'00"	5°29'36"
87.	Øyresteinene.....	58°40'06"	5°32'36"
88.	Obrestadodden.....	58°39'24"	5°33'18"
89.	Horrodden.....	58°33'36"	5°39'30"
90.	Ørenodden.....	58°32'54"	5°40'18"
91.	Jaer Rauna.....	58°31'36"	5°42'30"
92.	The outermost skerry south of Ekerøy light.....	58°25'36"	5°52'18"
93.	The westernmost of the Røsholmer.....	58°25'18"	5°52'48"
94.	South Svetling.....	58°23'42"	5°58'24"
95.	Flatskjaer off the Svåholmer.....	58°22'18"	6°02'54"
96.	Springeren off Vestre Knappene.....	58°17'06"	6°19'00"
97.	The outermost skerry off Skarvodden on Lista.....	58°06'42"	6°33'36"
98.	The most south-westerly point on Brekneholmen.....	58°05'36"	6°35'18"
99.	The southern point of Gråhaugen.....	58°05'00"	6°36'18"
100.	The outermost skerry off Lille Døsen.....	58°04'06"	6°38'00"
101.	The outermost skerry off Døsen.....	58°03'48"	6°38'48"
102.	West Kattestein.....	58°03'24"	6°40'06"
103.	The outermost skerry off Rauna.....	58°03'18"	6°40'42"
104.	Bispen.....	57°59'00"	7°00'36"
105.	The southernmost skerry in the Gjeslinger near Utvåre.....	57°57'36"	7°12'30"
106.	The southernmost skerry off outer Odden.....	57°57'24"	7°34'12"
107.	Ytreskjaer.....	57°57'36"	7°37'12"
108.	The most south-easterly Gåsskjaer....	57°57'54"	7°39'06"
109.	West Ballastskjaer.....	57°58'24"	7°41'18"
110.	Lillie Svarten.....	58°02'48"	8°01'30"
111.	Meholmsskjaer.....	58°05'30"	8°11'54"
112.	Langbåen reef.....	58°06'24"	8°15'24"
113.	The outermost skerry of the Gjeslinger near Gåsen (light).....	58°13'00"	8°29'00"
114.	Hesnesbregen.....	58°18'24"	8°39'54"
115.	The most south-easterly skerry in Lossene.....	58°21'18"	8°44'36"
116.	Brenningene beacon.....	58°28'30"	8°56'18"
117.	Måla.....	58°31'12"	9°00'30"
118.	Store Sildskjaer (beacon).....	58°39'42"	9°12'42"
119.	The outermost skerry or rock east of the south-west point of Jomfruland...	58°50'00"	9°33'24"

Number of point	Name of point	Position of point	
		N. Lat.	Long. E. of Greenwich
120.	Skerry south of Tvisteinen lighthouse.....	58°56'06"	9°56'30"
121.	Skerry off the southern point of Ertholmen in Rauer.....	58°58'36"	10°14'06"
122.	Midtre Heiaflu.....	58°56'48"	10°53'24"
123.	Frontier post XX (G.B.2, buoy).....	58°56'30"	10°55'24"

(3) Jan Mayen. Following are extracts from the Royal Decree of 30 June 1955:

III. The outer boundary of the Norwegian fishery area around Jan Mayen shall be drawn (cf. Royal Decree of 22 February 1812) four nautical miles outside, and parallel with, straight base-lines drawn between the following points:

Number of point	Name of point	Position of point	
		N. Lat.	Long. E. of Greenwich
1.	Nordkapp, skerry off east side.....	71°09'36"	7°57'12"
2.	Austkapp.....	71°08'48"	7°56'06"
3.	Søraustkapp.....	71°01'12"	7°59'48"
4.	Point south-west of Søraustkapp.....	71°00'54"	8°00'48"
5.	Cape Wohlgemuth.....	71°00'24"	8°03'00"
6.	Lighthouse.....	70°51'00"	8°49'18"
7.	Kjeglene.....	70°50'00"	8°57'00"
8.	Sørkapp.....	70°49'36"	9°00'00"
9.	Sjuskjera, southernmost skerry.....	70°49'48"	9°03'30"
10.	Skerry off Hoybergodden.....	70°52'00"	9°05'00"
11.	Point west of Richterkrateret.....	70°52'30"	9°04'24"
12.	Outermost skerry north-west of Richterkrateret.....	70°52'42"	9°03'54"
13.	Skerry off Fuglesøyla.....	70°54'54"	8°57'00"
14.	Vakta.....	71°07'24"	8°17'30"
15.	Koksneset.....	71°09'36"	8°04'30"
16.	Nørdkapp, dry skerry on north side..	71°09'42"	7°58'18"
17.	Nordkapp, skerry to the north-east..	71°09'42"	7°57'30"

(4) Svalbard. Following is the text of the Royal Decree of 25 September 1970:

The limit of the Norwegian sea territory at Svalbard in the area at Bjørnøya (Bear island) and Hopen and in the area from Verlegennuken to Halvmåneøya shall be drawn (cf. Royal Decree of February 22, 1812) four nautical miles outside and parallel with straight baselines between the following points:

No. of Point	Name of the point	Northern lat. of the point	Position East longitude
1	Keilhauþya	74 20,5	19 04,4
2	Kapp Ruth	- 24,8	18 53,2
3	Kapp Hanna	- 26,2	- 49,8
4	Utstein	- 28,6	- 45,6
5	Drangane	- 29,3	- 46,8
6	Snyta	- 30,0	- 48,4
7	Flisa	- 30,2	- 49,4
8	Emmaholmane	- 30,9	- 56,4
9	Nordkapp	- 31,3	19 06,5
10	Havhestholmen	- 31,2	- 08,4
11	Måkestauren	- 30,9	- 10,2
12	Framnes	- 28,3	- 17,3
13	Kapp Nordenskiöld	- 28,0	- 17,4
14	Kapp Levin	- 27,1	- 16,9
15	Brettingdalen odde	- 26,4	- 16,5
16	Makeholmen	- 21,9	- 12,0
17	Kapp Kolthoff	74 20,9	19 07,4
18	Kapp Thor	76 27,2	24 55,5
19	Vesterodden	- 27,7	- 53,5
20	Askheimodden	- 30,0	- 56,5
21	NV for Kollerfjellet	- 34,0	25 06,8
22	V for Flatsalen	- 42,0	- 25,8
23	Beisaren	- 43,0	- 29,8
24	Ostligste pynt	- 42,8	- 30,0
25	Skumskjera	76 27,4	24 59,5



No. of Point	Name of the point	Northern lat. of the point	Position East longitude
26	Verlegenuken	80 03,7	16 15,6
27	Hoffen	- 02,4	14 30,8
28	Velkomstypnten	79 52,8	13 46,3
29	Biskayerhuken	- 50,6	12 24,8
30	Kobbeskjera, N	- 54,5	11 39,9
31	Ørneøya	- 52,3	- 16,7
32	Ytterholmane, N	- 46,2	10 35 0
33	Hamburgerbukta, skjaer utenfor	- 32,0	- 40,3
34	Tredjebreen, skjaer utenfor	- 20,6	- 51,7
35	Kapp Mitra, ytterste skjaer	- 06,7	11 09,8
36	Fuglehuken, V skjaer	78 53,6	10 28,6
37	Kapp Sietoe, N odde	- 47,2	- 30,7
38	Fidrasteien	- 42,5	- 37,5
39	Kverodden, skjaer	- 27,3	11 04,5
40	Plankeholmane, S	- 12,5	- 57,8
41	Salskjera, S	- 12,1	12 06,8
42	SV Agskjera (Daudmannsodden)	- 11,9	- 59,8
43	Kapp Linné, Revleodden	- 03,0	13 35,5
44	Holme NV for St Hansh-e	77 53,4	- 32,8
45	Lågneset, V	- 45,2	- 43,8
46	Dunderholmane	- 29,3	- 54,1
47	Middagsskjera	- 25,1	- 53,2
48	Skjaer SV av Olshl	- 12,7	14 14,2
49	Svartsteinane (SV av Kroghryggen)	- 07,0	- 36,0
50	Dunøyane	- 03,3	- 57,8

No. of Point	Name of the point	Northern lat. of the point	Position East longitude
51	Utskjeret (S av Suffolkpynten)	76 51,3	15 30,3
52	Brimingen	- 43,1	- 54,5
53	Svartskjeret	- 32,3	16 19,2
54	Brattholmen	- 28,2	- 31,2
55	Sørkappfallet	- 26,5	- 38,1
56	Flakskjeret, S	- 28,0	- 49,0
57	Tristeinane, SØ	- 32,9	17 03,8
58	Dumskolten	- 42,4	- 10,0
59	Davislaguna (ved Hedgehogfjellet)	- 58,6	- 19,5
60	Odde mellom Markhambr. - Crollbr.	77 10,9	- 26,0
61	Kvalvågen, SV	- 25,0	- 36,7
62	" Ø	- 29,5	18 13,2
63	Kvalhovden	- 31,5	- 16,2
64	Thomsonbreen, odde i S	- 37,5	- 20,2
65	Beresnikovbreen, odde i S	- 48,2	- 26,5
66	Kapp Dufferin	- 57,2	- 29,0
67	SØ for Agardhfjellet	78 03,2	- 56,7
68	Ø "	- 05,9	19 20,2
69	Kapp Johannesen	- 13,5	- 04,0
70	Jakimovitsøyane, SV	78 12,0	20 24,2
71	Kapp Lee, V	- 04,8	- 46,8
72	Blankeodden	77 58,8	21 12,5
73	Kapp Spörer	- 49,5	- 23,7
74	Skjaer V for Russebukta	- 35,1	20 47,4
75	V holme i fjorden	- 31,7	- 02,2

No. of Point	Name of the point	Northern lat. of the point	Position East longitude
76	Kvalpynten	77 26,6	20 51,0
77	Kong Ludvigøyane, V	- 16,7	21 12,5
78	Utsira (mellom 77 og 79)	- 06,0	- 16,0
79	Håøyane, V	76 56,1	- 16,8
80	" S	- 55,2	21 20,5
81	Braekholmmane, SØ (mellom 80 og 82)	77 03,1	22 12,0
82	Menkeøyane, SØ	- 08,9	- 50,4
83	Halvamåneoya, Ø	- 16,4	23 18,0

The following comments regarding the Svalbard straight baselines are contained in Limits in the Seas, No. 39, "Straight Baselines: Svalbard," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 6 March 1972:

Bjørnøya is a pear-shaped island measuring approximately 10.7 nautical miles along its major axis. The coastline of the island is serrated, but it can scarcely be described as deeply indented or cut into. A few scattered and isolated islets dot the shore, but the primary basepoints are mainland headlands. The maximum length of a straight-baseline segment (1 - 2) is approximately 5.25 nautical miles.

Hopen, in contrast, is an elongated island nearly 15 nautical miles in length and scarcely a mile in width. Eight straight-baseline segments encircle the featureless coastline with little justification and only a minor effect on the outer limit of the territorial sea. The longest segment (24 - 25) is about 15 nautical miles in length.

Svalbard's straight baselines extend from the northern cape of Ny Fries Land on Vestpitsbergen along the entire western coast of the island. The coastal areas are heavily fjorded and fringed with many small islands and rocks. The southeast coast, in contrast, is relatively smooth and lacks deep embayments. Of interest, several of the straight baselines intersect glaciers which project seaward of the baselines (Note: The chart accuracy may be of a low degree which could cast doubt on the conclusion.) However, if more accurate charts show this condition to prevail, the example of Svalbard may affect future treatment of coastal, glacial tongues as "special circumstances" for the measurement of the territorial sea.

The final sector of the system serves to "tie" the island of Edgeøya to Vestspitsbergen. The segments continue southward to include the isolated, detached, and small islets of the Tusenøyane within the Svalbard internal waters. The land/water ratio in this section would be exceedingly small.

The longest single segment of the straight baselines (26 - 27) is approximately 18.5 nautical miles in length. The average length of segment appears to be about 10 nautical miles. The coastline of Svalbard bears a remarkable resemblance to the northern coast of Norway and consequently is well-suited to the creation of a straight-baseline system.

Norway is not a party to the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea.

96. OMANa. Summary of Claims

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I.	TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 72	Decree	12nm	
		Feb 81	Royal Decree No. 15/81	12nm	Innocent passage through and over international straits.  US does not recognize this requirement.
II.	ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 72	Decree		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
		Jul 82	Royal Decree No. 38/82		Established straight baselines  US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims.
		Jun 82	Notice		Coordinates published.
V	CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 72	Decree	200nm or to depth of exploita- tion	
		Feb 81	Royal Decree No. 15/81	To be defined	
VI.	FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Jul 72	Decree	50nm	Fishing zone.
		Jun 77	Decree No. 44/77	200nm	Fishing zone.
		Feb 81	Decree No. 15/81	200nm	EEZ.
VIII.	MARITIME BOUNDARIES	May 75	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Iran entered into force.

---

IX. LAW OF THE SEA  
CONVENTION Jul 83

Signed, with a declaration of the right of coastal state, consistent with the provisions on innocent passage, and straits passage, to take measures to protect its peace and security.

Aug 89

Ratified.

---

**b. Oman's Straight Baselines**

Following is the text of a Government of Oman Notice of 17 June 1982 specifying straight baseline coordinates:

I, Yousuf Al Alawi Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; In pursuance of the Royal Decree Number 15/81 concerning the territorial sea and economic zone, and the Royal Decree Number 38/82 relating to the application of the straight baselines system for the demarcation of baselines for the territorial sea, the internal waters and the enclosed waters;

Have hereby issued the following notification:

**Article 1**

By application of Article 2 paragraph 'c' of the Royal Decree Number 15/81 referred to above, the fixing of the straight baselines for any part of the Sultanate of Oman and the lines for enclosed waters lying between gulfs and bays and also the waters in between islands and the mainland coast shall be on the following basis:

- (a) The co-ordinates of latitudes and longitudes mentioned below shall determine the positions of points for drawing the straight baselines for the Sultanate of Oman.
- (b) The straight lines joining the points between the co-ordinates of latitudes and longitudes referred to in the preceding paragraph shall determine the straight baselines as provided by the Royal Decree Number 15/81.
- (c) The co-ordinates of latitudes and longitudes referred to shall also be the basis for the demarcation of the internal and enclosed waters in the Sultanate:

CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS

NUMBER OF THE POINT

NORTH LATITUDES

EAST LONGITUDES

GROUP "A"

1.	26°03'04.703"	56°05'01.869"
2.	26°04'04"	56°05'22"
3.	26°13'30"	56°10'52"
4.	26°14'28"	56°11'34"
5.	26°15'08"	56°12'19"
6.	26°22'29"	56°21'02"
7.	26°30'19"	56°30'34"
8.	26°29'50"	56°31'37"
9.	26°29'11"	56°32'14"
10.	26°21'59"	56°32'13"
11.	26°10'32"	56°32'58"
12.	26°05'02"	56°28'34"
13.	25°56'30"	56°28'17"
14.	25°48'32"	56°22'02"
15.	25°45'10"	56°19'55"
16.	25°37'32.345"	56°16'03.950"

GROUP "B"

17.	23°46'40"	57°41'38"
18.	23°47'00"	57°46'00"
19.	23°50'28"	57°57'38"
20.	23°51'26"	58°03'41"
21.	23°52'00"	58°06'00"
22.	23°52'06"	58°07'09"
23.	23°50'28"	58°10'33"
24.	23°40'55"	58°29'50"
25.	23°37'38"	58°35'29"
26.	23°31'18"	58°45'09"

GROUP "C"

27.	20°57'18"	58°49'00"
28.	20°41'29"	58°54'38"
29.	20°41'08"	58°54'47"
30.	20°30'12"	58°58'39"
31.	20°30'00"	58°57'18"
32.	20°16'29"	58°46'41"
33.	20°12'44"	58°43'20"
34.	20°10'36"	58°39'22"
35.	20°09'18"	58°38'18"
36.	20°20'30"	58°19'30"
37.	20°19'12"	57°59'00"

NUMBER OF THE POINTNORTH LATITUDESEAST LONGITUDESGROUP "D"

38.	17°55'02"	56°20'29"
39.	17°30'17"	56°24'02"
40.	17°29'42"	56°02'33"
41.	17°29'12"	55°51'48"
42.	17°27'57"	55°35'03"
43.	17°24'00"	55°17'02"

Article 2

The provisions of this Notice shall come into force from the date of issue of this Notice and it shall be published in the Official Gazette.



## 97. PAKISTAN

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation; formally repealed 1969.
	Dec 66	President's Proclamation	12nm	
	Dec 76	Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1976	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea; foreign supertankers, nuclear-powered ships, and ships carrying nuclear materials must give prior notification.  US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 76	Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act 1976		Enabling legislation for straight baselines and declaration of historic waters.
III. SECURITY ZONE	Dec 76	Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1976	24nm	Enacted as part of jurisdiction claimed within contiguous zone.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 76	Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1976	24nm	Related to security, immigration, sanitation, customs and other fiscal matters.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 50	Law No. M(M)-5(24)	100 fathoms	
	Dec 76	Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1976	To edge of continental margin, or 200nm	Same claims to jurisdiction as in EEZ.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Feb 66	President's Proclamation	12nm	Fishing zone; authorized fisheries conservation zone of up to 100nm.

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI.	FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Mar 73	President's Proclamation	50nm	Fishing zone.
	(continued)	Dec 76	Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1976	200nm	EEZ: Claimed exclusive rights to authorize and control scientific re- search and to construct and operate artificial islands, installations, and devices. Claimed authority to regulate passage of foreign ships through "designated areas" of EEZ. Freedom of navi- gation and overflight recognized "subject to rights of Pakistan within the zone"; claimed author- ity to extend any law and enforce any regulation necessary to control con- duct in the zone.
VII.	POLLUTION	Dec 76	Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1976	200nm	Exclusive jurisdiction claimed within EEZ.
IX.	LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

## 98. PANAMA

### a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 58	Law No. 58	12nm	
	Feb 67	Law No. 31	200nm	US does not recognize territorial sea claim in excess of 12nm.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 56	Law No. 9		Claimed the Gulf of Panama as historic bay (from Punta Mala to Punta Jaqué).  US does not recognize this claim.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 63	Decree-Law No. 23	None specified	Claimed ownership of mineral deposits.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Columbia (Caribbean and Pacific) entered into force.
	Feb 82	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Costa Rica (Caribbean and Pacific) entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

### b. Panamanian Historic Waters Claim

The following is extracted from Law Number 9 of 30 January 1956 claiming the Gulf of Panama as an historic bay:

Concerning authorizations to the Executive Organ with relation to the exercise of national sovereignty over the Gulf of Panama as a historic bay

The National Assembly of Panama,

Considering:

That because of its geographic configuration and its vital interest and necessity to the nation, the Republic of Panama and its predecessors in dominion over the Isthmus of Panama have been exercising sovereignty over the waters of the Gulf of Panama in the Pacific Ocean from time immemorial;

That the territorial character of the gulf under reference and the exercise of Panamanian sovereignty over it always had had the tacit acquiescence of all states;

That Panama is exclusive owner and sovereign of all the shores which border the reference gulf;

That in view of the circumstances and reasons expressed, the Gulf of Panama in the Pacific Ocean is a historic bay consistent with international law, over which the Republic possesses and exercises the attributes, powers and competences inherent to sovereignty.

Decrees:

Article 1. Authorization is conferred on the Executive Organ to dictate such measures or regulations as may be necessary for the control of navigation on the waters of the Gulf of Panama, the regulation of mobile and sedentary fisheries, and in general for the protection, conservation and exploitation of the marine species and all kinds of natural resources which may be produced or may exist in said waters and their underlying soil and subsoil.

Article 2. For the effects of this law the Gulf or Bay of Panama in the Pacific Ocean is constituted by the maritime area between the continental body of the Isthmus of Panama and an imaginary straight line running from West to East, from Punta Mala on the Peninsula of Azuero to Punta Jaqué on the Darién Coast.

# 99. PAPUA NEW GUINEA

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 78	Act No. 7 of 1977 National Seas Act	12nm	Authority to Head of State to delimit territorial sea.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Mar 78	National Seas Act, 1977, Schedule 2		Delimited interim archipelagic waters.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 78	Continental Shelf Act, No. 5 of 1977 (Continental Shelf Act of 1974, amended)	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	1974	Fisheries Act, 1974	12nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Mar 78	National Seas Act, 1977	200nm	Fishing zone: Proclamation delimited "offshore seas" pending agreements on limits with other states.
	Mar 78	Declaration of Fishing Zone and Offshore Seas Proclamation 1978		"Offshore Seas" (with certain exceptions) declared to be exclusive fishing zone; licensing requirements imposed.
VII. POLLUTION	1979	Dumping of Waste at Sea Act, 1979		Implemented the London Dumping Convention, 1972.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 74	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Indonesia (Arafura Sea) entered into force.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Australia signed.
	Jul 82	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Indonesia (Pacific Ocean) entered into force.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (continued)	Feb 85	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with Australia entered into force.
	Jan 89	Agreement		Agreement with Solomon Islands signed.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. Papua New Guinea's Archipelagic Claim

Following is the text of Schedule 2, Section 9(2), of the National Seas Act of 1977:

SCHEDULE 2

Interim Delimitation of Archipelagic Waters

PART 1.

The Principal Archipelago

A line commencing at the southernmost point of the land boundary with Indonesia and following that boundary to its northernmost point and then following the geodesic lines successively linking the outermost low water points of the following land areas, namely:

- (a) Wuvulu Island;
- (b) Aua Island;
- (c) Manu Island;
- (d) Palitolla Island (Pellelehu Group);
- (e) Heina Islands;
- (f) Sae Islands;
- (g) Kaniet Islands;
- (h) Marengan Island;
- (i) Ahet Island;
- (j) Ponam Island;
- (k) Andra Island;
- (l) Hapinbuch Island;
- (m) Hus Island;
- (n) Onpeta Island;
- (o) Mandrindr Island;
- (p) Pityilu Island;
- (q) Hauwei Island;
- (r) Ndrilo Island;
- (s) Koruniat Island;

(t) Los Negros Island;  
 (u) Pak Island;  
 (v) Tong Island;  
 (w) Towi Island;  
 (x) Putuli Island;  
 (y) Mbatmanda Island;  
 (z) Mussau Island;  
 (za) Emirau Island;  
 (zb) Elomusao Island;  
 (zc) Enus Island;  
 (zd) Simberi Island;  
 (ze) Mahur Island;  
 (zf) Boang Island;  
 (zg) Malum Islands;  
 (zh) Southern Nuguria Islands;  
 (zi) Kilinailau Islands;  
 (zj) Anusagaio Island;  
 (zk) Islands and low water points around the south east and south coast of Bougainville to Kabukeai Island;  
 (zl) Motupena Point;  
 (zm) Puruata Island;  
 (zn) Islands and low water points along the northwest coast of Bougainville to Cape Rungnoum;  
 (zo) Cape St. George (New Ireland);  
 (zp) Cape Orford (New Britain);  
 (zq) Islands and low water points along the south coast of New Britain to Kauptimeti Island;  
 (zr) Tami Island;  
 (zs) Mitre Rock;  
 (zt) Cape Nelson;  
 (zu) Kanapu Island;  
 (zv) Gwadarab Island;  
 (zw) Kuaniagal Island;  
 (zx) Simlindon Island;  
 (zy) Kadai Island;  
 (zz) Bomatu Point (Kiriwina Island);  
 (zza) Iwa Island;  
 (zzb) Dugumenu Island;  
 (zzc) Cam Point (Madau Island);  
 (zzd) Woodlark Island;  
 (zze) Cannac Island;  
 (zzf) Wabomat Island;  
 (zzg) Budelun Island;  
 (zzh) Bukulan Island;  
 (zzi) Oburak Island;  
 (zzj) Tokona Island;  
 (zzk) Cape Henry (Misima Island);  
 (zzl) Renard Islands;  
 (zzm) Rossel Island;  
 (zzn) Loa Boloba Island;  
 (zzo) Tagula Island;  
 (zzp) Duchateau Island;  
 (zzq) Pana Boba Island;  
 (zzr) Montemont Island;

(zss) Pana Waipona Island;  
(zst) Punawan Island;  
(zsu) Duperre Islets;  
(zsv) Lejeune Island;  
(zsw) Long Reef Island;  
(zsx) Sable Island;  
(zsy) Quessant Island;  
(zsz) Steuers Island;  
(zsza) Dumoulin Island;  
(zszb) Harikoia Island;  
(zszc) Brumer Island;  
(zsxd) Baibesiga Island;  
(zsxe) Suau Island;  
(zsxf) the southern coast of the island of New Guinea (in a westerly direction to the point of commencement).



100. PERUa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 34	Merchant Marine Law	3nm	
	Aug 47	Presidential Decree No. 781	200nm	Declaration claimed not to "affect the right of free navigation of vessels of all nations."
				US does not recognize territorial sea claim in excess of 12nm.
	Nov 65	Law No. 15720	200nm	Sovereignty over airspace.
	Jul 79	Constitution Arts. 98/99	200nm	Airspace; preserved freedoms of "inter- national communication."
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 47	Presidential Decree No. 781	200nm	
	Mar 52	Petroleum Law No. 11780	200nm	
	Jun 71	Legislative Decree No. 18880	200nm	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Aug 47	Presidential Decree No. 781	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Aug 52	Joint Declaration	200nm	Claimed "sole sovereignty and jurisdiction" over adjacent sea, seabed and subsoil.
	Jan 56	Supreme Decree 22		Regulated foreign fishing in territorial sea.
	Apr 65	Supreme Decree No. 7	200nm	Amended Supreme Decree 22.
	Dec 65	Supreme Decree No. 16	200nm	Amended Decree No. 7; permit requirements.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 52	Joint Declaration on the Maritime Zone		Maritime boundary agree- ment with Chile and Ecuador entered into force.

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
IX.	LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Voted for; did not sign.

# 101. PHILIPPINES

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 61	Republic Act No. 3046	Varies; up to 285nm from archipelagic baselines	Claimed "historical" territorial waters based on Treaty of Paris (1898), US-Spain Treaty (1900) and US-UK Treaty (1930).  US does not recognize territorial sea claim in excess of 12nm.
	Jan 73	Constitution		Claimed all waters "around, between, and connecting the islands of the archipelago, irrespective of their breadth and dimensions," as internal waters, from which territorial sea is measured.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 61	Republic Act No. 3046		Established straight baselines creating archipelagic system.  US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims which do not permit archipelagic sea lane passage.
	Sep 68	Republic Act No. 5446		Technical amendments to system.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 49	Petroleum Act of 1949	Not specified	Claimed ownership of hydrocarbon resources on and in continental shelf.
	Mar 68	Presidential Proclamation No. 370	To depth of exploitation	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	May 75	Presidential Decree No. 704		

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE (continued)	Jun 79	Presidential Decree No. 1599	200nm	EEZ and fishing zone: claimed exclusive juris- diction over artifi- cial islands, instal- lations and structures, and over scientific research.
VII. POLLUTION	Jun 79	Presidential Decree No. 1599	200nm	Exclusive jurisdiction for prevention and control claimed within EEZ.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82 May 84			Signed.  Ratified the Treaty with a declaration preserving its rights under the Treaty of Paris of 1898, Treaty of Washington of 1930, and the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1951; asserted sovereignty over archipelagic sealanes and that archipelagic waters in general are similar to internal waters.

#### b. Philippine Straight Baselines

Following are extracts from Act No. 3046 of June 1961 (as amended by Act No. 5446 of September 1968), establishing the Philippine straight baseline system:

	<u>N. Latitude</u>	<u>E. Longitude</u>	<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Distance (in meters)</u>
Y'ami Island (E).....	21°07'03"	121°57'24"		
Line 1 (Y'ami I. (E) -Tumaruk Rk.)			353°27'	71,656
Tumaruk Rk. ....	20°28'28"	122°02'06"		
Line 2 (Tumaruk Rk. -Balintang Is.)			353°13'	58,105
Balintang Islands.....	19°57'45"	122°09'28"		
Line 3 (Balintang Is. -Didicas Rk.)			357°05'	97,755

	<u>N. Latitude</u>	<u>E. Longitude</u>	<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Distance (in meters)</u>
Didicas Rk. ....	19°04'50"	122°12'18"		
Line 4 (Didicas Rk.- Iligan Pt.)			350°39'	86,155
Iligan Pt. ....	18°18'45"	122°20'15"		
Line 5 (Iligan Pt.- Ditolong Pt.)			351°23'	136,030
Ditolong Pt. ....	17°05'50"	122°31'44"		
Line 6 (Ditolong Pt.- Diviuisa Pt.)			16°56'	34,378
Diviuisa Pt. ....	16°48'00"	122°26'06"		
Line 7 (Diviuisa Pt.- Dijohan Pt.)			21°01'	57,781
Dijohan Pt. ....	16°18'45"	122°14'28"		
Line 7a (Dijohan Pt.- Bulubalik Pt.)			10°52'	142,360
Bulubalik Pt. ....	15°02'56"	121°59'30"		
Line 8 (Bulubalik Pt.- Tinaga I.)			300°15'	120,986
Tinaga I. ....	14°29'45"	122°57'40"		
Line 9 (Tinaga I.- Horadaba Rks.)			286°27'	148,690
Horadaba Rks. ....	14°06'41"	124°16'54"		
Line 10 (Horadaba Rks.- Matulin Rk.)			306°34'	1,083
Matulin Rk. ....	14°06'20"	124°17'23"		
Line 11 (Matulin Rk.- Atalaya Pt.)			331°46'	178,480
Atalaya Pt. ....	12°40'59"	125°04'02"		
Line 11a (Atalaya Pt.- Finch Rk.)			313°30'	22,268
Finch Rk. ....	12°32'40"	125°12'57"		
Line 12 (Finch Rk.- SE of Manjud Pt.)			313°56'	12,665
SE Manjud Pt. ....	12°27'54"	125°17'59"		
Line 12a (SE of Manjud Pt.-Sora Cay)			322°27'	14,225
Sora Cay. ....	12°21'47"	125°22'46"		
Line 13 (Sora Cay- Bunga Pt.)			321°03'	22,793

	<u>N. Latitude</u>	<u>E. Longitude</u>	<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Distance (in meters)</u>
Bunga Pt. ....	12°12'10"	125°30'40"		
Line 13a (Bunga Pt.- Tubabao I.)			331°50'	12,686
Tubabao I. ....	12°06'06"	125°33'58"		
Line 14 (Tubabao I.- Tugnug Pt.)			355°22'	83,235
Tugnug Pt. ....	11°21'06"	125°37'40"		
Line 15 (Tugnug Pt.- Suluan I.)			331°03'	75,326
Suluan Island.....	10°45'20"	125°57'40"		
Line 16 (Suluan I.- Tuason Pt.)			347°51'	107,070
Tuason Pt. ....	9°48'33"	126°10'00"		
Line 17 (Tuason Pt.- Cauit Pt.)			355°25'	55,415
Cauit Pt. ....	9°18'35"	126°12'25"		
Line 18 (Cauit Pt.- Arangasa Is.)			342°44'	49,703
Arangasa Is. ....	8°52'50"	126°20'28"		
Line 19 (Arangasa Is.- Quinablanagan I.)			348°40'	131,330
Quinablanagan I. ....	7°42'58"	126°34'30"		
Line 19a (Quinablanagan I.-above Languyan R.)			353°08'	25,619
Above Languyan R. ....	7°29'10"	126°36'10"		
Line 20 (Above Languyan R.-Pusan Pt.)			356°52'	22,489
Pusan Pt. ....	7°16'59"	126°36'50"		
Line 21 (Pusan Pt.- Tugubun Pt.)			26°39'	36,259
Tugubun Pt. ....	6°59'24"	126°28'00"		
Line 22 (Tugubun Pt.- Cape S. Agustin)			20°33'	83,350
Cape San Agustin (N).....	6°17'03"	126°12'08"		
Line 22a (Cape S. Agustin (N) -Cape San Agustin (S))			30°16'	1,707

	<u>N. Latitude</u>	<u>E. Longitude</u>	<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Distance (in meters)</u>
Cape San Agustin (S)..... Line 23 (Cape S. Agustin (S)-Panguil Bato Pt.)	6°16'15"	126°11'40"	39°23'	125,100
Panguil Bato Pt. .... Line 23a (Panguil Bato Pt.-Tapundo Pt.)	5°23'45"	125°28'42"	66°32'	7,484
Tapundo Pt. .... Line 24 (Tapundo Pt. -Manamil I.)	5°22'08"	125°24'59"	89°19'	7,667
Manamil I. .... Line 24a (Manamil I.- Balut I. (W))	5°22'05"	125°20'50"	139°01'	3,051
Balut I. (W)..... Line 25 (Balut I. (W)- Middle of 3 Rk. Awash)	5°23'20"	125°19'45"	124°47'	149,840
Middle of 3 Rk. Awash..... Line 26 (Middle of 3 Rk. Awash-Tongquil I.)	6°09'39"	124°13'02"	86°18'	259,400
Tongquil I. .... Line 27 (Tongquil I.- Sumbasumba I.)	6°00'15"	121°52'45"	61°29'	115,950
Sumbasumba I. .... Line 28 (Sumbasumba I.- Kinapusan Is.)	5°30'10"	120°57'35"	43°19'	44,445
Kinapusan Is. .... Line 29 (Kinapusan Is.- Manuk Manka I.)	5°12'37"	120°41'05"	63°14'	101,290
Manuk Manka I. .... Line 30 (Manuk Manka I.- Frances Reef)	4°47'50"	119°52'10"	58°30'	80,847
Frances Reef..... Line 31 (Frances Reef- Bajapa Reef)	4°24'54"	119°14'54"	134°34'	29,330
Bajapa Reef..... Line 32 (Bajapa Reef- Pangan I.)	4°36'04"	119°03'36"	164°05'	13,480
Pangan I. .... Line 33 (Pangan I.- Omapoy I.)	4°43'06"	119°01'36"	238°48'	42,470

	<u>N. Latitude</u>	<u>E. Longitude</u>	<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Distance (in meters)</u>
Omapoy I. ....	4°55'02"	119°21'15"		
Line 34 (Omapoy I.- Sanga-Sanga I.)			246°11'	51,005
Sanga-Sanga I. ....	5°06'12"	119°46'30"		
Line 35 (Sanga-Sanga I.- Pearl Bank)			170°05'	80,200
Pearl Bank.....	5°49'04"	119°39'01"		
Line 36 (Pearl Bank- Baguan I.)			103°13'	137,050
Baguan I. ....	6°06'00"	118°26'42"		
Line 36a (Baguan I.- Taganak I.)			76°52'	15,535
Taganak I. ....	6°04'05"	118°18'30"		
Line 37 (Taganak I.- Gt. Bakkungaan)			118°39'	24,805
Gt. Bakkungaan.....	6°10'32"	118°06'42"		
Line 371 (Gt. Bakkungaan- Sibaung I.)			136°04'	18,470
Sibaung I. ....	6°17'45"	117°59'45"		
Line 38 (Sibaung I.- Muligi I.)			215°36'	79,915
Muligi I. ....	6°53' 00"	118°25'00"		
Line 39 (Muligi I.- Mangsee Is.)			119°14'	140,541
Mangsee Is. ....	7°30'10"	117°18'20"		
Line 39a (Mangsee Is.- Cape Melville)			134°50'	48,815
Cape Melville.....	7°48'50"	116°59'30"		
Line 40 (Cape Melville- Ligas Pt.)			153°54'	15,665
Ligas Pt. ....	7°56'28"	116°55'45"		
Line 41 (Ligas Pt.-Cay)			170°40'	5,666
Cay.....	7°59'30"	116°55'15"		
Line 41a (Cay-Secam I.)			204°52'	22,925
Secam I. ....	8°10'47"	117°00'30"		
Line 42 (Secam I.- N. of Canipan Bay)			209°09'	54,990



	<u>N. Latitude</u>	<u>E. Longitude</u>	<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Distance (in meters)</u>
N. of Canipan Bay..... Line 43 (N. of Canipan Bay- Tatub Pt.)	8°36'50"	117°15'06"	218°57'	18,570
Tatub Pt. .... Line 44 (Tatub Pt.- Punta Baja)	8°44'40"	117°21'28"	222°04'	45,125
Punta Baja..... Line 45 (Punta Baja- Malapackun I.)	9°02'50"	117°37'58"	223°30'	32,195
Malapackun I. .... Line 46 (Malapackun I.- Piedras Pt.)	9°15'30"	117°50'04"	225°50'	148,260
Piedras Pt. .... Line 47 (Piedras Pt.- Tapiutan I.)	10°11'28"	118°48'18"	203°19'	124,900
Tapiutan I. .... Line 48 (Tapiutan I.- Pinnacle Rk.)	11°13'40"	119°15'28"	208°47'	136,590
Pinnacle Rk. .... Line 49 (Pinnacle Rk.- Cape Calavite)	12°18'34"	119°51'45"	200°40'	134,230
Cape Calavite..... Line 50 (Cape Calavite- Cabra I.)	13°26'40"	120°18'00"	148°12'	58,235
Cabra I. .... Line 51 (Cabra I.- Capones Is.)	13°53'30"	120°00'58"	179°26'	113,400
Capones Is. .... Line 52 (Capones Is.- Palauig Pt.)	14°55'00"	120°00'20"	168°09'	58,100
Palauig Pt. .... Line 53a (Palauig Pt.- Hermana Mayor I.)	15°25'50"	119°53'40"	164°17'	40,870
Hermana Mayor I. .... Line 53a (Hermana Mayor I.- Tambobo Pt.)	15°47'10"	119°47'28"	167°10'	20,490
Tambobo Pt. .... Line 54 (Tambobo Pt.- Rena Pt.)	15°58'00"	119°44'55"	181°43'	22,910

	<u>N. Latitude</u>	<u>E. Longitude</u>	<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Distance (in meters)</u>
Rena Pt. ....	16°10'25"	119°45'18"		
Line 54a (Rena Pt.- Cape Bolinao)			191°39'	18,675
Cape Bolinao.....	16°20'20"	119°47'25"		
Line 55 (Cape Bolinao- Darigayos Pt.)			226°20'	80,016
Darigayos Pt. ....	16°50'15"	120°20'00"		
Line 56 (Darigayos Pt.- Dile Pt.)			179°58'	81,616
Dile Pt. ....	17°34'30"	120°19'58"		
Line 56a (Dile Pt.- Pinget I.)			188°27'	12,060
Pinget I. ....	17°40'58"	120°20'58"		
Line 56b (Pinget I.- Badoc I.)			192°46'	27,170
Badoc I. ....	17°55'20"	120°24'22"		
Line 57 (Badoc I.- Cape Bojeador)			195°03'	65,270
Cape Bojeador.....	18°29'30"	120°34'00"		
Line 58 (Cape Bojeador- Dalupiri I.)			222°16'	101,740
Dalupiri I. ....	19°10'15"	121°13'02"		
Line 59 (Dalupiri I.- Catanapan Pt.)			213°29'	25,075
Catanapan Pt. ....	19°21'35"	121°20'56"		
Line 60 (Catanapan Pt.- Dequey I.)			202°27'	116,870
Dequey I. ....	20°20'06"	121°46'35"		
Line 61 (Dequey I.- Raile)			180°47'	42,255
Raile.....	20°43'00"	121°46'55"		
Line 62 (Raile-Y'ami-I. (W))			200°30'	48,140
Y'ami I. (W).....	21°07'26"	121°56'39"		
Line 63 (Y'ami I. (W)- Y'ami I. (M))			238°40'	237

	<u>N. Latitude</u>	<u>E. Longitude</u>	<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Distance (in meters)</u>
Y'ami I. (M).....	21°07'30"	121°56'46"		
Line 64 (Y'ami I. (M)- Y'ami I. (E))			307°08'	1,376
Y'ami I. (E).....	21°07'03"	121°57'24"		

102. POLAND

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 32	Law No. 82	3nm	
	Mar 57	Order of Minister of Defense		Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea.
	Dec 77	Act No. 37	12nm	Passage of foreign warships governed by separate regulations.  US does not recognize this requirement.
	Sep 89			Legislation pending which would revoke this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	1956	Decree No. 9		Bay closing line for Bay of Gdansk.  US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims.
	Dec 77	Act No. 37		Same.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Oct 32	Law No. 82	6nm	Pertained to customs, sanitary and pollution regulations.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 62			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Dec 77	Act No. 37	Not specific	Claimed authority to detain foreign vessels for violation of exploration regulations.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Feb 70	Act No. 3	12nm	Exclusive fishing zone.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE (continued)	Dec 77	Act No. 37	Lines connect- ing extreme points of speci- fied lateral limits	Exclusive fishing zone; foreign fishing only pursuant to inter- national agreement. Lateral limits given by geographical coordinates.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 58	Protocol		Territorial sea boundary agreement with USSR entered into force.
	Apr 69	Agreement		Territorial sea and con- tinental shelf boundary with GDR entered into force.
	May 70	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary with USSR entered into force.
	Jul 85	Agreement		Established boundaries of territorial sea, EEZ, fishing areas, and continental shelf with USSR; replaced 1958 agreement.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

**b. Poland's Bay Closing Line (Gdansk)**

The following is extracted from Act No. 37 of 17 December 1977 on the Territorial Waters of the Polish People's Republic:

Article 1. The territorial waters of the Polish People's Republic cover a 12 mile belt of sea stretching from the shore or from the base line closing the Polish internal sea waters in the Gdansk Bay.

2. The shore is the line where the sea reaches the land, calculated on the basis of the average level of water over several years.

3. The basic line closing Polish internal sea waters in the Gdansk Bay is the line running between the point on the Hel Peninsula situated at 54° 37' 36" of northern latitude and 18° 49' 18" of eastern longitude and the point on the Vistula Sandbar situated at 54° 22' 12" northern latitude and 19° 21' 00" of eastern longitude.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Aug 66	Law No. 2130	12nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	May 77	Act No. 33/77	200nm	EEZ: Acknowledged only "innocent passage," as well as overflight, within EEZ. Scientific research requires government consent.
VII. POLLUTION	Mar 71	Decree Law No. 90/71	12nm	
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 76	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Spain (north and south) signed.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

#### b. Portuguese Straight Baselines

Recent legislation set forth straight baselines along the Portuguese coast of the continent, around the Madeiras, and in the Azores. The following extracts from Decree Law No. 495/85 of 29 November 1985 show all coordinates of the above systems of straight baselines. Introductory textual matters in the legislation is included with the continental straight baselines. The system decreed for the Azores is divided among the eastern, central, and western parts of the Azores, respectively.

##### (1) Portuguese Continental Coast Straight Baselines

Inasmuch as it has become necessary to redefine the closing lines and straight baselines established by Decree-Law No. 47,771 of June 27, 1967, that supplement, along the coasts of the continent and the islands of the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and the Azores, the baseline established in Paragraph 1 of Base I of Law No. 2130(1) of August 22, 1966;

The agencies of the autonomous regions' own governments having been consulted;

Under the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned base the Government, pursuant to Article 201, Article 1(c) of the Constitution, decrees as follows:

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Aug 66	Law No. 2130	12nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	May 77	Act No. 33/77	200nm	EEZ: Acknowledged only "innocent passage," as well as overflight, within EEZ. Scientific research requires government consent.
VII. POLLUTION	Mar 71	Decree Law No. 90/71	12nm	
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 76	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Spain (north and south) signed.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

#### b. Portuguese Straight Baselines

Recent legislation set forth straight baselines along the Portuguese coast of the continent, around the Madeiras, and in the Azores. The following extracts from Decree Law No. 495/85 of 29 November 1985 show all coordinates of the above systems of straight baselines. Introductory textual matters in the legislation is included with the continental straight baselines. The system decreed for the Azores is divided among the eastern, central, and western parts of the Azores, respectively.

##### (1) Portuguese Continental Coast Straight Baselines

Inasmuch as it has become necessary to redefine the closing lines and straight baselines established by Decree-Law No. 47,771 of June 27, 1967, that supplement, along the coasts of the continent and the islands of the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and the Azores, the baseline established in Paragraph 1 of Base I of Law No. 2130(1) of August 22, 1966;

The agencies of the autonomous regions' own governments having been consulted;

Under the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned base the Government, pursuant to Article 201, Article 1(c) of the Constitution, decrees as follows:

Article 1. The normal baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea established in Base I of Law No. 2130 is supplemented by the closing lines and straight baselines defined by the points whose geographic coordinates appear on Table I for the coast of the continent, Table II for the coasts of the islands of the Autonomous Region of Madeira, and on Tables III, IV, and V for the coasts of the islands of the Autonomous Region of the Azores. Those tables are annexed to this decree-law and are an integral part hereof.

Article 2. In addition to those referred to in Article 1 above, the Portuguese State uses as a baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea the closing lines that result from the application of international law to the roadsteads used for loading, unloading, and anchoring of ships, the mouths of rivers, and the entrances to ports.

Article 3. Decree-Law No. 47,771 of June 27, 1967 is hereby revoked.

TABLE I

Closing Lines and Straight Baselines that Supplement  
The Normal Baseline Along the Coast of the Continent

I.M. Chart No.	Straight Baselines	Geographic Coordinates of end points	
		Latitude N.	Longitude W.
59	From Ver-o-Mar to mouth of Vouga River (North jetty)	41°24.85'	08°47.20'
64	From Cabo Mondego (Pedra da Nau) to Farilhoes (Pedra Grande)	40°38.64'	08°45.42'
68	From Farilhoes (Pedra Grande) to Farilhoes-Forcada (Pedra W.)	40°11.02'	08°54.55'
68	From Farilhoes-Forcada (Pedra W.) to Berlenga-Estelas (via Broeiro)	39°28.73'	09°32.65'
68	From Berlenga-Estelas (via Broeiro) to Cabo da Roca (Pedra de Arca)	39°28.20'	09°33.42'
04	From Cabo da Roca (Pedra de Arca) to Cabo Raso	39°24.98'	09°32.28'
72	From Cabo Raso to Cabo Espichel	38°46.82'	09°30.20'
05	From Cabo Espichel to Cabo de Sines (head of jetty)	38°42.48'	09°29.10'
84	From Cabo de Sines (head of jetty) to Cabo de Sao Vicente (Pedra do Gigante)	38°24.77'	09°13.28'
86	From Cabo de Sao Vicente (Pedra do Gigante) From Ponta de Sagres	37°56.17'	08°53.25'
86	From Ponta de Sagres to Cabo de Santa Maria (Barreta Is.)	37°02.25'	08°59.77'
91	to Cabo de Santa Maria (Barreta Is.)	36°54.53'	08°56.92'
		37°57.55'	07°53.07'



(2) Madeiras Archipelagic BaselinesTABLE II

Closing Lines and Straight Baselines that Supplement the Normal  
Baseline Along the Coast of the Autonomous Region of Madeira

I.M. Chart No.	Straight Baselines	Geographic Coordinates of end points	
		Latitude N.	Longitude W.
104	From a point west of Ponta da Agulha (Bugio) (Ilhas Desertas)	32°24.15'	16°27.97'
102	to Ponta do Sol (Madeira)	32°40.40'	17°06.05'
	From the shoals of Moniz (Madeira)	32°52.58'	17°10.75'
152	to Pont de Sao Jorge (Madeira)	32°50.02'	16°54.00'
	From Ponta de Sao Jorge		
102	to Ilheu de Branca (Madeira)	32°45.00'	16°41.40'
	From Ilheu de Branca		
102	to Ponta do Castelo (Madeira)	32°44.85'	16°41.15'
	From Ponta do Castelo		
102	to Ponta do Sao Lourenco (Madeira)	32°43.67'	16°39.10'
	From Ponta do Sao Lourenco		
104	to Ilheu Caho (N.E.) (Ilhas Desertas)	32°35.28'	16°32.56'
103	From Ilheu do Ferro (N) (Porto Santo)	33°02.30'	16°24.33'
103	to Ilheu da Fonte da Areia (Porto Santo)	33°06.02'	16°22.00'
	From Ilheu da Fonte da Areia		
103	to Ilheu de Fora (Porto Santo)	33°07.45'	16°16.88'
	From Ilheu de Fora		
155	to Ilheu de Cima (Porto Santo)	33°03.15'	16°16.60'
155	From Ilheu de Cima (S.E.)	33°03.05'	16°16.62'
103	To the tip of Ilheu de Baixo (S.E.) (Porto Santo)	32°59.67'	16°22.89'
103	From Ilheu de Baixo (W) (Porto Santo)	33°00.10'	16°23.35'
103	to Porta da Cabra (Porto Santo)	33°01.82'	16°24.30'

(3) Azores Archipelagic Baselines (Eastern, Central, Western)

TABLE III

Closing Lines and Straight Baselines that Supplement the Normal  
Baseline Along the Coasts of the Autonomous Region of the  
Azores (Western [sic] Group)

I.M. Chart No.	Straight Baselines	Geographic Coordinates of end points	
		Latitude N.	Longitude W.
169	From Ilheu da Vila (Santa Maria Island)	36°56.36'	25°10.25'
	to Ponta da Candelaria (Sao Miguel Island)	37°49.60'	25°50.45'
111	From Ponta da Bretanha (Sao Miguel Island)	37°54.38'	25°47.00'
	to the limits of Assornada (Sao Miguel Island)	37°51.45'	25°10.50'
111	From Ponta do Arnel (Sao Miguel Island)	37°49.40'	25°08.15'
166	to the Rock (N.) of Bicuda (Ilheus Formigas)	37°16.52'	24°46.88'
166	From Formigas (S.E.) (Ilheus Formigas)	37°16.16'	24°46.83'
110	to Sao Goncalo lighthouse point (E) (Santa Maria Island)	35°55.68'	25°00.87'

TABLE IV

Closing Lines and Straight Baselines that Supplement the Normal  
Baseline Along the Coasts of the Autonomous Region of the  
Azores (Central Group)

I.M. Chart No.	Straight Baselines	Geographic Coordinates of end points	
		Latitude N.	Longitude W.
114	From Queimada (Pico Island) to Ponto de Sao Mateus (Pico Island)	38°22.90'	28°14.40'
		38°23.28'	28°26.80'
114	From Ponta de Sao Maueus to Ponta de Castelo Branco (Faial Island)	38°31.32'	28°45.23'
114	From Ponta de Castelo Branco to Ponta dos Capelinhos (Faial Island)	38°35.85'	28°50.20'
114	From Ponta dos Capelinhos to Ponta dos Cedros (Faial Is.)	38°38.68'	28°43.01'
114	From Ponta dos Cedros to Ponta dos Rosais (Ilheu) (Sao Jorge Island)	38°45.43'	28°19.28'
	From Ponta do Morro (N.) (Sao Jorge Island)	38°32.35'	27°45.90'

TABLE IV (continued)

I.M. Chart No.	Straight Baselines	Geographic Coordinates of end points	
		Latitude N.	Longitude W.
114	to the tip of Pico Island	38°24.63'	28°01.80'
	From Calheta de Nesquim (Pico Island)	38°23.93'	28°04.90'
114	to Ponta da Queimada (Pico Is.)	38°22.90'	28°14.40'
	From the rock at Baixa dos Buzios (Graciosa Island)	39°05.42'	27°59.72'
113	to the rock (N.E.) Ilheu da Praia (Graciosa Island)	39°03.57'	27°57.16'
	From the rock (N.E.) Ilheu da Praia		
113	to Ilheu de Baixo (Graciosa Is.)	39°00.50'	27°56.22'
174	From Ponta do Enxudreiro (Graciosa Island)	39°00.73'	27°59.77'
113	to Furada (Graciosa Island)	39°01.37'	28°02.15'
	From Ilheu de Mina (Terceira Island)	38°38.90'	27°04.42'
112	to the Fradinhos rocks (Terceira Island)	38°36.70'	27°06.70'
	From the Fradinhos rocks		
112	to Ponta de Sao Mateus (Terceira Island)	38°39.15'	27°16.70'

TABLE V

Closing Lines and Straight Baselines that Supplement the Normal  
Baseline Along the Coasts of the Autonomous Region of the  
Azores (Western Group)

I.M. Chart No.	Straight Baselines	Geographic Coordinates of end points	
		Latitude N.	Longitude W.
115	From Ilheu de Monchique (Flores Island)	39°29.65'	31°16.32'
115	to Ponta dos Torrosis (Corvo Island)	39°43.43'	31°07.03'
115	From the easternmost point on the coast (Corvo Island)	-	-
116	to the rock opposite Santa Cruz (Flores Island)	39°27.08'	31°07.15'

104. QATARa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA			3nm	Assumed.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 49	Proclamation	Not Specific	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Jun 74	Declaration	As de- limited with neighbor- ing states or to limits of shelf or median line	Claimed exclusive rights over natural resources, fisheries, and establish- ment of installations.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with UAE (Abu Dhabi) entered into force.
	May 70	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Iran entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Nov 84			Signed.

105. ROMANIA

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 51	Decree No. 176	12nm	
	Jan 56	Decree No. 39	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain authorization prior to transiting territorial sea.  US does not recognize this requirement.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	1962	Law on the Continental Shelf	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Apr 86	Decree No. 142 of 25 Apr 86	200nm	Established EEZ and promulgated regulations regarding resources, research, structures and the environment.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration that reaffirms the purported right of coastal states to protect their security interests, including the adoption of laws/regulations relating to the passage of foreign warships through their territorial sea, and that purports to exclude uninhabited islands from any role in maritime delimitation.

106. SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 84	Maritime Areas Act	12nm	Provided for "unmolested passage of nonhostile mili- tary shipping."
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 84	Maritime Areas Act	24nm	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Aug 84	Maritime Areas Act	200nm	Exclusive economic zone.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

107. SAINT LUCIA

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	Territorial Waters Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation.
	1984	Act of 1984	12nm	
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1984	Act of 1984	24nm	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE			12nm	Assumed fishing zone.
	1984	Act of 1984	200nm	Established EEZ.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 81			Maritime boundary agree- ment with France (Martinique) entered into force upon signature.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Mar 85			Ratified.

108. SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	Territorial Waters Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation.
	Jun 83	Maritime Areas Act, Act No. 15 of 1983	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 83	Maritime Areas Act, Act No. 15 of 1983		Archipelagic status claimed, but baselines not specified.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jun 83	Maritime Areas Act, Act No. 15 of 1983	24nm	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE			12nm	Assumed fishing zone.
	Jun 83	Maritime Areas Act, Act No. 15 of 1983	200nm	EEZ.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.



# 109. SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 78	Decree Law No. 14/78	12nm	Acknowledged freedom of navigation and overflight of straits or sea lanes used for international navigation.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 78 Nov 82	Decree Law No. 14/78 Decree Law No. 48/82		Established archipelagic baselines. Amended 1978 decree; modified baseline coordinates.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jun 78	Decree Law No. 15/78	200nm	EEZ: Claimed exclusive jurisdiction over research, artificial islands, installations and structures.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Jul 83  Nov 87			Signed, with a declaration reserving the right to adopt laws and regulations relating to the innocent passage of warships in the territorial sea, as well as to other security measures.  Ratified.

## b. Sao Tome and Principe Archipelagic Baselines

The following is extracted from Decree Law No. 48/82 of 19 November 1982 modifying the Sao Tome and Principe archipelagic baseline system:

Considering the necessity of correcting the geographic coordinates which in Article 2 of Decree-Law No. 14/78, of June 16, determine the straight base lines joining the most salient points of the islands of Sao Tome and Principe;

Considering further the advisability of determining more coordinates in order to provide perfect continuity of plotting the straight base lines;

Given Decree-Law No. 14/78, of June 16;

The pertinent articles of the Convention of the Law of the Sea, approved by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea on April 30, 1982, having been examined;

Now and therefore;

Exercising the power conferred by Article 32 of the Constitution, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe decrees and I promulgate the following:

Article 1. Article 2 of Decree-Law No. 14/78, of June 16, shall be amended to read as follows:

Article 2,-1. The baseline from which the extension of the territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is measured consists of the straight line successively joining the most salient points of the two principal islands, islets and emerged reefs surrounding them and is determined by the following geographic coordinates:

<u>Coordinates</u>		
	Latitude	Longitude
1 - Ilhéu das Rolas(SE)	0°00'45"S	6°31'44"E
2 - Ilhéu das Rolas(S)	0°00'47"S	6°31'21"E
3 - Ilhéu das Rolas(SW)	0°00'28"S	6°31'00"E
4 - Ilhéu Gabado(SW)	0°07'52"N	6°29'05"E
5 - Ilhéu Coco(W)	0°12'02"N	6°27'58"E
6 - Ponta Furada	0°14'39"N	6°27'56"E
7 - Ponta Alema(W)	0°15'48"N	6°28'20"E
8 - Ponta Diogo Vaz(W)	0°19'06"N	6°29'51"E
9 - Pedra da Galé(NW)	1°43'40"N	7°22'55"E
10 - Ilhéus Monteiro(NE)	1°41'14"N	7°28'20"E
11 - Ponto a Sul da Ponta da Garca(E)	1°37'40"N	7°27'52"E
12 - Ilhéu Caroco(SE)	1°30'47"N	7°26'05"E
13 - Ilhéu Santana(E)	0°14'29"N	6°45'59"E
14 - Sete Pedras(SE)	0°02'17"N	6°37'48"E

2. The ellipsoid and the datum used in the definition of the geographic coordinates are the following:

Ellipsoid used: International

Datum:

Island of Sao Tome

Fortaleza

y = 0° 20' 49".02 N

l = 6 44 41 .85 E

Island of Principe

Morro do Papagaio

y = 1° 36' 46".87 N

y = 7 23 39 .56 E

Article 3. This decree-law becomes effective immediately. Seen and approved in Council of Ministers on November 19, 1982.

# 110. SAUDI ARABIA

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 58	Royal Decree No. 33	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Feb 58	Royal Decree No. 33		Established straight baselines.  US does not recognize excessive straight base-line claims.
III. SECURITY ZONE	Feb 58	Royal Decree No. 33	18nm	Enabling legislation; claimed within contiguous zone.  US does not recognize claim to jurisdiction in excess of 12nm which purports to restrict non-resource related high seas freedoms.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Feb 58	Royal Decree No. 33	18nm	Maritime surveillance to ensure compliance with law relating to security, navigation, fiscal and health matters.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 49	Royal Proclamation	Non-specific	
	Sep 68	Royal Decree M/27: Regulations for the ownership of Red Sea resources	Non-specific	Claimed ownership of hydrocarbons and minerals in "the zone extending in the Red Sea bed adjacent to the Saudi continental shelf."
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Apr 74	Foreign Ministry Statement	Non-specific	Fishing zone.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 58	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Bahrain entered into force.
	Jan 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Iran entered into force.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (continued)	May 74	Agreement		Agreement with Sudan relating to joint exploitation of Red Sea seabed and subsoil resources.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed.

b. Saudi Arabian Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. The following is extracted from Royal Decree No. 33 of 16 February 1958, as presented (with explanatory notes) in Limits in the Seas, No. 20, "Straight Baselines: Saudi Arabia," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 8 June 1970:

Article 1. For the purposes of this decree,

- a. The term "nautical mile" is the equivalent of 1,852 meters;
- b. The term "bay" includes any inlet, lagoon or other arm of the sea;\*
- c. The term "island" includes any islet, reef, rock, or permanent artificial structure not submerged at lowest low tide;\*\*
- d. The term "shoal" denotes an area covered by shallow water, a part of which is not submerged at lowest low tide;
- e. The term "coast" refers to the coasts of the Red Sea, the Gulf of 'Aqabah, and the Persian Gulf.

Article 2. The territorial sea of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as well as the air space above and the territorial sea bed and the subsoil beneath are under the sovereignty of the Kingdom, subject to the established rules of international law.

Article 3. The inland waters of the Kingdom include:

---

\*The term "inlet" renders two Arabic words used in the original text: (Sharm), which is used in the Red Sea, and (Khaur), which is used in the Persian Gulf.

\*\*The term "reef" renders two Arabic words used in the original text: (Fasht), which is used in the Persian Gulf, and (Shi'b), which is used in the Red Sea. The terms (Qut'ah) and (Qassar) denote two different types of intermittently submerged obstacles, not properly to be rendered as "bar", the common term for which in the Persian Gulf is (Hidd).

- a. The waters of the bays along the coasts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
- b. The waters above and landward from any shoal not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland or from a Saudi Arabian island;
- c. The waters between the mainland and a Saudi Arabian island not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland;
- d. The waters between Saudi Arabian islands not farther apart than twelve nautical miles.

Article 4. The territorial sea of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia lies outside the inland waters of the Kingdom and extends seaward for a distance of twelve nautical miles.

Article 5. The following are the base-lines from which the territorial sea of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is measured:

- a. Where the mainland or the shore of an island is fully exposed to the open sea, the lowest low-water mark on the shore;
- b. Where a bay confronts the open sea, lines drawn from headland to headland across the mouth of the bay;
- c. Where a shoal is situated not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland or from a Saudi Arabian island, lines drawn from the mainland or the island and along the outer edge of the shoal;
- d. Where a port or harbor confronts the open sea, lines drawn along the seaward side of the outermost works of the port or harbor and between such works;
- e. Where an island is not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland, lines drawn from the mainland and along the outer shores of the island;
- f. Where there is an island group which may be connected by lines not more than twelve nautical miles long, of which the island nearest to the mainland is not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland, lines drawn from the mainland and along the outer shores of all the islands of the group if the islands form a chain, or along the outer shores of the outermost islands of the group if the islands do not form a chain;
- g. Where there is an island group which may be connected by lines not more than twelve nautical miles long, lines drawn along the shore of all the islands of the group if the islands form a chain, or along the outer shores of the outermost islands of the group if the islands do not form a chain.

Article 6. If the measurement of the territorial sea in accordance with the provisions of this decree leaves an area of high sea wholly surrounded by the territorial sea and extending not more than twelve nautical miles in any direction, such area shall form part of the territorial sea. The same rule

shall apply to a pronounced pocket of high sea which may be wholly enclosed by drawing a single straight line not more than twelve nautical miles long.

Article 7. If the territorial sea measured from the base-lines fixed by Article 5 of the decree be overlapped by the waters of another state, boundaries will be determined by our Government in agreement with that state in accordance with equitable principles.

Article 8. To assure compliance with the laws of the Kingdom relating to security, navigation, fiscal and sanitary matters, maritime surveillance covers a contiguous zone outside the territorial sea, extending for a distance of six nautical miles in addition to the twelve nautical miles measured from the base-lines of the territorial sea, in accordance with Article 5 of this decree.

Article 9. The provisions of this decree shall not affect the rights of the Kingdom with respect to fishing.

(2) Analysis. The following comments regarding the Saudi Arabian straight baseline legislation is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 20, "Straight Baselines: Saudi Arabia," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 8 June 1970:

Several unusual features occur in the Saudi decree. A "bay," for example, does not have to meet the semi-circularity requirement or the 24-nautical miles closing limit of the Geneva Convention. According to the decree a "bay" includes any inlet, lagoon or arm of the sea.\* It should be noted that Saudi Arabia is not a party to the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

Secondly, the term "island," as used in the decree, refers to any elevation not below lowest low water. By this definition "drying rocks" or even "rocks awash" qualify as islands which may be utilized for the measurement of the territorial sea or drawing straight baselines. Thirdly, a "shoal," basically an underwater area, equates with an "island" if the shoal possesses one drying rock. The Saudi decree, furthermore permits the use of the outer edge of the shoal and not just the "drying rock" for the limit of the straight baseline/baseline for the territorial sea. Finally, the decree introduces a negative concept which does not conform with the language of the Geneva Convention. The decree speaks of elevations which are "not submerged by" rather than those which are above lowest low water. Thus, a point at the tidal datum of lowest low water would practically be a "drying rock" and hence an "island" in the Saudi context. Since surveys in the Gulf are not very precise, such a definition could lead to an unlimited extension of the inland waters through the use of extended straight baselines.

Applying the criteria produces many problems of interpretation. Virtually all indentations of the coast may be enclosed by bay closing lines. Moreover, the existence of numerous, and often uncharted shoals introduces much confusion in the Persian Gulf area. Two major areas--Fasht Bildani and Fasht al-Kash--extend over 25 and 15 nautical miles, respectively, along the direction of the

---

\*Footnote omitted.

coast. The precise details of the two shoals are unmapped on U.S. charts of the Gulf. Instead, rectangular areas are marked off with the warning of the existence of numerous shoals and heads in the area. Since shoals are within 12 nautical miles of the Saudi shoreline or of islands, they thus could be enclosed within straight baselines. Similar shoal areas, also within the specified distance of Saudi territory, extend southward to Ra's at-Tannurah, near the sea frontier with Bahrain. Presumably, if the law were applied strictly, straight baselines would extend for the entire coastline from the former Neutral Zone boundary to Bahrain. It is impossible to generalize, as a result, the extent of the Saudi claims in the Gulf.

Moreover, a similar situation exists along the Red Sea coast. From the Yemeni boundary northward, the coast is fringed virtually continuously with "islands" and "shoals" as far as the Gulf of Aqaba. U.S. charts show many of the shoals to contain "rocks awash" or "sunken rocks" which might qualify, with the lower Saudi datum, as "islands." In the Strait of Tiran, the Saudi islands of Tiran and Sanafir are within 12 nautical miles of the coast and each other, (as well as other adjacent islands). Straight baselines could presumably be drawn about them. In contrast, the Gulf of Aqaba is virtually without islands.

If the Saudi decree were rigorously applied, it would appear that, with the exception of the Gulf of Aqaba, virtually all of the state coasts would be bordered by straight baselines. These would extend from 12 to 20 nautical miles from the coast. Since, in the negotiations with Iran for the division of the continental shelf of the Gulf, Saudi Arabia utilized the Indian spring low water line of its coast line and not straight baselines, it would appear that an extreme interpretation is not given to the language of the Decree. The precise delimitation of the straight baselines, however, will have to await the publication of official charts as required by the Geneva Convention.

111. SENEGALa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 61	Law 61-51	6nm	Repealed by law 76-54.
	Apr 61			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Jun 71			Denounced 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone.
	Apr 76	Law 76-54	150nm	
	Feb 85	Law 85-14	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 72	Decree 72-765		Established straight baselines.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jun 61	Law 61-51	12nm	Repealed by 1976 Law 76-54.
	Feb 85	Law 85-14	24nm	
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 61	Law 61-51	200-meter depth	Repealed by 1976 Law 76-54.
	Apr 61			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Jun 71			Denounced 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Apr 76	Law 76-54	Edge of continental margin or 200nm	
	Feb 85	Law 85-14	Natural prolongation or 200nm	



TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Jun 61	Law 61-46	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Apr 72	Law No. 20	116nm	Exclusive fishing zone; foreign fishing permitted pursuant to international agreement.
	Apr 76	Law 76-54	150nm	Exclusive fishing zones in territorial sea; fishing permitted pursuant to international agreement.
	Jul 76	Law 76-89; Sea Fishing Code	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone in territorial sea and 50nm beyond.
	Aug 87	Law 87-27	200nm	EEZ.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 60	Exchange of diplo- matic notes between France and Portugal		Maritime boundary agreement with Guinea-Bissau entered into force.
	Aug 76	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with The Gambia (north and south) entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Oct 84			Ratified.

**b. Senegalese Straight Baselines**

(1) **Legislation.** Following is the full text of Decree No. 72-765 of 5 July 1972 that established Senegal's straight baseline system:

Concerning the application of Article 1 of the Law No. 61-51 of June 21, 1961 on the delimitation of territorial waters, the contiguous zone and the continental platform extending from the coasts of Senegal.

The President of the Republic:

In view of the Constitution, in particular Articles 37 and 65;  
In view of Law No. 61-51 of June 21, 1961 concerning the delimitation of the territorial waters, the contiguous zone and the continental platform extending from the coasts of Senegal; modified by Law No. 68-30 of July 24, 1968, in particular Article 1, paragraph 2 thereof;  
The Supreme Court decisions;  
On the report of the Minister of Rural Development,

DECREES:

Article 1. The breadth of the Senegalese territorial waters is measured, in part, from a straight baseline system which joins the following reference points which have been provided by the Hydrographic Service of the Navy:

1. From the extreme point of the Langue de Barbarie (15°49'30"N, 16°31'38"W) to south of the estuary of the Senegal (15°48'05"N, 16°31'52"W),

2. (a) From the Ile de Yoff (14°46'20"N, 17°28'40"W) to the Almadies lighthouse (14°44'30"N, 17°32'40"W);

(b) From the Almadies lighthouse (14°44'30"N, 17°32'40"W) to Cap-Manuel (14°39'00"N, 17°26'00"W);

(c) From Cap-Manuel (14°39'00"N, 17°26'00"W) to Pointe Rouge (14°38'00"N, 17°26'00"W);

(d) From Pointe Rouge (14°38'00"N, 17°26'00"W) to Pointe Gombaru (14°29'50"N, 17°05'25"W);

(e) From Pointe Gombaru (14°29'50"N, 17°05'25"W) to Pointe Sarene (14°17'05"N, 16°55'50"W);

(f) From Pointe Sarene (14°17'05"N, 16°55'50"W) to Pointe Senti (14°11'05"N, 16°52'00"W);

(g) From Pointe Senti (14°11'05"N, 16°52'00"W) to Pointe de Sangomar (13°50'10"N, 16°45'35"W);

(h) From Pointe de Sangomar (13°50'10"N, 16°45'35"W) to the north point of the Ile des Oiseaux (13°35'51"N, 16°40'12"W).

3. From the south point of the Ile des Oiseaux (13°38'24"N, 16°38'30"W) to the northern boundary with The Gambia (13°35'28"N, 16°32'51"W).

4. (a) From the southern boundary with The Gambia (13°04'15"N, 16°45'05"W) to the southern point of the Presqu'ile de Oiseaux (12°45'10"N, 16°47'25"W);

(b) From the southern point of the Presqu'ile de Oiseaux (12°45'10"N, 16°47'25"W) to a point at 12°39'06"N, 16°47'06"W;

(c) From a point at 12°39'06"N, 16°47'06"W to the Presqu'ile de Boulabou (12°35'27"N, 16°45'48"W);

(d) From the Presqu'ile de Boulabou (12°35'27"N, 16°45'48"W) to the tower at the entrance to the Casamance (12°31'36"N, 16°46'24"W).

5. From Cap-Skiring (12°24'30"N, 16°46'15"W) to the frontier with Portuguese Guinea (12°20'25"N, 16°43'15"W).

Article 2. For the extent of the Senegalese coast which is situated beyond these limits noted in Article 1 of the present decree, the breadth of the

territorial sea is measured from the low-water line of the coast conforming with the provisions of Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the Law No. 61-51 of June 21, 1961.

Article 3. The Minister of State, in charge of Public Works, Urbanism and Transport, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Rural Development are charged, as appropriate, with the execution of the present decree which will be printed in the Journal Officiel.

Done in Dakar, July 6, 1972.

(2) Analysis. The following comments regarding the Senegalese straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 54, "Straight Baselines: Senegal," published by the Geographer, Department of State," October 1973:

The general effect of the Senegalese law is to create five distinct straight baseline systems which are separated by three areas of Senegalese low-tide coastal baseline and by the baseline of The Gambia. The northernmost sector, in effect, closes the mouth of the Senegal River which, for much of its course, forms the boundary between Senegal and Mauritania. The mouth, however, is situated entirely within Senegalese territory. The second and third systems extend from the North of Cape Verde to the northern boundary with The Gambia. For the most part, the mainland baseline enclosed within the straight baselines comprises a series of minor undulations none of which constitutes a juridical bay. The systems, nevertheless, exclude several Senegalese islands from use as turning points for the straight baselines. An error in geographical coordinates also appears to have occurred in the printing of the law.

The fourth system primarily closes the Casamance (Kasamanze) River, but also includes a major portion of a generally featureless coastal area. The final system contains a single segment north of the boundary with Portuguese Guinea.

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Length (n.m.)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1	1.35	The line extends from the southern tip of the peninsula of Langue de Barbarie southward to "close" the Senegal River mouth. According to large-scale charts, the peninsula, at present, is a series of islands. The system, as a result, does not effectively enclose the Senegal.
2 a	4.25	Beginning not on the mainland but on the island of Yof (Yoff), the segment extends southwestward to the lighthouse on Pointe de Almadies. Ile de Ngor and four other small islets are seaward of the straight baseline segment.

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Length (n.m.)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
b	8.50	The segment trends southeastward to Cap Manuel, the western headland of the Baie de Goree, excluding the (two) Iles de la Madelaine. The intervening coast is not deeply indented; the segment intersects the mainland at Pointe de Fann, however.
c	15.3	The coordinates for Pointe Rouge appear in error; the cited values plot 1 nautical mile south of Cap Manuel. It is assumed that Cap Rouge (see attached map) was the intended turning point for the system. If so, the previous longitude (for Cap Manuel) has accidentally been repeated for Cap (Pointe) Rouge. The line encloses a baylike indentation of Goree, the harbor area of Dakar.
d	9.8	The system continues southward to connect with Pointe Gombaru, enclosing a generally straight and featureless coastline.
e	15.7	Extending to Pointe Sarene, the segment parallels a gentle undulation of the coastline.
f	7.1	The same general conditions prevail as the line joins Pointe Senti (Gukwe) to the system.
g	22.0	The longest segment in the system connects Pointe de Sangomar. The same undulating coastline prevails.
h	11.4	The segment closes the deltaic mouth of the Salum and Jumbas rivers. The Ile de Sable and several low-tide elevations are situated seaward of the line segment limiting the closure's effect on the extent of the territorial sea. The Ile de Oiseaux (Bird) serves as the baseline to the next system (2.25 nautical miles).

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Length (n.m.)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
3	6.3	Section 3 consists of a single segment from the southern cape of Ile de Oiseaux to the seaward terminal of the Senegal-The Gambia boundary.
4 a	19.1	The four segments of the system parallel a smooth and generally featureless coastline in the north while closing the mouth of the Casamanze (Kasamance) River in the south with the final segment.
b	6.2	
c	3.75	
d	4.0	
5	5.2	The fifth and final system closes a minor coastal indentation north of the Portuguese Guinea boundary. Its effect on the territorial sea is minimal.

#### SUMMARY

The 15 segments of the Senegalese straight baseline system total approximately 139.95 nautical miles. The longest segment measures 22.0 nautical miles while the shortest measure 1.35 nautical miles. The average length of a segment is only 9.33 nautical miles. Thus in the length of line, the system could be rated conservative. However, the coastline from which the system is developed is neither deeply indented nor fringed with many islands. The river mouths, of course, are closed within the provisions of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone without the need for straight baselines.

The system does not extend significantly the territorial sea even though the coastline would not normally be considered as meeting the requirements of the Convention for straight baselines. Several islands, which could have served as turning points for the system, have been excluded and lie seaward of the straight baselines.

112. SEYCHELLES

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 77	Maritime Zones Act Act No. 15 of 1977	12nm	Foreign warships must give notice prior to transiting territorial sea.  US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 77	Act No. 15		Authority to designate historic waters.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 77	Act No. 15	Edge of continental margin or 200nm	Claimed exclusive jurisdiction similar to that within EEZ.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jul 69	Proclamation No. 6	12nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Mar 71	Fishing Limits Ordinance No. 3		Established controls on foreign fishing within fishing zone.
	Aug 77	Act No. 15	200nm	EEZ: claimed exclusive jurisdiction over artificial islands, installations, other structures and devices, and scientific research. Prior authorization for course of pipelines/cables required.
	Feb 78	Presidential Order S.I. No. 23 of 1978		Set 200nm and median-line coordinates of EEZ limits.
	Jun 78	Amendment to Act No. 15		Maritime boundaries with neighbors to be equidistant lines.
	Dec 78	Exclusive Economic Zone (No. 2) Order, 1978		Revised coordinates; revoked Order No. 23. Geographical description of the limits of the EEZ. (See b.)

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. POLLUTION	Aug 77	Act No. 15	200nm	Exclusive control asserted within EEZ.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. The following description of the limits of the EEZ are extracted from the Exclusive Economic Zone (No. 2) Order of 1978.

Description of the limit of the EEZ:

Points	Latitude South of Equator	Longitude East of Greenwich
1	07° 46'	43° 15'
2	06° 04'	46° 41'
3	06° 19'	47° 49'
4	06° 30'	48° 40'
5	05° 41'	49° 57'
6	04° 32'	50° 04'
7	01° 38'	52° 36'
8	00° 29'	56° 03'
9	02° 39'	58° 48'
10	04° 01'	59° 15'
11	05° 34'	59° 09'
12	07° 10'	59° 30'
13	08° 27'	59° 22'
14	08° 33'	58° 23'
15	08° 45'	56° 25'
16	08° 56'	54° 30'
17	09° 39'	53° 53'
18	12° 17'	53° 49'
19	12° 47'	53° 14'
20	11° 31'	50° 29'
21	11° 05'	50° 12'
22	10° 17'	49° 26'
23	11° 01'	48° 30'
24	10° 47'	47° 33'
25	10° 37'	46° 56'
26	11° 12'	45° 47'
27	10° 55'	45° 31'
28	10° 27'	44° 51'
29	08° 05'	43° 10'

# 113. SIERRA LEONE

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 62			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Jan 65	Act No. 58	12nm	
	Apr 71	The Interpretation Act, 1971	200nm	US does not recognize territorial sea claim in excess of 12nm.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 66			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jan 65	Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 1964	12nm	Fishing zone; licensing requirements.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.



114. SINGAPORE

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Apr 66	Fisheries Act; Act No. 14	Within and beyond territorial sea, as defined in treaties and practice	Fishing zone; extensive authority to prescribe limits, licensing, and regulations.
VII. POLLUTION	Jan 71	Prevention of Pollution of the Sea, Act No. 3	Within the territorial waters	Implemented International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution in the Sea by Oil, 1954.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 74	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Indonesia entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

# 115. SOLOMON ISLANDS

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 79	Delimitation of Marine Waters Act, Act No. 32	12nm	Affirmed rights of navigation and overflight, in normal modes, in sea lanes and air routes through archipelagic and adjacent territorial waters; authorized designation of sea lanes and air routes.
	Sep 81			Became party to 1958 Convention on Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone (with reservation relating to archipelagic baselines).
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 79	Act No. 32		Enabling legislation for archipelagic baselines.
	Aug 79	Legal Notice No. 41, Declaration of Archipelagic Baselines		Established 5 archipelagic baseline systems around 5 groups of islands.  US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims which do not permit archipelagic sea lanes passage.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Sep 81			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Sep 72	Fisheries Ordinance, No. 13	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Jan 78	Ordinance No. 18 of 1977	200nm	Fishing zone.
	Aug 79	Act No. 32	200nm	EEZ: authorized regulations governing scientific research; construction/operation of artificial islands, installations, and structures (including establishment of safety zones); and protection of the environment.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 88	Agreement		Certain sea and sea bed boundaries agreement signed with Australia.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

**b. Solomon Islands Archipelagic Baselines**

Following is the text of Legal Notice No. 41, Declaration of Archipelagic Baselines of 20 August 1979, establishing the Solomon Islands archipelagic baseline system under the Delimitation of Marine Waters Act No. 32 of 1978:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4(2) of the Delimitation of Marine Waters Act, 1978, the Prime Minister hereby declares that the points between which straight baselines are to be drawn for the purpose of determining the outermost limits of the archipelagic waters and the innermost limits of the territorial sea of the archipelagos of Solomon Islands shall be those geographical co-ordinates specified below.

**THE MAIN GROUP ARCHIPELAGO**

POINT	CO-ORDINATES		ON B.A. CHART
	SOUTH	EAST	
1. On the reef	06°59.2'	155°31.75'	3419
2. On west coast of Mono I.	07°23.85'	155°31.2'	3419
3. At Laifa Point	07°25.1'	155°31.6'	3419
4. On west coast of Sterling I.	07°27.2'	155°33.1'	3419
5. At Cape Satisfaction	08°18.4'	156°31.1'	3419
6. Rendova I.	08°43.15'	157°20.0'	3416
7. On Rendova I.	08°44.25'	157°23.0'	3416
8. On Tetepari I.	08°47.75'	157°37.75'	3416
9. Off South I.	08°48.7'	157°45.9'	3416

POINT	CO-ORDINATES		ON B.A. CHART
	SOUTH	EAST	
10. Off East I.	08°48.5'	157°49.0'	3416
11. At Masaubaga Point	09°42.6'	159°42.4'	1469
12. Off Cape Hunter	09°47.7'	159°49.1'	1469
13. Off Koliula Point	09°49.7'	160°03.1'	1469, 3404
14. On San Cristobal I.	10°35.3'	161°30.7'	3412
15. At Cape Howu	10°40.1'	161°37.1'	3412
16. Off Cape Sydney	10°45.9'	161°46.8'	3412
17. On the reef	10°47.25'	161°51.0'	3412
18. On Sta. Catalina I.	10°54.2'	162°27.0'	3412
19. At S.E. Point of Sta. Catalina I.	10°54.0'	162°28.0'	3412
20. On Sta. Ana I.	10°50.0'	162°28.5'	3412
21. On Ulawa I.	09°43.4'	161°59.5'	3412
22. At Ngora Ngora Point	09°42.5'	161°58.9'	3412
23. At Cape Arsacides	08°37.55'	161°00.7'	3404
24. Off Nadi I.	07°52.4'	160°38.2'	3403
25. Off Nadi I.	07°52.1'	160°37.15'	3403
26. Off Cape Megapode	07°45.2'	158°57.45'	3403
27. Off Papatura Ite. I.	07°34.75'	158°47.2'	3402
28. Off Omona I.	07°29.5'	158°40.4'	3402
29. Off North Gijunabeana I.	07°28.6'	158°38.8'	3402
30. Off Suki I.	07°18.4'	158°04.7'	3402
31. Off Malaengari	06°38.15'	156°39.25'	3419
32. Off Cape Alexander	06°35.5'	156°31.9'	3419
33. Off Pemba Inlet	06°34.7'	156°27.75'	3419

POINT	CO-ORDINATES		ON B.A. CHART
	SOUTH	EAST	
34. On Oema Atoll	06°37.8'	156°06.0'	3419
35. On Ovau I.	06°46.8'	155°59.3'	3419
36. On Maifu I.	06°54.45'	155°49.75'	3419
37. On the reef	06°58.9'	155°31.85'	3419

THE RENNELL, BELLONA, AND INDISPENSABLE REEF ATOLL ARCHIPELAGO

38. Off Bellona I.	11°16.1'	159°44.9'	208
39. On North Reef	12°19.0'	160°03.1'	208
40. On Middle Reef	12°39.8'	160°17.0'	208
41. On South Reef	13°00.0'	160°33.0'	208
42. On South Reef	13°02.5'	160°36.0'	208
43. On South Reef	13°00.1'	160°38.5'	208
44. On Rennell I.	11°51.2'	160°39.1'	208
45. On Rennell I.	11°42.8'	160°29.7'	208
46. On Bellona I.	11°17.1'	159°48.8'	208
47. On Bellona I.	11°16.3'	159°46.7'	208

Thence to Point 38 above.

JAVA GROUP ARCHIPELAGO

48. Off Kengo I.	05°24.7'	159°12.05'	214
49. Off Kiloma I.	05°28.65'	159°16.8'	214
50. Off Alunga I.	05°31.6'	159°33.8'	214
51. Off Ngikolo I.	05°31.35'	159°38.9'	214
52. Off Akoo I.	05°31.55'	159°40.5'	214
53. Off Luaniua I.	05°28.95'	159°43.0'	214

POINT	CO-ORDINATES		ON B.A. CHART
	SOUTH	EAST	
54. On Nuika I.	05°23.1'	159°42.5'	214
55. On the reef	05°02.1'	159°23.1'	214
56. On the reef	05°00.7'	159°18.6'	214
57. On the reef	05°02.0'	159°16.0'	214
58. On the reef	05°07.65'	159°12.9'	214
59. On the reef	05°21.5'	159°10.85'	214
60. Off Nguhakai I.	05°23.4'	159°11.0'	214

Thence to Point 48 above.

#### THE SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGO

61. At Cape Boscawen	10°49.85'	165°45.1'	17
62. On Astrolabe Reefs	11°43.9'	166°49.9'	17
63. On Astrolabe Reefs	11°44.5'	166°51.15'	17
64. On Astrolabe Reefs	11°45.05'	166°54.3'	17
65. On Boussole Reef	11°43.8'	166°59.4'	17
66. Off Astrolabe Point	11°42.45'	167°01.7'	17
67. Off North East Passage	11°36.05'	167°01.2'	17
68. On Temoa I.	10°15.5'	166°22.65'	17
69. Off Nufiloli I.	10°10.55'	166°17.8'	17
70. Off Nukapu I.	10°04.1'	166°02.75'	17
71. Off Nupani I.	10°01.9'	165°42.9'	17
72. Off Nupani I.	10°02.2'	165°42.3'	17
73. Off Nupani I.	10°05.65'	165°41.65'	17
74. Off Nemba	10°46.95'	165°44.8'	17
75. Off Nemba	10°47.9'	165°45.0'	17

Thence to Point 61 above.

POINT	CO-ORDINATES		ON B.A. CHART
	SOUTH	EAST	
THE DUFF ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGO			
76. On Tuleki I.	09°45.35'	167°03.6'	17
77. On Papa I.	09°48.6'	167°05.8'	17
78. Off Taumako I.	09°53.6'	167°10.5'	17
79. On Loteva I.	09°55.8'	167°14.8'	17
80. On the Islet	09°55.05'	167°14.8'	17
81. On Taumako I.	09°52.05'	167°11.55'	17
82. On the Islet	09°46.5'	167°05.3'	17
83. On Tuleki I.	09°45.55'	167°04.1'	17

Thence to Point 76 above.

116. SOMALIA

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 72	Law No. 37	200nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting sea; passage by vessels of nations not recognized by Somalia prohibited.  US does not recognize territorial sea claim in excess of 12nm and prior permission to transit territorial sea requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 72	Law No. 37		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Sep 72	Law No. 37	200nm	Fishing in territorial sea reserved for Somali or other authorized vessels.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82 Jul 89			Signed.  Ratified.



# 117. SOUTH AFRICA

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 63	Territorial Waters Act, No. 87	6nm	
	Apr 63			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Nov 77	Territorial Waters Amendment Act, Act No. 98	12nm	Applied to Walvis Bay and to islands claimed off coast of Namibia.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jun 63	Territorial Waters Act, No. 87	12nm	For customs and sanitary purposes.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 63			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Jun 63	Territorial Waters Act, No. 87	200 meters or to depth of exploita- tion	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Jun 63	Territorial Waters Act No. 87	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Nov 77	Territorial Waters Amendment Act, Act No. 98	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone; applied to Walvis Bay and islands off Namibia.
	Jul 79	Proclamation No. 140, 1979	200nm	Applied fisheries zone to Prince Edward Islands.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed.

118. SPAIN

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1760		6nm	
	Jan 77	Act No. 10/1977	12nm	Claimed to control transit passage by aircraft and exercise pollution control authority over vessels in international strait.  US does not recognize this authority.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 67	Act No. 20/1967		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Mar 76	Decree No. 627/1976		Established straight baselines.
	Aug 77	Royal Decree No. 2510/1977		Corrections to straight baseline system.
	Feb 78	Law No. 15/1978		Limits of EEZ to be drawn from archipelagic baselines where applicable.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 68	Decree 3281	12nm	Customs jurisdiction.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 71			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Dec 62	Act No. 93	6nm	Fishing zone.
	1964			Signatory to European Fisheries Convention.
	Apr 67	Law No. 20	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Feb 78	Law No. 15/1978	200nm	EEZ: limited to Atlantic coast and islands. Fishing in EEZ reserved to Spanish nationals and other vessels that have "habitually fished" there.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 75	Agreements		Territorial sea and continental shelf boundary agreements with France in Bay of Biscay entered into force.
	Feb 76	Agreements		Territorial sea and continental shelf boundary agreements with Portugal (north and south) signed.
	Nov 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Italy entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed.

b. Spanish Straight Baselines

The following are extracts from Decree No. 627/1976 as amended by Decree No. 2510/1977 establishing the Spanish straight baseline system:

<u>MAP NUMBER</u>		<u>NORTH LATITUDE</u>	<u>WEST LONGITUDE</u>
<u>ATLANTIC OCEAN</u>			
<u>North and northwest coast of Spain</u>			
128	From Islote Amuitz (Cabo Higuer)	43° 23.76	01° 47.60
	to Guetaria (Isla San Anton N.)	43° 18.68	02° 12.19
	From Guetaria		
	to Cabo Machichaco (Penon)	43° 27.44	02° 45.25
	From Cabo Machichaco		
	to Islote Villano (Cabo Villano)	43° 26.45	02° 56.10
127	From Islote Villano		
	to Punta Pescador	43° 27.90	03° 26.20
	From Cabo Ajo	43° 30.83	03° 35.30
	to Cabo de Lata	43° 29.65	03° 48.70
	From Cabo Lata		
	to Islote La Perla (Punta Somocueva)	43° 28.38	03° 56.71
	From Islote La Perla		
	to Cabo Oriamore	43° 24.34	04° 20.60
	From Cabo Oriamore		
	to Cabo de Mar	43° 27.75	04° 55.60

MAP  
NUMBER

NORTH  
LATITUDE

WEST  
LONGITUDE

	From Cabo de Mar to Lastres	43° 32.10	05° 17.78
	From Cabo Lastres to Punta del Olivo	43° 33.28	05° 24.75
	From Punta del Olivo to Islote La Gaviara (Cabo Penas)	43° 39.65	05° 50.50
	From Islote La Gaviara to Islote Las Monistas (Cabo Penas)	43° 39.87	05° 52.02
126a	From Islote Las Monistas (Cabo Penas) to Islote Chouzano (Cabo Vidio)	43° 35.78	06° 14.65
	From Islote Chouzano to Islote Romanellas	43° 34.55	06° 37.65
	From Islote Romanellas to Islote Orrio de Tapia	43° 34.58	06° 56.95
	From Islote Orrio de Tapia to Islote El Pie (Los Farallones)	43° 43.15	07° 26.22
	From Islote El Pie to Islote El Estaquin (Pta. de la E.de Bares)	43° 47.52	07° 41.45
125a	From Islote El Estaquin to Islote Caballo Juan (Cabo Ortegal)	43° 46.83	07° 52.05
	From Islote Caballo Juan to Punta del Limbo	43° 46.10	07° 54.28
	From Punta del Limbo to Punta Candelaria (Islote)	43° 42.85	06° 62.85
	From Punta Candelaria to Cabo Prior	43° 34.12	08° 18.92
	From Cabo Prior to Isla Sisarga (Grande)	43° 21.75	08° 50.93
	From Isla Sisarga to Punta del Boy	43° 11.35	09° 10.42
	From Punta del Boy to Cabo Villano	43° 09.85	09° 12.88
	From Cabo Villano to Cabo Torinana	43° 03.39	09° 17.95
124	From Punta Insua (Islote) to Berron de la Nave (Cabo la Nave)	43° 02.90 42° 55.25	09° 18.06 09° 17.95
	From Berron de la Nave to Centolo de Finisterre	42° 53.36	09° 17.36
	From Centolo de Finisterre to Cabo Corrubedo	42° 34.48	09° 05.50
	From Cabo Corrubedo to Islote del Faro (Isla Cies)	42° 12.80	08° 55.12
	From Islote del Faro to Cabo Sillero (Islote Carral)	42° 06.91	08° 54.03

MAP  
NUMBER

NORTH  
LATITUDE

WEST  
LONGITUDE

Southwest coast of Spain

115	From southern point of Isla Canela	37° 10.25	07° 22.40
	to Punta Umbria	37° 10.30	06° 56.90
	From Punta Umbria		
	to Torre del Oro (Ruins)	37° 05.38	06° 43.70
	From Torre del Oro		
	to Bajo Salmedina (Torre Baliza)(Chipiona)	36° 44.00	06° 28.50
	From Bajo Salmedina (Torre Baliza)		
	to Castillo de San Sebastian	36° 31.77	06° 18.86
	From Castillo de San Sebastian		
	to Castillo de Sancti Petri	36° 22.85	06° 15.15
	From Castillo de Sancti Petri		
	to Cabo Trafalgar	36° 11.03	06° 02.03
	From Cabo Trafalgar		
	to Tarifa (Isla)	36° 00.15	05° 36.50
	From Tarifa (Isla)		
	to Punta del Acebucne	36° 03.06	05° 27.85

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

South and east coast of Spain

	From Punta Carbonera	36° 14.70	05° 18.00
	to Punta de Banos	36° 27.61	05° 00.35
	From Punta de Banos		
	to Torre de Calahonda	36° 29.32	04° 42.60
	From Torre de Calahonda		
	to Punta de Calaburras	36° 30.50	04° 38.30
	From Punta de Calaburras		
	to Punta de Velez-Malaga	36° 43.60	04° 06.20
	From Punta de Valez-Malaga		
	to Punta de Torrox	36° 43.66	03° 57.36
	From Punta de Torrox		
	to Cabo Sacratif	36° 41.70	03° 28.05
	From Cabo Sacratif		
	to Punta de Llano	36° 41.73	03° 25.05
	From Punta de Llano		
	to Punta Negra	36° 44.78	03° 12.58
	From Punta Negra		
	to Punta de las Entinas	36° 40.89	02° 46.22
	From Punta de las Entinas		
	to Punta del Sabinal	36° 41.02	02° 42.03
	From Punta del Sabinal		
	to Punta Baja (Cabo Gata)	36° 43.20	02° 11.00
	From Punta Baja (Cabo Gata)		
	to Punta Negra (Cabo Gata)	36° 43.35	02° 09.95

MAP  
NUMBER

NORTH  
LATITUDE

WEST  
LONGITUDE

119	From Punta Negra (Cabo Gata) to Morro Genoves	36° 44.30	02° 06.83
	From Morro Genoves to Punta de Loma Pelada	36° 46.75	02° 03.53
	From Punta de Loma Pelada to Punta de Media Naranja	36° 58.33	01° 54.15
	From Punta de Media Naranja to Garrucha (Green light)	37° 10.97	01° 48.91
	From Garrucha (Green light) to Monte Cope	37° 25.40	01° 29.40
117	From Monte Cope to Cabo Tinoso	37° 32.15	01° 06.40
	From Cabo Tinoso to Cabo del Agua	37° 33.32	00° 55.05
	From Cabo del Agua to Punta della Espada	37° 36.50	00° 43.00
	From Punta della Espada to Islas Hormigas	37° 39.39	00° 38.88
	From Islas Hormigas to Cabo Cervera	37° 59.92	00° 38.70
	From Cabo Cervera to Isla de Tabarca	38° 09.60	00° 27.95
	From Isla de Tabarca to Cabo de las Huetras	38° 21.06	00° 24.20
	From Cabo de las Huetras to Punta de las Escaleta	38° 31.45	00° 05.35
119	From Punta de las Escaleta to Punta de Ifach	38° 37.78	00° 05.03
	From Punta de Ifach to Gabo de la Nao	38° 43.84	00° 14.20
	From Gabo de la Nao to Isla del Portichol	38° 45.50	00° 13.98
	From Isla del Portichol to Cabo de S. Antonio	38° 48.17	00° 11.83
	From Cabo de S. Antonio to Puerto de Denia (Green light)	38° 50.80	00° 07.43
			<u>WEST LONGITUDE</u>
119	From Puerto de Denia (Green light) to Cabo Cullera	39° 11.14	00° 12.93
	From Cabo Cullera to Puerto de Sagunta (Pier end)	39° 38.54	00° 11.42

MAP  
NUMBER

NORTH  
LATITUDE

EAST  
LONGITUDE

119	From Puerto de Sangunto to Peniscola	40° 21.54	00° 24.50
	From Peniscola to Punta de la Bana	40° 34.50	00° 41.85
	From Punta de la Bana to Cabo Tortosa	40° 43.16	00° 53.20
	From Cabo Tortosa to Cabo de Salou	41° 03.23	01° 10.24
120	From Barcelona (Light) to Arenys de Mar (Breakwater end)	41° 20.11 41° 34.30	02° 10.22 02° 33.30
	From Cabo Bagur to Isla Maza de Oro (Cabo Creus)	41° 56.90 42° 19.05	03° 13.96 03° 19.90
	From Isla Maza de Oro to the Frontier	42° 26.00	03° 10.40

Balearic Islands

Islands of Mallorca and Cabrera

119	From Cabo Formentor to Cabo del Freu	39° 57.70 39° 44.90	03° 12.80 03° 27.65
	From Punta de Amer to Punta Galera	39° 34.60 39° 21.65	03° 23.80 03° 13.80
	From Punta Galera to Islote Imperial	39° 07.55	02° 57.60
	From Punta Anciola to Cabo Llebeitz (Pragonera)	39° 07.70 39° 34.10	02° 55.12 02° 18.20

Island of Minorca

119	From Cabo Nati to Islote Nitge	40° 03.10 40° 05.52	03° 49.50 04° 04.50
	From Cabo Caballeria to Punta d'es Murte	40° 05.30 40° 04.10	04° 05.50 04° 08.40
	From Punta Damtinat to Cabo Favaritx	40° 03.60 39° 59.70	04° 10.30 04° 16.20
	From Cabo Favaritx to Cabo Espero	39° 52.50	04° 19.70
	From Cabo Espero to Isla del Aire (E)	39° 47.95	04° 17.80
	From Isla del Aire (W) to Cabo Dartuch	39° 47.90 39° 55.30	04° 17.05 03° 49.26
	From Cabo Dartuch to Cabo Binicous	39° 59.90	03° 47.60

MAP  
NUMBER

NORTH  
LATITUDE

EAST  
LONGITUDE

Islands of Ibiza and Formentera

119	From Punta Jonch	39° 05.32	01° 36.25
	to Isla Tagomago	39° 01.90	01° 39.15
	From Isla Tagomago		
	to Faro de Formentera	38° 39.70	01° 35.00
	From Punta Potja	38° 38.90	01° 34.15
	to Cabo Berheria	38° 38.40	01° 28.10
	From Cabo Berheria		
	to Islote Vedra	38° 51.75	01° 11.20
	From Islote Vedra		
	to Islote Bleda Plana	38° 58.70	01° 09.50
	From Islote Bleda Plana		
	to Cabo Eubarca	39° 04.42	01° 21.62

Canary Islands

Island of Gran Canaria

207	From El Bogue (La Isleta)	28° 09.80	15° 23.85
	to Roque de Melenera	27° 59.45	15° 21.77
	From Roque de Melenera		
	to Peninsula de Gando	27° 55.78	15° 21.39
	From Peninsula de Gando		
	to Moque Arinaga	27° 51.58	15° 22.78
	From Moque Arinaga		
	to Punta Tenefe	27° 48.30	15° 25.41
	From Punta Tenefe		
	to Playa Maspalomas (E)	27° 44.05	15° 34.41
	From Playa Maspalomas (W)	27° 43.95	15° 35.83
	to Punta Taozo	27° 44.85	15° 40.38
	From Isla de la Aldea	28° 00.72	15° 49.30
	to Punta Sardina	28° 09.83	15° 42.45
	From Punta Sardina		
	to Punta Ortiz	28° 10.10	15° 41.05
	From Punta Ortiz		
	to Punta Guanarteme	28° 10.25	15° 38.19
	From Punta Guanarteme		
	to Punta de la Isleta	28° 10.73	15° 25.10

Island of Tenerife

207	From Punta Antequera	28° 31.88	16° 07.39
	to Punta del Socorro	28° 18.20	16° 21.60
	From Punta de Buenavista	28° 23.55	16° 49.65
	to Punta del Viento	28° 30.95	16° 25.18
	From Punta Hidalgo	28° 34.65	16° 19.10
	to Roques de Anaga (N)	28° 33.20	16° 09.20



MAP  
NUMBER

NORTH  
LATITUDE

WEST  
LONGITUDE

ATLANTIC OCEAN

207 (cont'd)	From Roques de Anaga (N) to Roque Bermejo	28° 34.75	16° 07.80
-----------------	--	-----------	-----------

Island of Hierro

From Punta Caleta	27° 47.91	17° 53.00
to Punta del Miradero	27° 38.80	17° 58.10
From Punta de la Restinga	27° 38.22	17° 59.39
to Punta de Orchilla	27° 42.21	18° 08.78
From Punta de la Sal	27° 46.22	18° 07.85
to Punta y Roques de Salmor	27° 49.42	17° 59.63
From Punta y Roques de Salmor		
to Punta del Negro	27° 50.30	17° 57.74

Island of La Palma

From Punta Juan Adalid	28° 51.38	17° 54.55
to Punta del Corcho	28° 50.57	17° 47.18
From Punta Liana	28° 44.24	17° 43.35
to Punta de Arenas Blancas	28° 34.12	17° 45.46

Islands of Lanzarote, Fueteventua  
Alegranza, Graciosa, Montana Clara and Lobos

204	From Punta Delgada (Alegranza)	29° 24.10	13° 29.00
206	to Roque del Este	29° 16.50	13° 20.00
	From Roque del Este		
	to Cabo Ancones	29° 01.10	13° 27.80
	From Punta Lima	28° 55.80	13° 36.87
	to Punta del Tarjalillo	28° 35.45	13° 49.25
	From Punta de la Entallada	28° 13.65	13° 56.55
	to Punta del Matorral	28° 02.60	14° 19.80
	From Punta del Matorral		
	to Punta Jandia	28° 03.72	14° 30.35
	From Punta Pesebre	28° 06.52	14° 29.35
	to Risco Blanco	28° 19.90	14° 11.88
	From Risco Blanco		
	to Punta de Toston	28° 42.90	14° 00.80
	From Punta de Toston		
	to Punta de la Ensenada	29° 01.85	13° 48.90
	From Punta de la Ensenada		
	to Punta Grieta (Alegranza)	29° 42.50	13° 31.35

119. SRI LANKAa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 57	Proclamation of Governor-General	6nm	
	Jan 71	Proclamation of Governor-General; Law No. 14,939	12nm	
	Jan 77	Presidential Proclamation; Maritime Zones Law, No. 22 of 1976		Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea.  US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 74			Historic waters boundary with India entered into force.
	Jan 77	Proclamation		Historic waters claimed in Palk Strait and Palk Bay (internal waters), and in Gulf of Mannar (territorial sea).  US does not recognize this claim.
III. SECURITY ZONE	Jan 77	Proclamation	24nm	Claimed jurisdiction within contiguous zone.  US does not recognize claim to jurisdiction in excess of 12nm that purports to restrict non-resource related high seas freedoms.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 77	Proclamation	24nm	Pertained to security, immigration, health, sanitation, customs regulations.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 57	Proclamation of Governor-General	Not specific	
	Jan 77	Presidential Proclamation Law No. 22	Outer edge of continental margin of 200nm	Claimed same exclusive control over scientific research and structures/devices as in EEZ.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Dec 57	Proclamation of Governor-General	106nm	Fisheries conservation zone.
	Sep 76 & Jan 77	Law No. 22/ Presidential Proclamation	200nm	EEZ: claimed exclusive jurisdiction over scientific research, construction and operation of artificial islands, installations, structures and devices.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 74	Agreement		Palk Bay boundary agreement with India entered into force.
	May 76	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with India entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

120. SUDANa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 60	Council of Ministers Resolution 1047	12nm	
	Dec 70	Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf Act, No. 106	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. Any portion of high seas wholly surrounded by territorial waters and not extending more than 12nm in any direction is decreed part of territorial waters.  US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 70	Act No. 106		Authorized the drawing of straight baselines under specified circumstances.
III. SECURITY ZONE	Dec 70	Act No. 106	18 nm	Claimed jurisdiction within contiguous zone.  US does not recognize claim to jurisdiction in excess of 12nm that purports to restrict non-resource related high seas freedoms.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 70	Act No. 106	18 nm	Pertained to customs, fiscal, immigration, sanitation and security laws.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 70	Act No. 106	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	May 74	Agreement		Agreement with Saudi Arabia on joint exploitation of resources of the seabed and subsoil in Red Sea.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration asserting that purported rights of coastal states to take security measures are compatible with provisions on innocent passage.
	Jan 85			Ratified.

121. SURINAME

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 78	Law Concerning the Extension of the Territorial Sea and the Establish- ment of a Contig- uous Economic Zone, 1978, No 26	12nm	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Jun 78	Law No. 26	200nm	EEZ: license required for conduct of scienti- fic research or construc- tion of artificial islands/installation, as well as exploration/ exploitation activities.
	Jan 81	1980 Sea Fishery Decree, No. C-14		Detailed fishery regula- tions.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

122. SWEDENa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1779		4nm	
	Jul 66	Law No. 374/ Royal Notice No. 366	4nm	Foreign warships must give notification prior to transiting territorial sea (except in Oresund).
	Jul 79	Act on the Sea Territory of Sweden	12nm	Passage restricted to surface transit in Aland Strait.
	Jan 80	Amendment to 1979 Act		Adjustments made to return portions of straits to high seas status.
	1982	Code of Statutes No. 755, 1982 Admission Ordinance		Foreign warships must give notification prior to transiting territorial sea, except in Oresund.  US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 66	Law No. 374		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Jul 66	Decree No. 375		Established straight baselines.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 66			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Jul 66	Act No. 374	200 meters or to depth of exploitation.	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Feb 66			Signatory to European Fisheries Convention.
	Sep 68	Decree No. 642	12/4nm	12 miles in Skaggerak and Kattegat; 4 miles elsewhere.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE (continued)	Jan 78	Ministry of Agriculture Communiqué	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 32	Agreement		Sweden and Denmark signed a declaration creating boundary in the Oresund.
	Mar 69	Agreement		Continental shelf bound- ary agreement with Norway entered into force.
	Jan 73	Agreement		Continental shelf bound- ary agreement with Finland (Gulf of Bothnia, Gulf of Finland) entered into force.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Continental shelf bound- ary agreement with German Democratic Republic entered into force.
	Apr 88	Agreement		Continental shelf bound- ary agreement and delimi- tation of the Swedish fishing zone and the Soviet economic zone in the Baltic Sea.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declara- tion of understanding that rights and duties of neutral states are not affected by the Conven- tion and of intention to continue to apply its regime for passage of warships in the territor- ial sea, and that excep- tion to transit passage regime is applicable to Oresund and to Aland Strait.

b. Swedish Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. Following is the text of Act No. 374 (as amended by Act No. 959 of 1978 and Act No. 1140 of 1979) and Decree No. 375 of June 1966 establishing the Swedish straight baseline system:



### Section 1.

The territorial waters of Sweden comprise internal waters and the territorial sea. The territorial waters are delimited to the high seas or the territories of the other states by the territorial limit.

### Section 2.

The internal waters consist of:

- a) lakes, watercourses and canals,
- b) ports and bays on the coast and coastal waters within and between islands, islets and skerries up to the straight lines which are established by the Government.

In the Oresund (the Sound) between Klagshamn Lighthouse and Kullen, however, only ports are regarded as internal waters.

### Section 3.

The territorial sea consists of the waters outside Sweden's land areas and internal water areas to a breadth of twelve nautical miles or 22,224 metres from the baselines specified in Section 4. However, the territorial sea extends in:

- a) the Skaggerak, not beyond the established frontier with Norway nor beyond a straight line (compass line) between the point  $58^{\circ} 53' 34.0''$  N,  $10^{\circ} 38' 25.0''$  E and point  $58^{\circ} 45' 41.3''$  N,  $10^{\circ} 35' 40.0''$  E,
- b) the Skaggerak and the Kattegat, not beyond straight lines between the point  $57^{\circ} 59.0'$  N,  $10^{\circ} 59.8'$  E, the point  $57^{\circ} 50.1'$  N,  $11^{\circ} 09.0''$  E, the point  $57^{\circ} 40.5''$  N,  $11^{\circ} 12.3''$  E, the point  $57^{\circ} 27.2'$  N,  $11^{\circ} 31.4'$  E, the point  $57^{\circ} 23.0'$  N,  $11^{\circ} 35.3'$  E, the point  $57^{\circ} 10.4'$  N,  $11^{\circ} 41.2'$  E, the point  $56^{\circ} 58.4'$  N,  $12^{\circ} 00.5'$  E, the point  $56^{\circ} 38.2'$  N,  $12^{\circ} 18.0'$  E, the point  $56^{\circ} 23.0'$  N,  $12^{\circ} 07.2'$  E and the point  $56^{\circ} 18.1'$  N,  $12^{\circ} 19.7'$  E nor beyond a line which runs four nautical miles from the baseline between the point  $56^{\circ} 18.1'$  N,  $12^{\circ} 19.7'$  E and the point  $56^{\circ} 14.4'$  N,  $12^{\circ} 23.6'$  E.
- c) The Oresund, not beyond the line along its length specified in the Swedish-Danish Declaration of 30 January 1932 concerning certain boundaries in the Oresund, nor beyond the northern limit of the Oresund towards the Kattegat west of the point  $56^{\circ} 14.4'$  N,  $12^{\circ} 23.6'$  E and in the south towards the Baltic Sea west of the point  $55^{\circ} 20.87'$  N,  $12^{\circ} 41.32'$  E according to the demarcation lines specified in the Declaration,
- d) the southern Baltic, not beyond a line running four nautical miles from the baselines that passes between the point  $55^{\circ} 20.87'$  N,  $12^{\circ} 41.32'$  E and the point  $55^{\circ} 17.70'$  N,  $12^{\circ} 43.32'$  E nor beyond a straight line between the latter point and the point  $55^{\circ} 08.9'$  N,  $12^{\circ} 55.7'$  E,
- e) the Bornholmsgattet, not beyond a straight line between the point  $55^{\circ} 10.6'$  N,  $14^{\circ} 10.2''$  E and the point  $55^{\circ} 36.4'$  N,  $14^{\circ} 42.3'$  E,

- f) the Gulf of Bothnia, the Bothnian Sea, the Sea of Aland and the northern-most part of the Baltic Sea, not beyond the established frontier to Finland and in those areas where there is no such frontier, not beyond any of the boundaries of the continental shelf or of the Swedish fishing zone which have been agreed with Finland, nor beyond the median line between the Swedish and Finnish baselines.

#### Section 4.

In the case of land areas, the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured is the low-water line along the coast. The territorial sea, however, is measured from skerries which rise above sea level at low-water level but not at mean water level, only if the skerries are not more than twelve nautical miles from the land areas belonging to Sweden which are visible above water surface at mean water level.

As regards internal waters along the coast, the territorial sea is measured from the outer boundaries of these water areas (straight baselines) unless such measurement is to be done in some other way because a land area is situated outside a straight baseline.

#### Section 5.

Further regulations concerning the measuring of the territorial sea are given by the Government.

#### List of baseline points

A horizontal line across column 1 denotes an interruption in the system of straight baselines.

1 Baseline point	2 Designation and description	3 Approximate position	4
1	The centre of a straight line connecting the northernmost of the skerries designated as "Stora Drammen" and the Hejeknubb half-submerged rock situated south-east of Heja Island. (According to the arbitral award of 23 October 1909 in the question of the maritime boundary between Sweden and Norway).	58° 56.5' N	10° 55.2' E
2	Stora Drammen. North Point.	58° 55.8' N	10° 57.7' E
3	Stora Drammen west. West point.	58° 55.8' N	10° 57.6' E
4	Klåningen-Mörholmen. West point.	58° 53.3' N	10° 57.8' E
5	Segelskären. West point.	58° 46.7' N	10° 58.7' E
6	Trolleskären. West point.	58° 32.2' N	11° 01.3' E
7	Yttre Brottet. South-west point.	58° 19.7' N	11° 12.4' E
8	Måseskär. West point.	58° 05.7' N	11° 19.7' E
9	Dynan. West point.	57° 53.7' N	11° 26.3' E

1 Baseline point	2 Designation and description	3 Approximate position	4 Approximate position
10	Vinga Ungar. West point.	57° 38.2' N	11° 35.5' E
11	Klockfoten. South-west point.	57° 17.8' N	11° 53.8' E
12	Klåback. South-west point.	57° 09.1' N	12° 06.6' E
13	Rödsjär. South-west point.	57° 03.8' N	12° 14.6' E
14	Lindbaden. West point.	56° 55.1' N	12° 21.5' E
15	Marsten. South-west point.	56° 49.8' N	12° 31.2' E
16	Busörereven. South-west point.	56° 43.8' N	12° 37.4' E
17	Tylö. West point.	56° 38.9' N	12° 42.6' E
18	Hallands Väderö. West point.	56° 27.1' N	12° 32.6' E
19	Kullen. West point.	56° 18.2' N	12° 26.9' E
<hr/>			
20	Klagshamn. West point.	55° 31.2' N	12° 53.2' E
21	Västra Haken. North-west point.	55° 27.2' N	12° 50.5' E
22	Skanör. West point.	55° 25.0' N	12° 49.6' E
23	Falsterbo. South-west point.	55° 22.7' N	12° 48.8' E
24	Måkläppen north.	55° 21.9' N	12° 48.4' E
<hr/>			
25	Måkläppen south-west West-south-west point.	55° 21.4' N	12° 48.5' E
26	Falsterborov. South point.	55° 20.2' N	12° 49.0' E
27	Segelskären. South-east point.	55° 22.7' N	12° 56.1' E
28	Skäre läge. South point.	55° 22.5' N	13° 03.2' E
<hr/>			
29	Revhaken. South point.	55° 54.4' N	14° 18.4' E
30	Kråknabben. South-east point.	55° 59.6' N	14° 43.4' E
31	Hanö south. South point.	56° 00.0' N	14° 50.7' E
<hr/>			
32	Hanö south-east. South-east point.	56° 00.3' N	14° 51.6' E
33	Tärnö. South-south-east point.	56° 06.6' N	14° 58.5' E
34	Vitbåden. South-west point.	56° 04.8' N	15° 28.7' E
35	Utklippan south-west. South-west point of the south-westernmost skerry of the island group.	55° 56.0' N	15° 42.1' E
36	Utklippan south-east. South-east point of the south-easternmost skerry of the island group.	55° 56.9' N	15° 42.4' E
37	Utlängan. South-east point.	56° 00.7' N	15° 47.6' E
38	Southern point of Öland. South-east point.	56° 11.7' N	16° 24.3' E
<hr/>			
39	Långlöt. Easternmost skerry east-south- east of Långlöt church.	56° 44.0' N	16° 46.0' E
40	Kapelludden. East-south-east point.	56° 49.2' N	16° 51.0' E

1	2	3	4
Baseline point	Designation and description	Approximate position	
41	Långöreudde. East point.	56° 50.8' N	16° 52.3' E
42	Kenäsudden. East point.	57° 10.7' N	17° 04.6' E
43	Strandtorp. East point.	57° 13.7' N	17° 05.2' E
44	Ängjärnsudden. East point.	57° 18.5' N	17° 09.3' E
<hr/>			
45	North-eastern point of Öland. North-east point.	57° 21.4' N	17° 07.8' E
46	Lilla Båden. East point.	57° 35.7' N	16° 49.9' E
47	Kungsgrundet. Light	57° 41.1' N	16° 54.4' E
48	Storkläppen. East point.	57° 50.6' N	16° 51.1' E
49	Sandsankan. East point.	58° 18.6' N	17° 10.0' E
50	Torsken. South point.	58° 32.1' N	17° 13.3' E
51	Yttre Karvasen. South-south-east point.	58° 42.7' N	17° 58.4' E
52	Yttre Karvasen. South-east point.	58° 42.8' N	17° 58.5' E
53	Roxen. South-east point.	58° 43.9' N	18° 01.4' E
54	Västerbommen. South-east point.	58° 57.5' N	18° 35.4' E
55	Stora Ivarn. South-east point.	58° 58.3' N	18° 37.0' E
56	Själberget. South-east point.	59° 04.0' N	18° 48.3' E
57	Österskär. South-east point.	59° 18.4' N	19° 11.6' E
58	Söderbåden. South-east point.	59° 25.1' N	19° 30.1' E
59	Ytterberget.	59° 37.2' N	19° 38.7' E
60	Längden. North-north-east point.	59° 44.3' N	19° 27.8' E
61	Tjärven. North-east point.	59° 47.6' N	19° 22.4' E
62	Björkabaden. North-east point.	59° 53.6' N	19° 05.8' E
63	Bysholmen. East point.	60° 02.4' N	18° 51.7' E
64	Halsaren. East point.	60° 13.3' N	18° 55.0' E
65	Travarbulten (Travarn). East point.	60° 14.4' N	18° 55.2' E
66	Understen. East point.	60° 16.6' N	18° 55.5' E
67	Klacken. North-east point.	60° 25.7' N	18° 49.7' E
68	Höggallegrund. North-east point.	60° 31.0' N	18° 30.2' E
69	Järngrund. North-east point.	60° 38.5' N	18° 01.3' E
70	Löfgrunds rabbar. North-east point.	60° 49.3' N	17° 31.3' E
71	Storskvalpet. East point.	61° 10.5' N	17° 20.6' E
72	Hällgrund. Light.	61° 16.7' N	17° 24.1' E
73	Agö. East point.	61° 32.6' N	17° 28.3' E
74	Gåshällan. East-south-east point.	61° 43.4' N	17° 33.6' E
75	Gran. East point.	62° 01.0' N	17° 38.8' E
76	Brämön. East point.	62° 13.1' N	17° 44.9' E
77	Svenskär. East point.	62° 30.7' N	17° 53.8' E
78	Härnöklubb. South-east point.	62° 36.0' N	18° 03.6' E
79	Guldgrundet. South-east point.	62° 51.3' N	18° 28.3' E
80	Gnäggen. South-east point.	62° 56.7' N	18° 37.5' E
81	Skags Flasor. South-east point.	63° 12.3' N	19° 05.4' E
82	Själbådan. South-east point.	63° 15.1' N	19° 12.0' E
83	Norra Långrogrundet. South-south-east point.	63° 19.3' N	19° 40.9' E

1	2	3	4
Baseline point	Designation and description	Approximate position	
84	Sydväsbrodden. South-east point.	63° 24.8' N	20° 01.8' E
85	Sonnerstgrundkallen. South-east point.	63° 34.5' N	20° 44.6' E
86	Svartbådahällan. South-east point.	63° 35.3' N	20° 47.2' E
87	Jägarstenen.	63° 40.4' N	20° 55.5' E
88	Idmanskallen. East-south-east point.	63° 40.1' N	20° 56.2' E
89	Stora Fjäderägg east. East point.	63° 48.6' N	21° 01.2' E
<hr/>			
90	Stora Fjäderägg north-east. East-north-east point.	63° 48.8' N	21° 01.0' E
91	Blankhällan. East point.	63° 59.0' N	20° 54.9' E
92	Yttre Vänskar. South-east point.	64° 09.7' N	21° 08.1' E
93	Blackallen. South-east point.	64° 20.1' N	21° 31.2' E
94	Grundskaten. East-south-east point.	64° 26.0' N	21° 37.1' E
95	Kapagrund. East point.	64° 27.3' N	21° 37.4' E
96	Skötgrönnan. East point.	64° 35.7' N	21° 30.6' E
97	Storgrundet. South-east point.	64° 52.2' N	21° 18.2' E
98	Rönnskär. South-east point.	65° 01.9' N	21° 34.1' E
99	Södra Bondökallarna. South-east point.	65° 07.7' N	21° 53.4' E
100	Marakallen. South-east point.	65° 16.9' N	22° 37.0' E
101	Månshällorna. South point.	65° 27.8' N	22° 46.2' E
102	Malören. South-south-east point.	65° 31.2' N	23° 33.7' E
103	Letto. South point Gotland	65° 35.2' N	23° 57.2' E
104	Nyrevsudden. West-north-west point.	57° 32.1' N	18° 06.5' E
105	Utholmen. West point.	57° 25.9' N	18° 05.3' E
106	Lilla Karlsö west. West point.	57° 18.7' N	18° 03.2' E
<hr/>			
107	Lilla Karlsö. West-south-west point.	57° 18.6' N	18° 03.3' E
108	Hammarudd. West point.	57° 15.5' N	18° 05.6' E
109	Näsrevet. West point.	57° 03.3' N	18° 09.5' E
110	Hoburg. West point.	56° 55.2' N	18° 07.5' E
<hr/>			
111	Barshageudd. South point	56° 54.4' N	18° 11.7' E
112	Heligholmen. South-east point.	56° 55.3' N	18° 17.3' E
113	Raudehunden. South-east point.	56° 57.6' N	18° 21.4' E
114	Faludden. South-east point.	56° 59.7' N	18° 24.1' E
115	Närsholmen. South-east point.	57° 13.4' N	18° 42.1' E
116	Östergarn south. South point.	57° 25.8' N	18° 59.3' E
<hr/>			
117	Östergarn north-east. North-east point.	57° 26.8' N	18° 59.5' E
118	Kyrkebingegrund. East point.	57° 33.7' N	18° 49.3' E

1 Baseline point	2 Designation and description	3 Approximate position	4
119	Rute Missloper. South-east point.	57° 45.9' N	19° 05.6' E
120	Holmudden. South-east point.	57° 57.5' N	19° 21.2' E
121	Skarsändan. North point.	57° 59.2' N	19° 18.5' E
122	Norsholmen. North point.	57° 59.9' N	19° 14.6' E
123	Langhammarshammaren. North point.	58° 00.0' N	19° 11.4' E
124	Hallshuk. North point.	57° 55.9' N	18° 43.6' E

(2) Analysis. The following comments regarding the Swedish straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 47, "Straight Baselines: Sweden", published by the Geographer, Department of State, 14 September 1972:

Since the 1934 version of the Swedish straight baselines was shown on large-scale nautical charts, the more recent version probably has been published. The Office of the Geographer has not, however, seen these sheets.

The new baseline system represents a marked modification of the 1934 system in that the number of points used has been drastically reduced and the length of lines significantly increased. The system, however, remains essentially compatible with the provisions of the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone. Furthermore, the system is very similar to those drawn by Norway and Finland . . . .

#### ANALYSIS

A general analysis of the length and nature of the straight baselines within the system is given below:

Line	Length	Comments
1-2	1.5	Line 1-2 commences from a Norwegian islet; point one on the Swedish system is marked by the intersection of the line with the Norwegian-Swedish territorial sea boundary. This highly unusual system has been employed by Denmark, Germany, Norway, and Finland.
3-4	2.4	After a short discontinuity in the system, line 3-4 extends along a skerry-strewn coastline.
4-5	6.8	Generally parallels the mainland.
5-6	14.5	Center of the line is about 4.4 n.m. from the mainland.
6-7	13.8	1966 line is about 1.5 n.m. seaward of the 1934 line's deepest penetration (landward).
7-8	14.5	

Line	Length	Comments
8-9	12.5	
9-10	16.2	
10-11	23.6	This new segment, for example, replaces three segments situated landward of 10-11. The former turning points were situated between 0.2 and 0.9 n.m. shoreward of the 1966 line.
11-12	11.3	2.2 n.m. seaward of the apex of the previous lines.
12-13	7.0	
13-14	8.8	Coast is generally indented, but skerries exist only on near-shore.
14-15	7.5	
15-16	6.8	
16-17	5.8	
17-18	13.0	These two segments close dual bays, both of which are juridical bays.
18-19	14.5	
Sub-total (17)	<u>180.5</u>	The seventeen segments of straight baselines enclose, for all practical purposes, the entire Skaggerak coast of Sweden within the system.
20-21	4.6	The two segments enclose a small juridical bay and harbor.
21-22	2.2	
22-23	2.2	The coastline is essentially featureless, and the justification of these lines is difficult to understand; the effects are minimal.
23-24	1.5	
25-26	1.1	
26-27	4.5	
27-28	4.3	
Sub-total (7)	<u>20.4</u>	There is a slight break between points 24 and 25.
29-30	15.0	Enclose Sölvesborg Fjord which does not conform to juridical bay requirements unless the embayment is considered to be a multi-mouthed bay.
30-31	4.1	Slight discontinuity between points 31 and 32.
32-33	7.5	Closes Karlshamm fjord.
33-34	17.8	Entire coastline is skerry-fringed and deeply indented through point no. 37.
34-35	10.7	
35-36	.1	
36-37	4.8	

Line	Length	Comments
37-38	23.3	Joins the island Öland to the mainland about 12.5 nautical miles seaward of 1934 line.
Sub-total (8)	<u>83.3</u>	
39-40	5.8	Skerries close on-shore.
40-41	1.8	
41-42	20.8	
42-43	3.4	Justification of certain segments difficult due to lack of fringing islands or deep indentations of coast, e.g., Bodo Bugt is not a juridical bay. Break of 3.5 n.m. in system at northeast tip of Öland.
43-44	5.4	
45-46	17.0	Rejoins Öland to the mainland about 8.5 n.m. north of the 1934 union.
46-47	6.0	
47-48	9.7	
48-49	30.0	The longest segment of the system; it is well short of the Norwegian maximum of 40.00 n.m. for a geographic line. It replaces six lines of the 1934 system extending baseline system about 2.7 n.m. seaward.
49-50	13.7	
50-51	25.8	
51-52	0.1	
52-53	2.0	
53-54	21.7	
54-55	1.5	
55-56	8.2	Both points are symbolized as low-tide elevations as are others in the general system area.
56-57	18.8	
57-58	11.5	
58-59	13.0	
59-60	8.9	
60-61	4.4	



Line	Length	Comments
61-62	10.4	
62-63	11.4	
63-64	11.4	
64-65	1.0	
65-66	2.2	Fenno-Swedish island of Marken is not used as a basepoint in the system although used by the Finns.
66-67	19.5	
67-68	11.0	
68-69	16.4	
69-70	18.2	
70-71	21.9	
71-72	6.6	
72-73	15.7	
73-74	11.4	Central section of this line previously had no straight baseline.
74-75	18.0	
75-76	12.6	
76-77	17.7	
77-78	7.5	
78-79	19.0	
79-80	6.9	
80-81	20.1	
81-82	4.3	
82-83	13.5	Basepoint No. 83 is on an island . . . situated 5.7 n.m. seaward of the 1934 straight baseline system.
83-84	10.8	Basepoint No. 84 is 3.5 n.m. seaward of previous straight baseline system.
84-85	21.5	Basepoints Nos. 85 and 86 were part of the 1934 system.
85-86	1.5	

Line	Length	Comments
86-87	6.2	
87-88	0.7	
88-89	8.1	A slight discontinuity exists between Nos. 89 and 90.
90-91	11.0	
91-92	12.2	
92-93	14.5	Points 93 - 95 were in the previous system of straight baselines.
93-94	6.4	
94-95	1.3	
95-96	9.5	
96-97	17.0	
97-98	11.9	
98-99	5.1	
99-100	20.4	Basepoint No. 100 is about 5.9 n.m. seaward of point in previous system.
100-101	11.5	
101-102	20.1	Major deviation between the 1934 and 1966 systems. Newer one includes in Swedish territorial and internal waters a triangular area of c. 100 sq. n.m.
102-103	10.5	
103-	5.4	To Fenno-Swedish sea boundary.
Sub-total <u>711.8</u> (63)		
104-105	6.4	Coastline is only slightly indented.
105-106	6.8	Slight discontinuity in system between Nos. 106 and 107. System joins two small offshore islands to Gotland but leaves island of St. Karlsö beyond system.
107-108	3.3	
108-109	12.4	Difficult to justify, but the system has little effect on the territorial sea limit.
109-110	8.5	Encloses Burgs Viken, a juridical bay. Discontinuity to No. 111.

Line	Length	Comments
111-112	3.1	
112-113	4.4	Nos. 112-114 were part of 1934 system.
113-114	2.5	
114-115	17.0	
115-116	15.8	Slight discontinuity between Nos. 116 and 117.
117-118	9.0	
118-119	15.1	The two points form part of 1934 system; five intervening points, situated landward, have been omitted.
119-120	14.3	Slight break in system to No. 121.
121-122	2.3	These two lines enclose two small, juridical bays.
122-123	1.8	
123-124	15.4	Discontinuous to point of origin, Point No. 104 for a distance of about 32 n.m.
Sub-total <u>138.1</u>		
(16)		

Total 1,128.1 nautical miles with 111 segments.

#### SUMMARY

The Swedish straight baseline system of 1966 conforms generally with the Scandinavian pattern. In spite of the changes from the 1934 system, the length of lines remains essentially very short and they conform to a remarkable degree with the general direction of the coast criterion established in the Norwegian Fisheries Case and in the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone. The longest straight-baseline segment measures approximately 30 nautical miles. The average length of line is slightly more than ten nautical miles. This average is comparable with other systems which may be judged conformal to the international practices of West European states. The system covers virtually the entire coastline of Sweden. Only in the extreme south and along the west coast of Gotland have important areas been left without straight baselines. Elsewhere, areas which do not contain deeply indented coasts or fringes of islands are enclosed occasionally within the system; however, the effects of these lines are minimal in extending the outer limit of the territorial sea. According to the descriptions, the turning points are high-tide elevations or contain navigation lights. On the charts, however, a number are symbolized as low-tide elevations.

Sweden is not a party to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone.

# 123. SYRIA

## a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 63	Legislative Decree No. 304	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea.  US does not recognize this requirement.
	Aug 81	Law 37	35nm	US does not recognize territorial sea claims in excess of 12nm.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 63	Legislative Decree No. 304		Authorized straight baselines in specified circumstances.
III. SECURITY ZONE	Dec 63	Legislative Decree No. 304	41nm	US does not recognize claim to jurisdiction in excess of 12nm that purports to restrict non-resource related high seas freedoms.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 63	Legislative Decree No. 304	41nm	Jurisdiction for customs, sanitary and security purposes claimed in zone extending 6nm seaward of territorial sea.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 63	Legislative Decree No. 304	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Apr 82			Voted for; did not sign.

## b. Syrian Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. The following are extracts from Decree No. 304 of 28 December 1963:

CHAPTER THREE :- DETERMINATION OF THE BASE LINE FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA.

ARTICLE FIVE :- The determination of the base line for the measurement of the Territorial Sea in the Syrian Arab Republic shall be made according to the following :-

- A) If the sea coast or the coast of the island is open in its totality to the sea :- Starting from the lowest tide at ebb.
- B) In case of the presence of a bay facing the sea :- Lines to be drawn at one point of the land from the entry of the bay to the other part.
- C) In case of the presence of a shoal not farther than twelve nautical miles from the land :- Lines to be drawn from the land all along the external edge of the shoal.
- D) In case of the presence of a harbour or a port facing the sea :- Lines to be drawn on all the sides facing the sea from the most prominent installations, and lines to be drawn also between the limits of these installations.
- E) In case of the presence of an island not farther than twelve nautical miles from the sea :- Lines to be drawn from the land all along the external shores of the island.
- F) In case of the presence of a group of islands that can be connected with each other by lines not exceeding 12 nautical miles each, and the farthest island is not more than 12 nautical miles away :- Lines to be drawn from the islands if they are in the form of a range or lines to be drawn on the prominent shores of the islands if they do not form a range.
- G) In case of the presence of a group of islands that can be connected with each other by lines not exceeding 12 nautical miles each, and the nearest island is not more than 12 nautical miles away from the sea shore :- Lines to be drawn all along the external shores of the islands if they form a range or along the external shores of the more prominent islands if they are not in the form of a range.
- H) In every circumstance requiring a special system for measurement due to the depth of the seashore or the presence of islands along this shore: The line of measurement will be independent from the line of the island waters circumscribed and in these cases the system of straight convergent lines at suitable points and these lines are drawn in a way not to depart from the general direction of the seashore.

ARTICLE SIX :- In case the measurement of the territorial sea according to the provisions of this legislative decree leaves behind a region of high seas surrounded by the territorial sea from all sides and cannot be extended in any direction for a distance of 12 nautical miles: this region is considered as part of the territorial sea as well as any pocket that becomes prominent from the high seas and should be surrounded by a drawing of one straight line not exceeding 12 nautical miles in length.

ARTICLE SEVEN :- In case the waters of a State overlap the internal waters or the territorial sea of the Syrian Arab Republic then the boundary should be fixed in agreement with that State in accordance with the principles applied in international law.

(2) Analysis. The following comments regarding the Syrian straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 53, "Straight Baselines: Syria," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 10 October 1973:

The Syrian law contains nearly the identical definitional problems of the cited Saudi Arabian and Egyptian law. While a "bay" is defined according to the semi-circle requirement of the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, no maximum limits for the closure are incorporated in the legislation. Syria, however, is not a party to the Convention.

The Syrian law permits the enclosure within the internal waters of the state of "shoals," defined as "...shallow water, part of which remains uncovered with water at the lowest level reached by the low tide." The Convention, however, prohibits the drawing of straight baselines to low-tide elevations unless they have a permanent structure constructed on them. While the law's definition implies that part of the "shoal" may be a low-tide elevation, the requirement is not clear. Nevertheless, the baseline system may be drawn about the seaward (submarine) edge of the "shoal." The limit, unfortunately, is not specifically delimited, i.e., a fathom or metric depth of a certain value could have been designated. It is noted that neither the Convention nor customary state practice sanctions the use of submerged features as limits for straight baseline systems.

Article 4 delimits the territorial sea as extending 12 nautical miles from the baseline (low-water and straight baselines) "as shown on the large scale map; and approved by the Syrian Arab Republic." If this map has been published, it is not available to this Office. The precise locations of the straight baseline segments cannot, as a result, be determined. However, the Syrian coastline is neither deeply indented nor fringed with many islands. As a consequence, it is possible to establish the general areas in which the system could be developed. The areas have been indicated on the attached chart by Nos. 1 through 5. The interpretation of shoals, however, complicates the general question of the potential location of lines.

In the region of No. 1 on the attached chart, three small islands are situated on a shoal area. Northward, continuing along the same axis, there are two additional islets (also on a shoal) and a third isolated island. These islands are all within 12 nautical miles of each other and could, by definition, be enclosed within the system. The specific turning points could be on the islands or on the shoals to the west thereof.

Two small areas of shoal water extend northward to No. 2 Jazīrat Arwād. This island lies within 12 nautical miles of the shoals and the islands to the south. The system would logically incorporate Arwād with the southern islands. Northward, a string of shoal water area extends to three small islets, situated offshore from Ra's al Hasan. The distances among the islands and Arwād measure less than 12 nautical miles. The question of the turning points is open, again as a consequence of the presence of "shoal" waters in the intervening areas.

Shoal waters extend from the coastline northward near al Marqab, Ra's Baldat al Malik, and Jablah. It is not possible to ascertain if these areas, which are within 12 nautical miles of each other, have been utilized as base-points; the official baseline charts would be required. The extension of the baseline, however, would have a very limited effect on the territorial sea. Additional shoal areas extend along the peninsula of Ra's ibn Hāni' and at point No. 4 on the attached chart. Finally, at point No. 5, a small island (Pigeon) lies immediately offshore and would mark the final straight baseline segment of the Syrian system.

#### SUMMARY

The straight baseline system cannot be constructed with authority from the legislation. The official Syrian charts are required. However, the coastal features of Syria are limited in extent and in geographical distribution. The total effect of the system, as a result, would be relatively limited on the extension of the territorial sea. The law, however, does provide for the use of shoals, normally a submerged feature, and the incorporation of areas of high seas less than 12 miles in extent. In contrast to the Saudi Arabian example, the latter would have no effect in the case of Syria.

124. TAIWAN

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 79	Presidential Decree	12nm	
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 70			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf (with reservation relating to role of islets in determining natural prolongation).
	Jul 74	Enforcement Regulations for Petroleum Offshore Areas	200m or to depth of exploitation	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Oct 79	Presidential Decree	200nm	EEZ: claimed "such jurisdictions the exercise of which is recognized by international law."
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION				Did not sign.



125. TANZANIAa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 63	Proclamation (Notice 353)	12nm	
	Mar 67	Proclamation (Notice 137)	12nm	
	Aug 73	Proclamation (Notice 209)	50nm	
	1989	Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act, 1989	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 73	Government Notice No. 209		Established straight baselines.
	1989	Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act, 1989	200nm	Established straight baselines and revoked Government Notice No. 109.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Mar 70	Fisheries Act, Act No. 6		Enabling legislation for fishing zone; appeared to be superseded by Proclamation 209.
	1989	Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act, 1989	200nm	
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 76	Diplomatic notes		Maritime boundary agreement with Kenya entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Sep 85			Ratified.

b. Tanzania's Straight Baselines

The following statement of straight baselines is extracted from the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1989:

Baseline of Territorial Sea

. . .

5. The baseline from which the breadth of the Territorial Sea of the United Republic is measured shall be the low-water line along the coast of the United Republic including the coast of all islands, as marked on a large-scale chart or map officially recognized by the Government of the United Republic.

126. THAILAND

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 66 Jul 68	Royal Proclamation	12nm	Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 59  Jun 70	Decree  Prime Minister's Announcement		Historic bay claimed for the inner Gulf of Thailand along 12°35'45"N latitude.  US does not recognize this claim.  Straight baselines/ internal waters specified.  US does not recognize excess straight baseline claims.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 68  May 73	  Proclamation	  Unspecified	Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.  Demarcation in Gulf of Thailand as part of Thai continental shelf claim.
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Feb 81	Royal Proclamation	200nm	EEZ Demarcation line overlaps with Malaysia's continental shelf.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 07	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Cambodia (then under France) entered into force.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (continued)	Jul 73	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Indonesia entered into force.
	& Dec 78			
	Jul 72	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Malaysia (Andaman Sea) entered into force.
	Feb 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with India entered into force.
	Oct 79	Agreement		Agreement with Malaysia on the establishment of a Joint Authority for the exploitation of the resources of the seabed entered into force.
	Apr 82	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Burma entered into force.
	Jul 82	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Malaysia (Gulf of Thailand) entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. Thailand's Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. The following system of straight baselines is extracted from the Announcement of the Prime Minister of Thailand of 12 June 1970:

AREA NO. 1

Reference No.	Geographical Name	Geographical Coordinate	
		Lat. N.	Long E.
1	LAEM LING	12° 12.3'	102° 16.7'
2	KO CHANG NOI	12° 09.6'	102° 14.9'
3	HIN RAP	12° 03.1'	102° 14.5'

AREA NO. 1 (continued)

Reference No.	Geographical Name	Geographical Coordinate	
		Lat. N.	Long E.
4	HIN LUK BAT	11° 56.7'	102° 17.2'
5	KO RANG	11° 46.6'	102° 23.2'
6	HIN BANG BAO	11° 35.8'	102° 32.0'
7	KO KUT	11° 33.6'	102° 35.7'
8	THAI - CAMBODIA BOUNDARY POST	--	--

AREA NO. 2

Reference No.	Geographical Name	Geographical Coordinate	
		Lat. N.	Long E.
1	LAEM YAI	10° 53.7'	99° 31.4'
2	KO RAN KHAI	10° 47.8'	99° 32.6'
3	KO RAN PET	10° 46.5'	99° 32.2'
4	KO KHAI	10° 41.8'	99° 24.8'
5	KO CHORAKHE	10° 33.6'	99° 25.2'
6	HIN LAK NGAM	10° 30.0'	99° 25.6'
7	KO TAO	10° 07.5'	99° 50.7'
8	HIN BAI	09° 56.6'	99° 59.7'
9	KO KONG THANSADET	09° 45.8'	100° 04.7'
10	KO PHANGAN	09° 49.0'	100° 05.2'
11	KO KONG OK	09° 36.1'	100° 05.8'
12	KO MAT LANG	09° 32.0'	100° 05.3'
13	KO SAMUI	09° 28.3'	100° 04.7'
14	HIN ANG WANG	09° 23.4'	100° 01.8'
15	KO RAP	09° 17.9'	99° 57.8'
16	LAEM NA THAM	09° 12.4'	99° 53.2'

AREA NO. 3

Reference No.	Geographical Name	Geographical Coordinate	
		Lat. N.	Long E.
1	KO PHUKET	07° 46.5'	98° 17.5'
2	KO KAE0 NOI	07° 43.9'	98° 18.0'
3	KO HI	07° 44.0'	98° 21.7'
4	KO MAI THON	07° 44.9'	98° 28.7'
5	KO KAI	07° 44.6'	98° 37.1'
6	KO BIDA NOK	07° 39.2'	98° 46.2'
7	KO MA	07° 36.6'	98° 52.1'
8	KO LANTA YAI	07° 27.8'	99° 06.0'
9	KO NGAI	07° 23.8'	99° 12.1'
10	KO KRADAN	07° 17.7'	99° 15.4'
11	KO KHWANG	07° 13.3'	99° 21.7'
12	KO BENG	07° 04.3'	99° 29.7'
13	HIN BAEWA	07° 03.7'	99° 24.0'
14	KO TULUI YAI	07° 00.9'	99° 26.8'
15	KO TA DAI	06° 58.8'	99° 28.7'
16	KO AYAM	06° 47.6'	99° 30.1'
17	HIN OSBON	06° 38.8'	99° 32.5'
18	KO TARUTAO	06° 30.2'	99° 39.1'
19	HIN BAI	06° 30.0'	99° 42.1'
20	KO KOI YAI	06° 33.9'	99° 50.7'
21	KO LIMA	06° 32.2'	99° 57.4'
22	KO KHUNING	06° 26.7'	100° 08.7'

AREA NO. 3 (continued)

Reference No.	Geographical Name	Geographical Coordinate	
		Lat. N.	Long E.
23	KO PRASMANA	06° 25.4'	100° 05.2'
24	THAI-MALAYSIA BOUNDARY	--	--

Regarding the historic bay claim in the Bight of Thailand, an extract from the Decree of 1959 follows:

The Council of Ministers deems it proper to give notification reaffirming that the Bight of Thailand north of a base line from a point on Cape Ban Chong Samaeh San, latitude 12 degrees-35 minutes-45 seconds North, longitude 100 degrees-57 minutes-45 seconds East running West parallel to the latitude to a second point on the opposite seacoast, latitude 12 degrees-35 minutes-45 seconds North, longitude 99 degrees-57 minutes-30 seconds East is the historical gulf and that the waters to the north of the said base line are territorial waters of Thailand. Thailand has so held since time immemorial.

(2) Analysis. The following comments regarding Thailand's straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 31, "Straight Baselines: Thailand," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 24 March 1971:

Thailand claims a territorial sea of 12 nautical miles as provided by the Royal Proclamation of October 6, 1966. Thailand is a party to the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone. The straight baselines have been plotted on "Chart shows (sic) straight baselines and internal waters," 1:1,340,000, published 1970.

## II. Analysis

The decrees create a historic bay closing line and three systems of straight baselines, two in the Gulf of Siam and one along the west coast of peninsular Thailand.

Points	Distance (n.m.)	Comments
1. Bight of Thailand		
A-B	59.15	Closes the Bight of Thailand as a historic bay.

Points	Distance (n.m.)	Comments
2. <u>Area No. I</u>		
1 - 2	3.30	The line extends nearly southwestward from Laem Ling, a peninsula situated at a nearly 90° change in coastal direction, to Ko Char Noi, a small island northwest of Ko Chang.
2 - 3	6.25	Connect Chang Noi with Hin Rap (Hin Rai), a rock 2.4 nautical miles due west of Ko Chang. The line makes an angle of c. 18° to the general direction of Ko Chang.
3 - 4	6.95	Joins Hin Rap with Hin Luk Bat, a rock situated 2 n.m. west of the southwest point of Ko Chang. Segment parallels coast of Ko Chang.
4 - 5	11.75	Connects Hin Luk Bat with southwest cape of Ko Rang. Line extends generally parallel to the trend of the island group.
5 - 6	13.85	Joins Rang with Hin Bang Bao, a small rock offshore of Ko Kut. Line continues trend segments 3-4 and 4-5.
6 - 7	4.25	Connects Hin Bang Bao with Laem Thian, the south cape of Ko Kut, the second largest and southernmost island of the group.
7 - 8	19.65	Joins Ko Kut with the terminus of the Cambodia-Thailand land boundary. The islands covered by the straight baseline system screen over 80% of the mainland shore on the western side. It is estimated that the land/water ratio enclosed by the straight baselines is approximately 1:5.
Subtotal	66.00	



Points	Distance (n.m.)	Comments
3. <u>Area No. II</u>		
1 - 2	5.90	Connects the mainland peninsula of Laem Yai with the island of Ko Ran Khai, at an angle of c. 30° to the general direction of the shoreline. Ran Kai is c. 4.4 nautical miles from the mainland.
2 - 3	1.20	Connects the adjacent island of Ko Ran Pet. Segment within 5° of the general direction of the mainland. Ko Ran Pet is 4.75 n.m. from mainland.
3 - 4	3.70	Trending towards the mainland at an angle of c. 32°, joins Ko Ran Pet with Ko Khi, situated approximately 1.25 n.m. from mainland.
4 - 5	8.35	Connects Ko Khai with Ko Chorakhe at an angle of c. 10° to the general direction of the coast. The reef to the west of the island extends to within 5.0 n.m. of the coast.
5 - 6	4.25	Trends away from the mainland at an angle of nearly 60°. In sector 1-6, approximately a dozen, small islands exist in 30 n.m. with no degree of continuous coverage of screening.
6 - 7	33.75	Joins Hin Lak Ngam, a small island, 9.0 n.m. from the mainland with Ko Tao's north cape. The island is significant in size (4.2 n.m. x 2.5 n.m.) but isolated (35 n.m. from the mainland.)
7 - 8	14.00	With the previous segment, continues same azimuth begun with segment 5-6. Joins Ko Tai with Hin Bai.
8 - 9	11.95	Joins Hin Bai with Kong Thansadet, a small rock east of Ko Phangan. The trend is c. 20° from the general trend of the mainland.
9 - 10	1.85	Connects the rock with Ko Phangan, the second largest island (c. 8 n.m. x 7 n.m.).

Points	Distance (n.m.)	Comments
10 - 11	8.25	Joins Phangan with Ko Kong Ok, an islet northeast of Ko Samui following same general trend.
11 - 12	4.25	Connects Ko Kong Ok with Ko Kong Long, an island connected by a reef to Ko Samui. Follows general trend established before.
12 - 13	4.20	Joins to Cape, Laem Thong Lak, on Ko Samui.
13 - 14	5.45	Connects to Hin Ang Wang, a small island.
14 - 15	6.50	Continues on same general azimuth (c. 35° from the general direction of the coast) to connect with Ko Rap.
15 - 16	7.45	Rejoins mainland at (cape) Laem Kho Khao. The islands from point 9 southward mask over 2/3 of the mainland. To the north of point 9, the islands, in contrast, are scattered and insignificant in their masking.
Subtotal	126.05	

4. Area No. III

1 - 2	2.8	Connects island of Phuket, which is virtually a part of the mainland, with Ko Kaeo Noi, a small rock to the south. The straight baseline system from points 1-8 encloses a large bay-like body of water whose mouth measures c.51 n.m.
2 - 3	2.8	Connects Kaeo Noi with southwest point of Ko Hi, situated south of Phuket and c. 2.5 n.m. distant.
3 - 4	6.8	Connects Hi with Ko Mai Thon. Line segments leave Ko Racha Noi group seaward of the straight baseline system. Because of the position and size of these islands, the baseline segments 2-3, 3-4 and 4-5 do not affect the seaward delimitation of a 12 nautical mile territorial sea.

Points	Distance (n.m.)	Comments
4 - 5	8.1	Joins Mai Thon with Ko Kai, a small island in the "mouth" of the "bay".
5 - 6	10.6	Connects Kai with Ko Bida Nok, an isolated rock c. 1 n.m. south of several major islands.
6 - 7	6.5	Joins Bida Nok with Ko Ma.
7 - 8	16.3	The longest segment on the west coast straight baseline closes the "bay" formed by Phuket and the mainland. The system leaves the Ko Harvai group seaward of the straight baselines. Because of these islands and the Racha Noi group, only the segments 1-2, 5-6 and 6-7 affect the seaward delimitation of the claimed territorial sea.
8 - 9	7.2	Segments 8-11 close a "bay-like" indentation of the mainland, the mouth of which measures c. 21 n.m. Connects south cape of Ko Lanta Yai with island of Ko Ngai.
9 - 10	6.9	Joins Ngai with island of Ko Kradan.
10 - 11	7.9	Connects Kradan with Ko Khwang, a small islet offshore of Ko Talibong, a major island. The system 8-11 encloses "bay" previously described leaving a major island group (Rokong) and an isolated islet (Hin Daeng) seaward of the straight baselines. Due to their location, the segments from No. 7-11 do not affect the seaward delimitation of the 12 n.m. claimed sea.
11 - 12	7.6	Joins Talibong with Ko Beng at an angle of c. 25° to the general direction of the coast.
12 - 13	0.7	The shortest segment connects Beng with Hin Baewa.

Points	Distance (n.m.)	Comments
13 - 14	4.0	The straight baselines connect Hin Baewa with Ko Tului Yai and enclose an islet-studded water area.
14 - 15	3.1	Joins Tului Yai to Ko Ta Bai while paralleling the coast.
15 - 16	10.2	Connects Ta Bai with Ko Ayam while paralleling the general trend of the coast.
16 - 17	9.7	The remaining segments of the straight baseline system, Nos. 16-24, do not affect the seaward delimitation of the territorial sea due to the location of the Butan Group, a significant archipelago, situated seaward of the lines as well as the presence of a maritime boundary with Malaysia.
17 - 18	11.1	Connects Hin Osbon, an isolated rock, with Pyramid Point on Ko Tarutao.
18 - 19	3.0	Joins Tarutao with Hin Bai, c. 1.25 n.m. north of the Thai-Malaysia maritime boundary.
19 - 20	9.7	Parallels maritime boundary while joining Hin Bai with Ko Koi Yai.
20 - 21	6.7	Connects Koi Yai with Ko Lima, an islet c. 2.8 n.m. from the mainland and 3.25 from the maritime boundary.
21 - 22	8.4	Joins Lima with Ko Khuning.
22 - 23	2.2	Connects Khuning with Ko Prasmana.
23 - 24	1.7	Terminates the straight baseline system at the terminus of the Thai-Malaysia land boundary.
Subtotal	156.1	

## Summary

The 1959 decree has declared a historic-bay closing line along the latitude of 12° 35' 45" North which enclosed the Bight of Thailand as internal waters. The line measures 59.15 nautical miles in length.

The 1970 decree established three distinct systems of straight baselines: 1) the Northeast Gulf of Siam; 2) the Western Gulf of Siam; and 3) Western Peninsular Thailand. The Area No. 1 System contains seven segments which total 66.0 nautical miles. The longest is 19.65 nautical miles while the shortest measures 3.30 nautical miles. The average length of a segment is 9.43 n.m. The islands, masking over three-quarters of the mainland coast, could be considered screening although the land/water relationship is comparatively high, 1:5.

Area 2 contains 15 segments which total 126.05 nautical miles. The longest segment is 33.75 nautical miles while the shortest measures 1.20 nautical miles. The average length of a segment is 8.40 nautical miles. The system encloses two distinct insular areas. North and west of point No. 9, the islands are small and scattered; the land/water ratio would be judged excessively high. South of No. 9, the islands are larger, more closely grouped and, with a similar chain situated to the west, could be considered as fringing islands.

Area No. 3 contains 23 segments which total 156.10 nautical miles in length. The longest segment measures 16.3 nautical miles while the shortest is 0.7 nautical miles. The average segment length equals 6.80 nautical miles. The system encloses a large number of scattered islands which are situated relatively close to the mainland. Because of the significant number of excluded islands, seaward of the straight baseline system, the straight baselines do not extend the territorial sea appreciably. In fact, nearly 2/3 of the segments of the system do not affect the seaward limit of the territorial sea.

127. TOGO

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I.	TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 64	Law 64/14	12nm	
		Aug 77	Ordinance No. 24	30nm	US does not recognize territorial sea claim in excess of 12nm.
VI.	FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Aug 77	Ordinance No. 24	200nm	EEZ: claimed rights to all resources in water column and subsoil in "protected economic maritime zone."
IX.	LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
		Apr 85			Ratified.

128. TONGA

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1887	Royal Proclamation	Rectangle	Geographic limits 173°-177° W and 15°-23°30'S.
	Jun 71			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Jun 72	Royal Proclamation	12nm	Applied to Minerva Reef Annexation.
	Jun 79	Territorial Sea and EEZ Act No. 30	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	1887	Royal Proclamation		Basis for claims to historic waters within extensive rectangle.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 72	Continental Shelf Act, No. 6	No specific limits	
	Jun 71			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Aug 73	Fisheries Protection Act No. 10	Territorial sea limits of 1887 and 1972	Fishing zone; repealed by Act No. 30.
	Jun 79	Act No. 30	200nm	EEZ and fishing zones: authorized licensing system, catch allocations, fishing; also regulations of artificial islands/other installations and scientific research in EEZ.

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI.	FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE (continued)	Mar 87	Fisheries Treaty		Proposed closed area: "All the waters with depths of not more than 1,000 meters within the area bounded by the fifteenth and twenty- third and one half degrees of south lati- tudes and the one hundred and seventy-third and the one hundred and seventy-seventh degrees of west longitudes: also within a radius of twelve miles from the islands of Teleki Tonga and Teleki Toklau."
VIII.	MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 80	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with France (Wallis & Futuna Islands) entered into force on signature; actual demarcation ("by mutual agreement") yet to be completed.
IX.	LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Apr 82			Did not vote; did not sign.



129. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 66			Become Party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Dec 69	Territorial Sea Act, 1969: Act No. 38	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 83	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Notice No. 500 of 1983		Archipelagic status proclaimed; no specific baselines given; further legislation required.
	Nov 86	Act No. 24		Proclaimed that archipelagic baselines shall consist of lines joining the outermost islands and drying reefs; such lines to be publicized by notice and by charts; empowered the President to designate sealanes (none designated thus far).
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 68			Became Party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Dec 69	Continental Shelf Act, Act No. 43	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
	Nov 86	Act No. 23	Natural prolongation of continental margin or to 200nm	Amended Continental Shelf Act.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	May 83	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Notice No. 500 of 1983	200nm	Proclamation; required further legislation.
	Nov 86	Act No. 24	200nm	Specified fishing rules.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 42	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Venezuela in the Gulf of Paria entered into force.
	Aug 89	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with Venezuela signed.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Apr 86			Ratified.

130. TUNISIAa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 51	Beylical Decree	3nm	
	Dec 63	Law 63-49	6nm	
	Aug 73	Law 73-49	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 73	Law 73-49		Mandated straight baselines closing Gulf of Tunis and Gulf of Gabes; and to be drawn to Chebba Shoals and Kerkennah Islands.
	Nov 73	Decree		Established straight baselines.  US does not recognize excessive straight base-line claims.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 82	ICJ Judgment		Libya-Tunisia boundary determined; implementing agreement required.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Jul 51	Decree	3nm	Exclusive fishing zone; extended to 50 meter isobath in Gulf of Gabes.
	Oct 62	Law 62-35	12nm	Fishing zone from Algerian border to Ras-Kapoudia; from Ras Kapoudia to Libyan border, the 50 meter isobath.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Italy entered into force.

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
IX.	LAW OF THE	Dec 82			Signed.
	SEA CONVENTION	Apr 85			Ratified.

b. Tunisian Straight Baselines

The following is extracted from Law No. 73-49 of 2 August 1973 establishing Tunisian straight baselines:

Article 1. The Tunisian territorial sea, from the Tunisian-Algerian boundary to the Tunisian-Libyan boundary, around the islands, the Chebba shoals, and the Kerkennah islands where permanent fisheries are established, and around the El Bibane low-tide elevations, shall be composed of the part of the sea which extends to a boundary line established 12 nautical miles from the baselines.

The baselines shall be formed by the low-water line and by straight baselines drawn towards the Chebba shoals and the Kerkennah islands where permanent fisheries are established, and by the closing lines of the Gulfs of Tunis and Gabes.

These baselines shall be specified by decree.

Article 2. Inland waters shall include:

a. The waters of the Gulf of Tunis to the line joining Cape Sidi Ali el Mekki, Plane Island, the northern tip of Zembra island, and Cape Bon.

b. The waters of the Gulf of Gabes to the line joining Ras-Es-Samun and Ras Turgoeness.

131. TURKEYa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 64	Law No. 476	6nm	12nm for Black Sea.
	Feb 79	Decree 7/17114		Foreign warships must provide notice prior to transiting territorial sea; "clearance" required for passage by more than 3 warships at same time.
	May 82	Law No. 2674 and Decree 8/4742	6/12nm	6nm in Aegean Sea; 12nm in Black & Mediterranean Seas; division between Mediterranean and Aegean Seas apparently at 29°5'.
	Nov 83	Decree 83/7487		Repealed Decree 7/17114; no notice requirements for warships.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 64	Law No. 476		Established straight baselines.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Aug 64	Law No. 476	12nm	Fishing zone; extended regime of territorial sea for fishing purposes.
	Dec 86	Decree of Council of Ministers	200nm	Declared economic zone in the Black Sea only; noted that delineation agreements with other Black Sea countries will be necessary.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 73	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with USSR signed.
	May 81	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary with USSR (Black Sea) entered into force.
	Feb 87	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with USSR signed.

b. Turkish Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. The following is extracted from Law No. 476 of 15 May 1964 establishing the Turkish straight baseline system:

ARTICLE 1 - Turkish territorial waters constitute an integral part of the Turkish territory.

The width of the Turkish territorial waters is six nautical miles.\*

In the application of this present law, the nautical mile equals 1,852 meters.

ARTICLE 2 - Against States claiming wider territorial waters, the width of Turkish territorial waters is determined on the basis of reciprocity.

ARTICLE 3 - In the case of a State adjoining the territory of Turkey and whose distance from the Turkish coast is less than the sum of the widths of their respective territorial waters, the median line does constitute the outer boundary of the Turkish territorial waters, unless otherwise agreed upon.

ARTICLE 4 - The normal base line from which the width of the territorial waters is measured, is the lowest ebb line extending the coast.

In indented coasts, or in areas with islands located close to the shore, the method of the straight base line connecting the foremost points of the shore and the islands does apply.

ARTICLE 5 - Waters in the coastal side of the base lines; gulfs with an entrance opening of not more than 24 nautical miles; for gulfs with an entrance opening of more than 24 nautical miles, the portion located behind the 24-mile straight base line connecting two opposite shores of the gulf by leaving the largest body of water on the territorial side; waters situated in the higher side of the outermost permanent installations forming an integral part of the port system; roads and outer ports, all are considered as Turkish internal waters.

ARTICLE 6 - The territorial waters of islands are determined on the principles mentioned above.

ARTICLE 7 - Base lines used for the measuring of the width of territorial waters are shown on large-scale charts and released to interested parties.

(2) Analysis. The following comments regarding the Turkish straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 32, "Straight Baselines: Turkey," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 25 March 1971:

---

\*This distance is now twelve nautical miles for the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

The straight baselines drawn by the Turkish Government are represented on the small-scale chart Türkiye, Karasulari esas ve Düz Hatlari Haritasi, 8003, 1:1,100,000, 17 May 1965 [Turkish Hydrographic Service]. The Government of Turkey has not signed the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone.

#### Analysis and Summary

The coordinate values of the turning points for the straight baselines have not been published; moreover, the scale of the chart illustrating the lines is too small to permit an accurate and detailed analysis of the straight baseline segments. Several points, however, may be noted. No single segment is greater than 24 nautical miles in length although several are greater than 20 nautical miles. The longest, a bay closing line for Iskenderun bay, measures approximately 23.5 nautical miles in length. The bay is a juridical bay. The Turkish straight baseline system, in general, encloses a "deeply indented or cut into" coast rather than one "fringed with islands"; most Aegean islands are under Greek sovereignty. In the north, however, the two principal Turkish islands, Imroz and Bozca ada, are enclosed within the system.

The straight baselines system appears to contain at least 119 individual segments. The total length of the system measures approximately 1,150 kilometers or 621 nautical miles. As stated, the longest baseline measures approximately 23.5 nautical miles. The average length is approximately 5.2 nautical miles.

Of particular interest, the Straits area is enclosed by the straight baselines. In fact, the closing line of the eastern end of the Bosphorus is the only segment in the Black Sea. Free transit of the Straits is the subject, of course, of the Montreux Convention of July 20, 1936 (173 LNTS 213,219).

132. TUVALUa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	May 78	Fisheries Ordinance No. 1	3nm	Measured from seaward side of reefs or from low-water mark of coast.
	Jan 84	Marine Zones (Declaration) Ordinance 1983	12nm	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Jul 78	Fisheries Ordinance No. 1		Exclusive fishing zone; authorized commissioner to set limits; detailed licensing requirements and regulations.
	Jan 79	Proclamation No. 1, 1978	200nm	Implemented fishing zone, measured from reefs fronting coasts or, if none, from low-water mark.
	Jan 84	Marine Zones (Declaration) Ordinance 1983	200nm	
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.



133. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR)

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES	
I.	TERRITORIAL SEA	1921	Decree	12nm	Applicable only in the Barents Sea.
		Jun 27	Decree	12nm	Extended to entire offshore area.
		Mar 31	Provisional Rules for Foreign Warships Visiting USSR Waters		Foreign warships must obtain authorization prior to transiting territorial sea.
		Nov 60			Ratified the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
		Jun 71	Decree No. 1755	12nm	
		Apr 83	Rules of Sailing and Stopovers of Foreign Warships in the Territorial Sea of USSR, Internal Waters and Ports of the USSR, Decree No. 384		Stated that innocent passage of foreign warships shall be permitted along specified "routes ordinarily used for international navigation."
		Sep 89	Joint Statement by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		Uniform Interpretation of Rules of International Law Governing Innocent Passage, Art. 2: All ships, including warships, regardless of cargo, armament or means of propulsion, enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea in accordance with international law, for which neither prior notification nor authorization is required.
II.	ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 57	Decree		Specified limit for Peter the Great Bay as an historic bay.  US does not recognize this claim.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
II.	ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS (continued)	Jul 64	Aide Memoire	Claimed Demitri, Laptev, and Sannikov straits as "historic straits," and thereby internal waters.
				US does not recognize this claim.
		Mar 83	Law on State Borders of the USSR	Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
		Feb 84	Council of Ministers Decree	Established straight baselines for Soviet coasts bordering the Pacific Ocean, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, and Bering Sea.
		Jan 85	Council of Ministers Decree	Established straight baselines for coasts on the Arctic Ocean, Black Sea, and Baltic Sea.
				US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims.
V.	CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 60	Nov 60	Became Party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
		Feb 68	Edict of Supreme Soviet	200 meters or to depth of exploitation
VI.	FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Sep 35	Regulations	12nm
		Mar 77	Supreme Soviet Decree of 10 Dec 76	200nm
		Mar 84	Decree No. 137	200nm Repealed Decree of 10 Dec 76.
VII.	POLLUTION	Feb 74	Council of Ministers Decision No. 118	12nm
VIII.	MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 57	Agreement	Continental shelf boundary agreement with Norway entered into force.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (continued)	Jul 58	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Poland entered into force.
	May 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Finland (Gulf of Finland) entered into force.
	Mar 68	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Finland (Baltic) entered into force.
	May 70	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Poland entered into force.
	Apr 73	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Turkey signed.
	May 81	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Turkey entered into force.
	Jul 85	Agreement		Territorial sea, EEZ, fishing areas, and continental shelf boundary with Poland; replaced 1958 Agreement.
	May 86	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with North Korea entered into force.
	Nov 86	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Finland entered into force; replaces earlier continental shelf boundary.
	Jun 90	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with US (Bering Sea) signed.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed with declaration about dispute settlement.

#### b. Soviet Straight Baselines

The Soviet straight baseline system was promulgated by two Decrees of the Council of Ministers. The Decree of 7 February 1984 covered the continental coast and islands of the Pacific Ocean, the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Bering Sea. The Decree of 15 January 1985 covered the continental coast and

islands of the Arctic, the Baltic and the Black Sea. The texts of the Decrees are provided below.

(1) Pacific Continental Coast and Islands, Sea of Japan,  
Sea of Okhotsk, and Bering Sea Straight Baselines

TRANSLATION

U.S.S.R. Declaration

Of the baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the U.S.S.R. off the continental coast and islands of the Pacific Ocean, the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea.

A decree of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers of February 7, 1984, approved a list of geographic coordinates of points which define the position of straight baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the U.S.S.R. off the continental coast and islands of the Pacific Ocean, the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea is measured. The list is published below.

LIST

of geographic coordinates of points that determine the position of the straight baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone (U.S.S.R. fishing zone) and continental shelf of the U.S.S.R. off the continental coast and islands of the Pacific Ocean, the Sea of Japan, the sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea is measured.

Coordinates			
Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
1	Middle point in a straight line connecting the headlands of the Tumannaya River	42°17'29.03"	130°41'30.52"
2	Cape Povorotnyy	42 40 20.40	133 02 19.80
3	Cape Lisuchenko	42°41'09"	133°08'56"
4	Cape Korevo	42 46 30	133 25 28
5	Cape Ostrovnoy	42 48 22	133 43 24
6	Cape Olarovskiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 7	42 52 02	133 55 15
7	Cape Tumanny	42 59 42	134 07 30

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
8	Opasnyy Island, eastern	43 01 40	134 11 17
9	Cape Titov	43 05 48	134 18 24
10	Valentina Bay, northern headland	43 06 39	133 20 28
11	Cape Nakhval'nyy	43 26 50	134 58 28
12	Cape Kudrin Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 03	43 27 38	135 00 00
13	Cape Manevskiy	43 37 53	135 13 15
14	Chikhachev Island, southern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 15	43 40 36	135 16 40
15	Chikhachev Island, northern extremity	43 40 50	135 16 50
16	Cape Shkot Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 17	43°41'18"	135°17'05"
17	Cape Chetyrekh Skal	43 50 40	135 30 24
18	Cape Yuzhnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 19	44 02 02	135 37 54
19	Cape Yakubovskiy	44 43 42	136 20 16
20	Cape Yegorov Further along the line the lowest tide to point 21	44 46 06	136 26 30
21	Cape Krasnyy Partizan	48 58 30	140 23 12
22	Cape Datta Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 23	49 17 48	140 25 18
23	Cape Yagodnyy	51 10 20	140 39 50

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
24	Dugu-Du Islands, Yelena Island	51 14 15	140 42 20
25	Cape Nakatov Further long the line of the lowest tide to point 26	51 20 00	140 46 30
26	Cape Ostryy	51 23 30	140 51 30
27	Cliff off Cape Orlov	51 25 18	140 52 42
28	Cape Davydov Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 29	51 29 45	140 52 56
29	Cape Yuzhnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 30	51 40 48	141 06 15
30	Cape Pronge	52°51'59"	141°14'10"
31	Cape Tabakh Further along the line of the lowest tide point 32	53 00 13	141 12 15
32	Cliff off Cape Mofet	54 11 52	139 52 49
33	Cape Aleksandra	54 17 20	139 47 18
34	Reyneke Island, southeastern coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 35	54 21 20	139 48 30
35	Reyneke Island, eastern coast	54 21 15	139 48 27
36	Menshkov Island, northern extremity	54 36 45	139 16 30
37	Prokof'yev Island, north-eastern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 38	55 05 07	138 25 10
38	Prokof'yev Island, north-western extremity	55 05 40	138 21 12
39	Cape Borisov	55 56 40	137 23 39

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
40	Cape Lantarskiy	56 08 13	137 43 20
41	Cape Musikan	56 13 44	137 49 53
42	Cape Tolkuchiy	56 22 45	138 02 28
43	Cape Vneshniy Further along the line the lowest tide to point 44	56 25 18	138 13 20
44	Cape L'gotnyy	56 28 07	138 15 04
45	Cape Naklonnyy	56 37 12	138 16 12
46	Mal'minskiye Islands, eastern island	56 42 00	138 23 54
47	Cape Nurki Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 48	56°46'40"	138°33'48"
48	Cape Ulkanskiy	56 58 30	138 42 30
49	Cape Eykan Further long the line of the lowest tide to point 50	57 00 48	138 52 15
50	Cape Sputnik	57 05 42	138 55 44
51	Cape Kamker	57 08 12	139 01 39
52	To the west of the mouth of the Urak River	59 16 00	142 48 29
53	Cape Marekan Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 54	59 19 12	143 28 40
54	Cape Kekurnyy	59 24 34	145 40 45
55	Cape Gerey Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 56	59 24 06	145 42 40
56	Cape Shelkan	59 21 50	145 48 00
57	Cape Yeyrineyskiy	59 18 05	145 51 00
58	Cliff off Cape Ushakov	59 14 40	145 48 30

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
59	Cliff off Cape Duga Zapadnaya Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 60	59 08 38	145 58 30
60	Cape Yelagin	59 12 24	146 21 06
61	Kater Cliff	59 21 18	146 51 39
62	To the east of Cape Syurkum Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 63	59 21 55	147 55 00
63	Cape Izmaylov	59 14 08	147 32 30
64	Cape Moskvitin	59 15 35	147 47 20
65	Cape Dal'niy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 66	59 15 10	148 24 42
66	Cape Gavanets	59°14'14"	148°46'06"
67	Spafar'yev Island, South- western extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 68	59 08 11	148 57 32
68	Spafar'yev Island, Cape Kaktin	50 07 00	149 01 06
69	Zav'yalov Island, Cape Yuzhnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 70	59 00 00	150 28 00
70	Zav'yalov Island, south- eastern coast	59 00 00	150 34 20
71	Cape Alevin Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 72	58 50 14	151 20 32
72	Cape Tolstoy	59 10 36	155 11 21
73	Atykan Island, southern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 74	59 11 38	155 31 57



## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
74	Atykan Island, northern extremity	59 12 48	155 32 11
75	Matykil' Island, southeastern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 76	59 19 13	155 35 54
76	Matykil' Island, northeastern extremity	59 20 27	155 36 00
77	Cape Yapon	59 29 45	154 57 57
78	Cape Keytevan	59 32 30	154 38 42
79	Cape Iretskiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 80	59 53 34	154 29 00
80	Cape Storozhevoy	61 49 07	158 50 17
81	Cliff to the south of Taynochin	61 48 27	159 19 18
82	Cliff to the southwest of Chetyrye Pal'tsa Island	61 44 44	159 23 19
83	To the northwest of Cape Varkhalamskiy	61°40'07"	159°31'18"
84	Cape Varkhalamskiy	61 39 06	159 34 06
85	Khalpili Islands, cliff west of the northern Island	61 15 54	159 44 28
86	Cape Telanskiy	60 55 53	159 47 12
87	Cliff to the north of Cape Taygonos	60 35 11	160 08 00
88	Cape Taygonos	60 34 26	160 08 49
89	To the east of Cape Taygonos	60 34 26	160 09 48
90	Southern Islet off Cape Povorotnyy	60 40 57	160 46 00
91	Cape Dal'niy	60 25 12	161 56 29
92	Yengalychev Island, southwestern extremity	60 16 17	161 50 35

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
93	To the north of Cape Ostrovnoy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 94	60 02 33	161 29 24
94	Cape Lopatka	50 52 00	156 40 18
95	To the northeast of Cape Lopatka	50 53 22	156 42 55
96	Cape Tri Sestry	51 07 06	157 03 06
97	Gavryushkin Kamen' Island	51 14 10	157 18 00
98	Islet off Cape Senyavin	51 20 22	157 27 00
99	Kekur off Utashud Island	51 30 14	157 42 16
100	Cliff off Cape Il'ya	51 34 48	157 49 44
101	Cape Khodzhelayka	51 37 44	157 54 34
102	Cliff off Cape Krestovyy	51 48 40	158 06 38
103	Cape Piratkov	51°57'40"	158°16'40"
104	Cliff off Cape Asacha	52 07 18	158 22 41
105	To the north of Cape Polosatyy	52 17 23	158 32 53
106	Shipunskiy Rock	53 04 36	160 01 22
107	Kozlov Rock	54 29 14	161 42 29
108	Kekur Rock of Cape Kronotskiy	54 45 06	162 09 00
109	Kamen'-Gorod Cliffs	56 00 23	163 03 05
110	Cliff off Cape Afrika	56 10 00	163 22 10
111	Cliff off Cape Rify	56 19 40	163 21 48
112	Cape Stolbovoy	56 41 15	163 17 00
113	Cape Ozerneyy	57 43 28	163 19 13
114	Cape Krashenninnikov	58 26 57	163 29 06
115	Cape Rovnyy	58 52 10	164 38 15

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
116	Cape Tavukhin Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 117	59 48 45	166 17 28
117	Yuzhnaya-Glubokaya Bay, southern headland	60 12 50	166 51 30
118	To the south of Srednyaya Lagoon	60 22 33	167 22 30
119	To the east of Kaukt Lagoon Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 120	60 25 40	167 35 50
120	Somneniye Bay, western headland	60 29 06	167 48 12
121	Somneniye Bay, eastern headland Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 122	60 30 05	167 52 00
122	Cape Skalistyy	60°03'30"	170°27'40"
123	Cape Vulkanicheskiy	60 18 00	170 40 46
124	Cape Temnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 125	60 32 42	171 09 02
125	Cape Shlyupochnyy	60 37 00	171 24 07
126	Cape Osypnoy	60 43 10	171 38 00
127	Cape Vitgenshteyn	60 50 13	172 04 15
128	Island Kekur Vitgenshteyna, southeastern extremity	60 50 43	172 06 04
129	Cape Gorbatyy	61 01 50	172 27 25
130	Cape Matros Zayts Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 131	61 15 39	172 54 44
131	Cape Moristyy	61 18 09	172 57 58
132	Cape Skladchatyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 133	61 23 00	173 05 30

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
133	Cape Ovrazhek	61 28 49	173 11 00
134	Cape Nizkiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 135	61 38 40	173 50 00
135	Cape Chesma	62 19 11	179 11 00
136	Cape Voyennye topografy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 137	62 36 44	179 34 13
137	Cape Korobitsyn	62 52 05	179 30 37
138	Cape Barykov Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 139	63 03 16	179 27 37
139	To the south of Zemlya Geka Spit	64 15 56	178 24 05
140	At the base of Russkaya Koshka Spit Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 141	64 38 15	178 48 27
Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	West longitude
141	Cape Prizhmnyy	65°22'15"	179°29'00
142	Cape Meechkyn Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 143	65 28 35	178 44 50
143	Cape Retkyn	65 31 48	177 10 20
144	Cape Gory Kamennoy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 145	65 34 30	176 46 00
145	Mouth of Odinskaya River	65 27 53	176 11 49
146	Retkyn Spit Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 147	65 24 03	176 02 58
147	Cliff off Cape Ukilyun	64 52 45	175 32 28
148	Cape Chypatyn Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 149	64 48 05	173 27 32

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	West longitude
149	Cliff off Cape Stoletiya	64 19 24	173 38 30
150	Cape Lysaya Golova Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 151	64 17 35	173 22 34
151	Cape Nizemnyy	64 15 50	172 56 00
152	Cape Sivolkut Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 153	64 22 15	172 35 40
153	Cape Chaplin	64 24 15	172 13 50
154	Cape Kygynin	64 45 25	172 05 06
155	Cape Nygchigen Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 156	65 15 34	172 05 34
156	Cape Khalyustkin	65 15 34	172 10 41
157	Cape Lyugren Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 158	65 30 09	171 41 00
158	Cape Kriguygun	65°28'37"	171°01'26"
159	Cape Nunyamo Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 160	65 36 04	170 37 18
160	Puutyn Bay, southern headland	65 50 45	170 30 11
161	Puutyn Bay, northern headland, Further along the line of the lowest tide to Cape Dezhnev	65 52 14	170 30 15

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
--------------	---------------------	----------------	----------------

Sakhalin Island

1	Mouth of Taranay River	46°37'30"	142°26'00"
2	Cape Tomari-Aniva Further along the line of lowest tide to point 3	46 36 29	142 46 00
3	Kemi Spit, western coast	53 43 30	142 35 30

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
4	To the west of Cape Vis'kvo Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 5	53 32 16	142 14 30
5	Cape Lakh	51 53 09	141 37 18
6	Cape Tyk Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	51 44 40	141 40 23
1	Mouth of Taranay River		
<u>Kuril'skiye Island</u>			
<u>Paramushir Island</u>			
1	Cape Skal'nyy	50 20 09	155 23 00
2	Cape Sosedniy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	50 18 15	155 16 20
1	Cape Skal'nyy		
<u>Simushir Island</u>			
1	Cape Storozhevoy	47°09'46"	152°15'13"
2	Cliff off Cape Sovetskiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3	47°10'05	152°13'30
3	Cape Polyanskiy	47 01 30	152 03 47
4	Cape Chernyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 5	46 59 18	152 01 24
5	Cape Terekhin	46 55 56	151 54 44
6	Cape Ptichiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	46 51 25	151 43 16
1	Cape Storozhevoy		

## Coordinates

Poin number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
<u>Urup Island</u>			
1	Cliff off Cape Tigrovyy	46 13 21	150 18 30
2	Parus Cliff	46 10 50	150 11 13
3	Petushkov Island	46 04 03	149 59 05
4	Nakatnay Cliff off Cape Predchuvstviye	45 51 00	149 39 27
5	Cape Glybistyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	45 48 49	149 37 23
1	Cliff off Cape Tigrovyy		
<u>Iturup Island</u>			
1	To the south of Cape Breskens	45 21 59	147 50 48
2	To the north of Cape Terrasnyy	45 10 03	147 42 15
3	Cliff off Cape Ksana Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 4	45 07 10	147 30 29
4	Cliff off Cape Przheval'skiy	45 06 30	147 29 30
5	Southern headland of Trek'h'Skal Bay Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 6	44 59 40	147 30 15
6	Cape Odesskiy	44°52'01"	147°15'50"
7	To the northeast of Cape Bol'shoy Nos Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 8	44 49 47	147 08 05
8	Cape Bol'shoy Nos	44 48 50	147 05 49
9	Cape Kabara	44 39 39	147 00 28
10	Kamen'-Lev Island	44 39 08	146 58 30

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
11	Cape Klyk Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 12	44 37 45	147 56 47
12	Cape Burevestnik	44 55 00	147 38 55
13	Cape Dobrynya Nikitich Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	44 56 44	147 47 25
1	To the south of Cape Breskens		
<u>Kunashir Island</u>			
1	Cape Spiridonov	44 06 06	145 44 28
2	Cape Stolbchatyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3	44 01 30	145 40 29
3	Cape Mechnikov	44 55 55	145 46 39
4	Cape Yuzhno-Kuril'skiy	44 01 15	145 52 28
5	Rogachev Island	44 10 45	146 02 55
6	Cape Mysovoy	44 16 31	146 17 43
7	Cape Spokoynyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	44 21 08	146 28 58
1	Cape Spiridonov		
<u>Shikotan Island</u>			
1	Cape Dumkov	43°53'27"	146°49'15"
2	Cape Otradnyy	43 52 31	146 46 20
3	To the north of Cape Uglovoy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 4	43 49 12	146 36 38
4	Cape Uglovoy	43 48 02	146 35 01



## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
5	To the north of Cape Smelyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 6	43 44 48	146 34 57
6	Cape Smelyy	43 44 38	146 35 03
7	Cliff off Cape Ostrovnoy	43 44 12	146 35 30
8	Cape Voloshin Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 9	43 42 11	146 38 12
9	Cliff to the east of Cape Voloshin	43 42 18	146 40 28
10	Grig Island, southwestern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 11	43 44 40	146 47 18
11	Grig Island, eastern extremity	43 45 10	146 48 20
12	Cape Nepokornyy Further along the line to the lowest tide to point 1	43 48 15	146 53 54
1	Cape Dumkov		

Komandorskiye IslandsBering Island

1	Cape Tonkiy	55 19 46	166 14 40
2	Nadvodnyy Rock	55 21 44	166 02 39
3	Sivuchiy Rock Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 4	55 22 14	165 57 47
4	Cape Severo-Zapadnyy	55°17'10"	165°45'02"
5	Ariy-Kamen' Island	55 12 40	165 47 10
6	Cape Tonkiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 7	55 04 29	166 03 30

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
7	Cape Ostrovnoy	54 49 07	166 22 30
8	Cape Shepitanskiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	54 43 48	166 33 39
1	Cape Tonkiy		
<u>Mednyy Island</u>			
1	Cape Chernyy	54 39 14	167 55 32
2	Cape Zhirovoy	54 45 34	167 43 30
3	Cape Matveya Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	54 50 50	167 31 30
1	Cape Chernyy		

The same decree establishes that the waters of the Penzhinskaya Inlet north of the line connecting the southern islet off Cape Povorotnyy with Cape Dal'niy are, as waters of an historical bay, internal waters.

(2) Arctic Continental Coast and Islands, Baltic Sea, and Black Sea  
Straight Baselines

U.S.S.R. Declaration

A decree of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers of January 15, 1985, approved a list of geographic coordinates of points which define the position of baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the U.S.S.R. off the continental coast and the islands of the Arctic Ocean and the Baltic and Black Seas. The list is published below.

The same decree establishes that the waters of the White Sea south of the line connecting Cape Svyatoy Nos with Cape Kanin Nos, the waters of Cheshskaya Bay south of the line connecting Cape Mikulkin with Cape Svyatoy Nos (Timanskiy), as well as the waters of Baydaratskaya Bay southeast of the line connecting Cape Yuribaysalya with Cape Belushiy Nos are, as waters historically belonging to the U.S.S.R., internal waters.

## Arctic Ocean

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
1	2	3	4
1	Boundary sign No. 415 (sea buoy)	69°47'41"	30°49'15"
2	Cape Nemetskiy	69 57 2	31 56 7
3	Islet to the east of Cape Nemetskiy	69 57 2	31 57 2
4	Cape Kekurskiy	69 56 7	32 03 5
5	Islet to the southeast of Cape Kekurskiy	69 56 4	32 05 4
6	Islet off Cape Lognavolok	69 46 2	32 57 4
7	Islet off Cape Laush Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 10	69 44 5	33 04 8
8	Rybachiy Peninsula, Cape Tsypnavolok	69 42 9	33 07 9
9	Kil'din, northwest coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 10	69 22 8	34 01 8
10	Kil'din Island, eastern extremity	69 20 0	34 24 2
11	Cape to the east of Cape Teriberskiy	69 15 2	35 15 2
12	Cape to the west of Opasova Bay	69 15 0	35 18 0
13	Voronyi Ludki Islands, northern island	69 12 3	35 48 4
14	Bol'shiye Voronukhi Island, northern extremity	69 12 1	35 49 2
15	Islet to the north of Cape Glyaden'	69 06 8	36 12 9
16	Cape Belyy Navolok	69 05 9	36 17 0

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
17	Severnny Islet to the north of the eastern extremity of Bol'shoy Oleniy Island	69 03 9	36 25 1
18	Cape Malyy Vyashchin	69 00 0	36 37 5
19	Sem' Ostrovov Islands, Kharlov Island, northeastern cape	68 48 9	37 21 6
20	Kharlovskiye Baklyshi Islands, northern island	68 48 3	37 24 8
21	Malyy Litskiy Island	68 41 8	37 46 5
22	Nokuyev Island, northern extremity	68 23 5	38 27 6
23	Cape Chernyy	68 22 2	38 39 0
24	Cape Fadeyeva	68 18 0	38 53 8
25	Cape Svyatoy Nos	68 09 5	38 44 6
26	Cape Kanin Nos Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 27	68 39 9	43 17 5
27	Cape Laydennyy	68 26 1	46 00 0
28	Northern extremity of the the island to the east of Cape Laydennyy	68 25 2	46 04 0
29	Kambal'nitskiye Koshki Islands, northern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 30	68 21 5	46 18 1
30	Kambal'nitskiye Koshki Islands, southern extremity Of eastern Koshki	68 19 3	46 22 3
31	Cape to the south of Cape Rybnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 32	68 06 9	46 33 0
32	Cape Mikulkin	67 48 5	46 41 8

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
33	Cape Svyatoy Nos (Timanskiy) Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 34	67 54 8	48 35 7
34	Southern headland of Verkhniy Shar Strait	68 21 2	50 46 8
35	Northern headland of Verkhniy Shar Strait Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 36	68 22 8	50 48 9
36	Western headland of Nizhniy Shar Strait	68 28 8	51 30 4
37	Eastern headland of Nizhniy Shar Strait Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 38	68 29 2	51 33 5
38	Cape Tonkiy Nos	68 34 2	52 12 6
39	Cape Kolokolkovski Nos Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 40	68 35 4	52 16 6
40	Russkiy Zavorot Peninsula	68 59 4	54 26 9
41	Gulyayevskaya Koshka No. 1 Island, northern extremity	68 59 2	54 37 5
42	Gulyayevskaya Koshka No. 3 Island, northern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 43	68 56 1	55 23 9
43	Gulyayevskaya Koshka No. 3 Island, southeastern extremity	68 52 2	55 39 1
44	Gulyayevskaya Koshka No. 7 Island	68 48 9	56 31 7
45	Cape Bizekova Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 46	68 42 7	57 14 0
46	Western headland of Varandeyevskaya Bay	68 48 1	57 56 7

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
47	Eastern headland of Varandeyskaya Bay Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 48	68 48 4	57 58 8
48	Cape Medynskiy Zavorot	68 57 6	59 19 5
49	Cape Sin'kin Nos Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 50	68 42 4	59 57 9
50	Cape Pyrkov	69 33 4	60 11 4
51	Vaygach Island, islet to the south of Cape Greben'	69 39 0	59 59 0
52	Islet to the south of Cape Karpovo Stanov'ye	69 42 3	59 35 8
53	Islet to the northwest of Cape Karpovo Stanov'ye	69 43 0	59 31 9
54	Lyamchin Peninsula, southwestern extremity	69 51 4	59 04 6
55	Cape to the northeast of Lyamchin Peninsula	69 57 9	58 48 1
56	Podrezona Luda Island	70 02 7	58 36 9
57	Mikhaylova Islands, western islet to the northeast of Polilova Islands	70 12 9	58 19 9
58	Novaya Zemlya Islands, cliff to the the south of Cape Kusov Nos	70 27 6	57 08 3
59	Pyniny Islands, eastern island	70 26 6	56 36 0
60	Pyniny Islands, western island	70 26 6	56 31 8
61	Bratkov Island, eastern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 62	70 27 8	56 18 1
62	Bratkov Island, western extremity	70 27 8	56 17 5

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
63	Bol'shoy Sakhanin Island, southern extremity	70 29 1	55 20 6
64	Cape Malyy Kushnyy	70 38 7	54 39 2
65	Rakovaya Ludka Islands, western island	70 42 1	53 52 7
66	Muchnyye Islands, southern island	70 46 8	53 34 2
67	Savina Kovriga Peninsula, southwestern extremity	70 47 8	53 30 0
68	Cape Kostin Nos	70 56 5	53 02 6
69	Mezhdusharskiy Island, western coast	71 15 6	52 15 3
70	Cape Ne-Bazar-Salya Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 71	71 32 0	51 37 7
71	Cape Severnyy Gusinyy Nos	72 09 1	51 49 5
72	Cape Britvin Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 73	72 43 0	52 24 4
73	Cape Chum	72 51 0	52 37 0
74	Cape Fedorova Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 75	73 07 6	53 11 4
75	Cape Dolgiy	73 14 4	53 30 2
76	Mityushev Island, Cape Rifovyy	73 25 1	54 00 6
77	Cape to the northwest of Cape Ostrovnoy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 78	73 37 2	53 59 8
78	Cape Sukhoy Nos	73 47 4	53 42 4
79	Islet to the north of Cape Sukhoy Nos	73 47 8	53 42 9

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
80	Cape to the northeast of Cape Bera	73 54 0	54 16 0
81	Cape Litke Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 82	73 59 8	54 34 6
82	Cape Smirnova	74 09 4	55 02 2
83	Cliff to the north of Cape Prokof'yeva Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 84	74 14 8	55 06 3
84	Cape to the southwest of Cape Ivana Malysheva	74 15 7	55 07 2
85	Cape Pavla Zaytseva Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 86	74 20 8	55 17 0
86	Cape Stepovogo	74 24 5	55 22 0
87	Cape Sidensnera	74 32 5	55 33 7
88	Cape Ptichiy	74 36 6	55 36 0
89	Borisova Island, western extremity	74 47 0	55 47 9
90	Cape Spidill	74 57 6	55 50 4
91	Cape Gidrograf Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 92	75 03 1	55 45 3
92	Cape Nikolaya	75 10 8	56 00 9
93	Cape Lava Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 94	75 16 6	56 43 4
94	Cape Maslennikova	75 22 8	57 02 6
95	Western islet to the southwest of Cape Solumekogo	75 39 0	58 00 6
96	Vil'yama Islands, west coast	75 48 4	58 34 6



## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
97	Western islet to the west of Berkha Island	75 54 0	58 48 0
98	Islet to the south of Severnyy Krestovyy Island Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 99	76 02 8	59 01 7
99	Severnyy Krestovyy Island, northern extremity	76 04 2	59 07 8
100	Pankkrat'yeva Island, Cape Nablyudeny	76 09 3	60 06 2
101	Barentsa Islands, western island, Cape Bastiony	76 17 0	61 01 6
102	Barentsa Islands, western island, eastern cape	76 17 3	61 10 5
103	Barentsa Islands, eastern island	76 17 6	61 22 6
104	Cape Nassau	76 17 9	61 39 6
105	Cape Utesheniya	76 15 6	62 45 8
106	Cape Nalivkina	76 19 7	63 43 6
107	Gol'fstrim Islands, northern island, western extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 108	76 25 1	64 10 0
108	Gol'fstrim Islands, northern island, eastern extremity	76 25 3	64 12 0
109	Cliff off Cape Vize	76 28 9	64 56 0
110	Western islet off Cape Balashova	76 32 6	65 24 0
111	Cape Kushakova Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 112	76 38 8	65 49 4
112	Cape Medvezhiy	76 44 2	66 01 5
113	Cape Anna	76 49 1	66 26 6

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
114	Cape Bol'shoi Ledyanoy	76 52 4	66 43 5
115	Cape Yermolayeva	76 54 8	66 56 4
116	Cape Varneka	76 56 3	67 02 9
117	Bol'shiye Oranskii Islands, western island	77 02 2	67 40 2
118	Bol'shiye Oranskii Islands, eastern island	77 02 6	67 45 4
119	Loshkina Island, north- eastern Cape	76 58 2	68 30 3
120	Island to the northeast of Cape Zhelaniya	76 57 2	68 36 2
121	Cape Mona	76 51 9	68 49 7
122	Cape De-Fera	76 46 8	69 00 2
123	Cape Flissingskiy	76 42 1	69 05 4
124	Cape Konstantina	76 32 1	68 57 0
125	Cape Sporyy Navolok Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 126	76 14 9	68 18 4
126	Cape Opasnyy	75 36 7	63 47 4
127	Cape to the northeast of Cape Skalistyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 128	75 34 8	63 22 5
128	Cape Edvard	75 25 2	62 14 0
129	Novyy Peninsula, south- eastern extremity	75 12 8	61 30 0
130	Kamen' Island	75 01 8	60 58 9
131	Cape to the northeast of Neupokoyeva Bay	74 51 1	60 34 0
132	Cape Vysokiy	74 44 1	60 16 2

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
133	Cape to the northeast of Cape Gorka	74 35 8	59 51 4
134	Glumyanoy Island	74 26 4	59 35 0
135	Kamen' Yuzhnyy Cliff	74 22 9	59 30 1
136	Cape Lutkovskogo	74 12 8	58 44 0
137	Krashenninnikova, south-eastern extremity	74 06 4	58 31 8
138	Domashniy Island, Cape Pyat' Pl'tsev	73 59 1	58 15 3
139	Cape to the northeast of Cape Burlivyy	73 46 1	57 53 5
140	Cape Voronina	73 36 0	57 35 4
141	Cape Tsebrikova Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 142	73 26 8	57 14 6
142	Cape Kankrina	73 18 0	56 54 2
143	Cape Vykhodnoy	73 14 0	56 43 8
144	Cape Klokova	73 06 5	56 33 0
145	Cape Brandta	73 01 3	56 26 0
146	Cape Kutuzova Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 147	72 52 3	56 15 0
147	Cape _____	72 47 0	56 08 0
148	Cape Galla	72 39 0	55 55 7
149	Fedora Island, southern extremity	72 26 0	55 36 5
150	Cape Vishnevskogo	72 13 9	55 33 4
151	Cape to the northeast of Cape Gessena	72 10 5	55 34 7
152	Cape Yershova	72 03 4	55 27 7

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
153	Cape Abrosimova Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 154	71 55 0	55 27 8
154	Cape Rozhnova	71 45.9	55 35.0
155	Cape Klokacheva Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 156	71 40.9	55 38.6
156	Cape Menshikova	70 42.3	57 36.7
157	Vaygach Island, Cape Bolvenskiy Nos Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 158	70 27.9	59 02.8
158	Islet to the south east of Cape Drovyanyoy	69 56.1	60 27.8
159	Mestnyy Island, Cape Lama Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 160	69 51.9	61 10.8
160	Mestnyy Island, Cape Kheng	69 50 4	61 16 1
161	Cape Andreyeva Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 162	69 46 3	61 43 2
162	Cape Yuribeysalya	69 16 7	64 59 4
163	Cape Belushiy Nos	70 02 7	67 00 0
164	Sharapovy Koshki Islands, southern extremity of southern island Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 165	70 23 0	66 53 0
165	Cape Skuratova	72 56 6	69 24 0
166	Belyy Island, Cape Rogozina	73 23 0	70 01 0
167	Cape Ivanova	73 24 6	71 16 0
168	Belyy Island, northeast coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 169	73 18 0	71 30 0

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
169	Cape Shuberta	73 09 6	71 40 6
170	Shokal'skogo Island, west coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 171	73 03 0	74 08 5
171	Cape Severo-Vostochnyy	73 05 2	74 41 8
172	Vil'kitskogo Island, south- western extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 173	73 22 4	75 22 7
173	Vostochnaya Spit	73 23 4	76 45 6
174	Island to the northwest of Suslova Island	73 34 4	80 32 3
175	Zapadnyy Kamenny Island, west coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 176	74 04 7	82 26 4 .
176	Cape Naves	74 08 7	82 38 3
177	Baranova Island	74 27 7	84 14 5
178	Vardroppera Island, southern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 179	74 37 4	84 14 4
179	Vardroppera Island, northern extremity	74 39 6	84 14 8
180	Diabazovyy Island, Cape Nordenshel'da	74 52 9	85 13 3
181	Skott-Gansena Islands, western island	75 16 7	86 07 6
182	Ringnesa Island, western extremity	75 38 0	87 53 7
183	Granitnyy Island	75 42 2	88 00 4
184	Krakova Island	75 42 2	88 41 7

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
185	Krayniy Island	75 41 0	89 07 4
186	Belukha Island	76 03 0	91 26 0
187	Udarnik Island	76 03 6	91 44 2
188	Gydoyamo Island	76 04 2	92 05 6
189	Makarova Island, Cape Zapadnyy	76 34 8	93 57 0
190	Kazak Island, western extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 191	76 37 0	94 00 8
191	Kazak Island, northwestern extremity	76 37 4	94 01 8
192	Lenin Island	76 46 0	94 30 7
193	Russkiy Island, western extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 194	76 58 4	95 17 0
194	Cape Ruskiy Severnyy	77 10 4	96 29 3
195	Bol'shevik Island, Cape Neupokoyeva	77 55 0	99 34 0
196	Cape Gusinyy Nos	78 00 7	99 23 1
197	Opasnyye Islands, western island	78 19 0	97 57 5
198	Olen'yi, southern island	78 44 0	97 51 8
199	Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii Island, Slantsevaya River, western headland	78 52 8	97 09 8
200	Cape Zverovoy	78 59 4	95 43 5
201	Cape Mednyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 202	79 01 3	95 05 7

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
202	Cape to the northwest of Cape Mednyy	79 02 3	94 54 2
203	Samoylovicha Island, eastern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 204	79 03 7	92 52 5
204	Samoylovicha Island, western extremity	79 07 7	92 17 0
205	Sedova Archipelago, Sfedniy Island, Cape Vkhodnoy	79 27 3	91 24 0
206	Golomyanny Island, to the south-east of Cape Promyslovyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 207	79 32 2	90 45 0
207	Golomyanny Island, Cape Promyslovyy	79 33 0	90 32 7
208	Pioner Island, Cape Krupskoy	79 44 4	91 11 8
209	Cape Dzerzhinskogo	79 51 8	91 07 8
210	Cape to the south of Cape Budennogo Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 211	80 03 3	90 59 8
211	Cape Budennogo	80 03 9	91 00 0
212	Komsomolets Island, Cape Frunze	80 15 7	91 29 0
213	Slitnyy Island	80 24 1	91 30 3
214	Island to the north of Shar Island, western extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 215	80 43 3	92 31 4
215	Cape Karla Librnokhta	80 56 9	93 09 6
216	Kolobok Island, western extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 217	81 06 3	93 12 0

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
217	Kolobok Island, northern extremity	81 06 6	93 12 7
218	Polyarnyy Glacier, western extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 219	81 13 8	95 06 7
219	Polyarnyy Glacier, eastern extremity	81 13 2	96 04 0
220	L'dinka Island, eastern extremity	81 11 7	96 09 5
221	Cape to the northwest of Cape Lokot'	80 59 4	96 48 0
222	Cape Lokot'	80 47 5	97 51 1
223	Eastern extremity shoal to the southeast of Cape Lokot'	80 44 6	98 05 7
224	Eastern edge of drying sandbar of Razdel'nyy Island	80 40 2	98 10 8
225	Cape Bukhteyeva Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 226	80 19 5	97 29 8
226	Cape to the south of Cape Bukhteyeva	80 17 4	97 30 0
227	Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii Island; Cape Gvardeytsev	80 09 3	97 42 0
228	Blizhniy Island	80 05 0	98 38 7
229	Cape to the east of Cape Sapog Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 230	80 03 2	99 09 6
230	Cape Nekrasova	80 02 4	99 21 2
231	Cape Berga Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 232	80 01 3	99 23 0



## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
232	Zakrytaya Bay, northern headland	80 00 2	99 28 5
233	Cape to the south of Zskrytaya Bay	79 58 2	99 36 0
234	Cape Lagernyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 235	79 55 1	99 49 3
235	Cape to the north of Cape Kamen'	79 48 5	100 05 8
236	Island to the north of Cape Anuchina	79 40 7	100 21 0
237	Bol'shevik Island, Cape Peschanyy	79 25 6	102 28 5
238	Cape to the northwest of Cape Mokryy	79 22 8	102 53 8
239	Cape Mokryy	79 18 5	103 11 0
240	Cape Tyazhelyy	79 10 4	103 53 9
241	Cape Tsingera	79 07 8	104 04 5
242	Lavrova Island, Cape Lavrova	79 02 4	104 25 7
243	Morskoy Island	78 53 2	104 58 0
244	Islet to the southeast of Morskoy Island	78 49 6	105 10 4
245	Cape to the southeast of Cape Zamykayushchiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 246	78 48 8	105 10 0
246	Kruglaya Bay, northern headland	78 43 2	105 22 5
247	Kruglaya Bay, southern headland Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 248	78 42 4	105 21 7
248	Cape Morozova	78 32 5	105 27 0

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
249	Mayskiye Islands, north- eastern islet	78 22 4	106 39 0
250	Malyy Taymyr Island, islet off Cape Baza Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 251	78 09 6	107 44 0
251	Cape Murmanets	78 02 2	107 27 8
252	Oval Island, southeastern extremity	77 22 9	107 34 4
253	Islet to the northeast of Promyslovyy Island	77 21 4	107 40 0
254	Bol'shoy Island, cape to the Southeast of Cape Bol'shoy	77 19 4	107 45 0
255	Faddeya-Vostochnyy Island	76 59 0	108 12 8
256	Cape Krestovyy	76 44 9	109 24 8
257	Andreya Island; Cape Peleng Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 258	76 47 1	110 48 6
258	Andreya Island, cape to the Southeast of Cape Peleng	76 46 7	110 50 4
259	Koshka Island, northern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 260	76 46 4	111 10 0
260	Koshka Island, southeastern extremity	76 43 2	111 22 5
261	Vstrech Island, Cape Mayachnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 262	76 38 2	112 16 8
262	Bar'yernaya Spit, southern extremity	76 33 4	112 37 0
263	Kleshnya Island, western extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 264	76 28 0	113 00 0

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
264	Kleshnya Island, southeastern extremity	76 27 0	113 12 0
265	Northern extremity of island to the southeast of Kleshiya Island Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 266	76 26 6	113 14 8
266	Nord Bay, northern headland	76 24 4	113 23 5
267	Nord Bay, southern headland Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 268	76 23 9	113 24 0
268	Yuzhnyy Island, Cape Yuzhnyy	76 20 3	113 28 5
269	Islet to the northwest of Psov Island	76 05 3	113 32
270	Northern extremity of Vostochnyye Spit of Cape Nezametnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 271	75 55 4	113 52.6
271	Marii Pronchishchevoy Peninsula	75 34 9	113 40 4
272	Morzhovaya Spit Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 273	75 30 4	113 42 0
273	Cape Tsvetkova	74 55 9	112 44 5
274	Preobrazheniya Island, cape to the south of Cape Nord	74 40 1	112 59
275	Bol'shoy Begichev Island, northeastern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 276	74 26 5	113 25 0
276	Cape Medvezhiy	74 04 6	112 49 9
277	Cape Paksa Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 278	74 00 0	112 49 9

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
278	Cape Mayak	73 36 1	113 28 4
279	To the southwest of Cape Mus-Khaya Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 280	73 35 0	114 06 4
280	Cape Terpyay-Tumsa	73 28 4	119 00 0
281	Northern extremity of island to the north of Samul-Ary Island	73 10 7	119 41 4
282	Northern extremity of island to the north of Sinn'yiges- Ary Island Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 283	73 11 0	120 02 4
283	Southern extremity of island to the northeast of Sinn'yiges-Ary Island	73 10 0	120 11 4
284	Northwestern extremity of island to the north of Khastakh-Ary Islands Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 285	73 09 1	120 20 8
285	Southeastern extremity of island to the north of Khastakh-Ary Islands	73 08 4	120 23 8
286	Kharynka-Belkeye Island, eastern extremity	73 00 5	120 32 0
287	Cape Kuruna-Stan Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 288	72 58.7	120 32 0
288	Cape Stannakh-Khocho	72 58 0	121 43 7
289	Northern extremity of drying sandbar of Elakhan-Yuyes Channel	73 03 9	122 02 6

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
290	Northern extremity of island to the northwest of Petrussha-Aryta Island	73 05 0	122 19 4
291	Northern extremity of island to the northeast of Petrussha-Aryta Island	73 06 0	122 37 2
292	Cherkannakh-Kumaga Spit, southern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 293	73 11 7	123 22 4
293	Turkunnakh-Kumaga Spit, northern extremity	73 24 2	123 13 6
294	Kyuryues-Kumaga Spit, southern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 295	73 25 3	123 12 5
295	Babaryna-Kumaga Spit, northern extremity	73 35 4	123 12 0
296	Ary-Orto-Stan Spit, southern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 297	73 37 6	123 13 8
297	Ary-Of-to-Stan Spit, northern extremity	73 43 1	123 21 0
298	Samoleta Island, southern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 299	73 50 0	123 11 0
299	Samoleta Island, west coast	73 52 4	123 06 3
300	Aerosemki Island, west coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 301	73 57 6	123 08 6
301	Aerosemki Island, northeastern cape	73 59 5	123 14 0

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
302	Dunay Islands, western extremity of the northern island Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 303	73 54 6	124 21 8
303	Dunay Islands, eastern extremity	73 53 3	124 58 6
304	Drying shoal to the northeast of Kuba Island	73 41 0	125 59 0
305	Alkhai-Belkeye Island, northeastern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 306	73 31 8	127 39 0
306	Khas-Agalar-Belkeye Island, eastern extremity	73 28 5	128 07 5
307	Islet to the east of Sasyllakh-Ary Island	73 06 4	129 14 5
308	Grigoriy Islands; north- eastern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 309	73 00 3	129 32 5
309	Grigoriy Islands, eastern extremity	72 59 7	129 33 8
310	Eastern extremity of sandy islands to the southeast of Kyllakh-Kubata Bay	72 22 2	129 40 3
311	Khastyr-Bulgunnyakha Island	72 14 3	129 38 0 .
312	Cape Muostakh	71 42 2	129 36 0
313	Muostakh Island, northern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 314	71 36 5	129 56 6
314	Muostakh Island, southern extremity	71 30 4	130 01 8
315	Cape Khara-Ulakh	71 04 2	130 10 0

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
316	Cape Kamenny Stolb	70 58 0	130 50 8
317	Bulunskaya Channel, northern headland Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 318	71 09 4	131 50 5
318	Cape Buor-Khaya	71 56 7	132 46 6
319	Buorkhainskaya Spit, northern coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 320	71 58 0	133 01 5
320	Buorkhainskaya Spit, south-eastern coast	71 53 4	133 19 4
321	Cape Mus-Tala Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 322	71 44 2	132 57 9
322	Drying sandbar of the delta of the Yana River	71 39 2	136 09 6
323	Yarok Island, drying sandbar	71 36 2	137 28 0
324	Makar Island, southwest coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 325	71 50 4	138 20 7
325	Drying sandbar to the north-east of Makar Island	71 58 1	138 47 8
326	Cape Darygan Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 327	72 14 6	139 07 9
327	Drying sandbar to the northeast of Cape Churkina	72 35 7	139 57 2
328	Cape Svyatoy Nos	72 52 3	140 42 9
329	Bol. Lyakhovskiy Island, to the east of Cape Kigilyakh Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 330	73 20 5	139 59 2
330	Cape Vagina	73 25 4	139 49 0

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
331	Mal. Lyakhovskiy Island, west coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 332	74 00 2	140 16 0
332	Mal. Lyakhovskiy Coast, northwest coast	74 11 6	140 11 0
333	Kotel'nyy Island, Cape Medvezhiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 334	74 38 0	139 09 3
334	Cape Rozovyy	75 20 6	136 55 7
335	Cape Durnoy	75 35 1	136 59 3
336	Mikhaylova Peninsula, southern cape Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 337	75 41 9	137 08 9
337	Mikhaylova Peninsula, northern coast	75 45 9	137 16 0
338	Estuary of the Bysakh-Karga River Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 339	75 52 1	137 28.0
339	Cape Domashniy	75 59 9	137 44 9
340	Cape to the north of Stantsii Lagoon Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 341	76 05 0	138 10 6
341	Cape Anisiy	76 12 2	139 07 5
342	Nanosnyy Island, northwestern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 343	76 17 8	140 22 0
343	Nanosnyy Island, northeastern cape	76 17 8	140 24 0



## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
344	Zemlya Bunge Island, Cape Berezhnykh Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 345	76 10 3	141 23 5
345	Faddeyevskiy Island, Cape Blagoveshchenskiy	75 29 7	145 24 7
346	Cape Pestsovy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 347	75 16 4	144 58 0
347	Cape Podpol'ye	75 02 9	144 23 0
348	Neizvestnyye Island	74 53 8	143 54 9
349	Zemlya Bunge Island, southern extremity	74 47 9	142 31 7
350	Mal. Lyakhovskiy Island, Cape Kvoynova Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 351	74 16 0	140 51 2
351	Rozhok Spit	74 06 0	141 04 0
352	Bol. Lyakhovskiy Island, Cape Mal. Van'kin Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 353	73 54 5	142 03 2
353	Cape to the south of Cape Orto-Yuryakh	73 25 5	143 36 5
354	Khopto-Terer Island	73 12 6	143 37 8
355	Estuary of the Kondrat'yeva River, western headland Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 356	72 39 6	143 44 4
356	Omulyzhskaya Bay, northern headland	72 20 4	146 50 4
357	Cape Khantashinskiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 358	72 18 2	147 08 7

Coordinates			
	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
358	Lopatka Peninsula, eastern extremity	71 53 0	150 05 8
359	Most northern islet in the delta of the Indigirka River	71 39 9	150 18 8
360	Ularovskiy Island, northern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 361	71 33 7	151 10 0
361	Ularovskiy Island, eastern extremity	71 33 2	151 11 0
362	Northern extremity of the Sandy island in the estuary of Konechnaya Channel	71 19 8	151 37 2
363	Eastern extremity of the Sandy island to the southeast of Konechnaya Channel	71 16 0	151 44 0
	To the north of Kolesovskiy Island	71 01 3	152 07 0
365	Western headland of the estuary of the Khar-Yuryakh River Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 366	70 51 0	152 23 3
366	Cape Bol'shoy Chukochiy	70 06 7	159 55 9
367	Cape Malyy Chukochiy	70 04 7	159 57 0
368	Island to the northwest of the estuary of Chukoch'ya Channel; northern extremity	69 45 0	160 10 6
369	Drying shoal in the estuary of Pokhodskaya Channel	69 41 4	161 07 6
370	Drying shoal to the north of Morskiye Sotki Islands	69 40 7	161 47 1
371	Cape Medveshiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 372	69 40 6	162 21 6

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
372	Malyy Chaunskiy Strait, Southern headland	69 45 9	167 44 6
373	Malyy Chaunskiy Strait, northern headland Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 374	69 48 6	167 47 2
374	Southeastern extremity of the drying sandbar of Chenkuul' Island	69 53 5	169 24 0
375	Cape Kytakenmeem Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 376	69 58 2	170 32 1
376	Cape to the west of Cape Kibera	69 57 0	172 39 3
377	Shalaurova Island	69 59 0	172 46 0
378	Cape Achim	69 56 0	173 28 7
379	Most northern islet in the estuary of the Pykhtymel' River Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 380	69 54 6	174 02 0

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	West longitude
380	Pil'gyn Strait, western headland	68 34 4	178 27 6
381	Pil'gyn Strait, eastern headland Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 382	68 34 4	178 26 6
382	Amguema Lagoon, western headland	68 15 4	177 26 6
383	Amguema Lagoon, eastern headland	68 14 6	177 21 0
384	Cape Vankarem	67 50 7	175 48 3
385	Karkarpko Island, northern extremity	67 50 5	175 46 0

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	West longitude
386	Cape Onman	67 40 0	175 17 3
387	Kolyuchii Island, northern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 388	67 28 7	174 38 8
388	Kolyuchii Island, east coast	67 27 6	174 35 6
389	Cape Dzhenretlen Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 390	67 06 8	173 39 0
390	To the west of Cape Neskyn	67 02 7	173 04 0
391	Cape Neskyn Further along the line of the lowest tide to Cape Dezhneva	67 02 8	173 02 0

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
1	Vostochnyye Ploskiye Koshki Spit	68 57 7	50 07 7
2	Eastern extremity of Yuzhnyye Ploskiye Koshki Spit Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	68 41 3	49 37 4

Zemlya Frantsa-Iosifa ArchipelagoZemlya Aleksandry Island

1	Cape Melekhove	80 42 8	47 53 5
2	Cape Dobkina Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3	80 40 6	47 33 8
3	Cape Ludlova	80 26 8	46 04 4
4	Cape Lofli Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	80 30 5	45 34 8

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
<u>Zemlya Georga Island</u>			
1	Cape Piterkhed	80 22 2	49 44 3
2	Cape Kruglyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3	80 10 5	49 06 0
3	Cape Forbsa	80 08 2	48 54 4
4	Cape Stivensa	80 04 3	48 20 5
5	Cape Granta	80 02 8	47 43 7
6	Cape Krautera Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 7	80 09 3	47 09 6
7	Cape Voyeykova	80 22 8	47 14 4
8	Cape Nansena Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 9	80 27 3	47 25 5
9	Cape Universitetskiy	80 37 8	49 16 0
10	Cape Yekaterinina Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 11	80 43 2	49 06 1
11	Cape Pilotov	80 55 7	50 25 8
12	Cape Bryusa Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 13	80 56 9	50 52 5
13	Cape Grosvenor	80 51 4	51 01 6
14	Cape Chads-Khed Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	80 47 9	51 16 0

Zemlya Gallya Island

1	Cape Frankfurt	80 18 7	59 14 9
---	----------------	---------	---------

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
2	Littrova Peninsula, north- eastern cape Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3	80 12 4	58 29 3
3	Cape Ozernyy	80 08 6	58 25 4
4	Cape Tegetkhof Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	80 05 4	58 04 1
<u>Novaya Sibir' Island</u>			
1	Cape to the southeast of Cape Vysokiy	75 33 0	146 40 4
2	Cape Goristyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3	75 26 5	147 36 8
3	Cape Ploskiy	75 22 2	148 35 0
4	Cape Pestryy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 5	75 15 7	149 21 0
5	Cape Ryaboy	75 12 4	150 06 8
6	Cape Kamenny Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	75 08 8	150 50 3
<u>Vrangelya Island</u>			
1	Southern headland of Drem-Khed Lagoon	71 27 7	179 42 4
2	Island on Drem-Khed Lagoon	71 29 3	179 47 8
3	Drem-Khed Lagoon, northern cape Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 4	71 30 4	179 52 0
4	Cape Ushakova	71 32 3	179 57 4

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	West longitude
5	Cape to the northeast of Cape Ushakova	71 33 2	179 50 3
6	Cape to the west of Cape Evans	71 34 2	179 42 8
7	Islet to the northeast of Cape Evans	71 35 6	179 31 2
8	Most northern island of Pestsovaya Bay Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 9	71 36 2	179 14 1
9	Southern extremity of spit of Davydova Bay	70 52 4	179 21 8
10	Southern extremity of spit of Somnitel'naya Bay Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	70 51 7	179 32 1

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
--------------	---------------------	----------------	----------------

Baltic Sea

1	Yakhi Island, concrete boundary post	60 19 28	27 37 12
2	Sommers Island, western extremity	60 12 30	27 38 12
3	Gogland Island, Cape Severnyy	60 06 19	26 57 34
4	Rodsher Island	59 58 09	26 40 55
5	Islet to the north of Vayndlo Island	59 49 20	26 21 48
6	Mokhii Island, northwestern extremity	59 41 09	25 47 27
7	Cape Purikarineem	59 40 30	25 41 55
8	Cape Yumindanina	59 38 52	25 29 56
9	Maluzi Islands, Pykh'ya-Maluzi Island	59 37 19	25 19 28

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
10	Keri Island, eastern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 11	59 41 57	25 01 36
11	Northern extremity of Keri Island	59 42 01	25 01 12
12	Tallin Lighthouse	59 42 45	24 44 02
13	Nayssaar Island, Cape Pikasyaere Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 14	59 36 22	24 30 46
14	Cape Yarvsyare	59 34 15	24 28 44
15	Islet to the north of Cape Ninamaa	59 28 28	24 21 40
16	Cape Lokhusaluneem	59 24 23	24 11 49
17	Cape Pakrineem	59 23 25	24 02 32
18	Sur-Pakri Island, northwestern extremity	59 20 58	23 51 54
19	Cliff to the north of Kryassgrund Island	59 20 56	23 46 44
20	Osmussaar Island, northern extremity	59 18 15	23 21 44
21	Selgrakhu Bank, above-water cliff	59 05 16	22 51 52
22	Cape Takhkunanina	59 05 40	22 35 00
23	Cape Pykh'ya-Ristianina Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 24	58 56 28	22 02 43
24	Cape to the southeast of Cape Lyuna-Ristianina	58 55 18	22 02 56
25	Cliff off the eastern cape of Kaleste-Lakht Bay	58 53 35	22 08 09



## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
26	Cliff to the northwest of Cape Undvaneem	58 31 21	21 54 27
27	Laevarakhu Bank; above-water cliff	58 29 32	21 48 02
28	Vaygad Islands, north island	58 23 02	21 48 05
29	Cliff to the west of Nootamaa Island	58 19 16	21 45 42
30	Khinnarakhu Island	58 16 55	21 48 52
31	Cliff to the south of Cape Loade	57 57 31	21 58 20
32	Cape Ovishi Further along the line of the lowest tide to the boundary with the Polish People's Republic	57 34 38	21 43 36

Black Sea

1	Point where the state maritime boundary line between the U.S.S.R. and the Socialist Republic of Rumania intersects the line connecting the eastern extremity of the northern entrance pier of the Tsyganki Islands	45 10 51	29 45 56
2	Kubanskiy Island	45 19 31	29 45 58
3	Dal'nyaya Spit, east coast	45 27 02	29 48 04
4	Spit to the south of Lake Shagany Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 5	45 40 15	29 52 59
5	Cape Laizheron	46 28 30	30 46 00

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
6	Cape to the east of Cape Severnnyy Odesskiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 7	46 33 00	30 50 00
7	Cape Adzhiyask	46 36 00	31 21 04
8	Tendrovskaya Spit, northern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 9	46 22 06	31 31 36
9	Dzharylgach Island, south- west coast	46 01 40	32 47 00
10	Tafkhankut Peninsula, north Coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 11	45 38 16	32 54 33
11	Cape Chernyy	45 35 09	32 49 21
12	Uzkaya Bay, western headland Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 13	45 31 24	32 41 39
13	Cape Priboynny	45 23 25	32 28 52
14	Cape Tarkhankut Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 15	45 20 50	32 29 43
15	Cape Uret	45 19 00	32 39 24
16	To the northwest of Cape Yevpatoriyskiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 17	45 12 12	33 08 48
17	Cape Yevpatoriyskiy	45 08 49	33 15 42
18	Cape Lukull	44 50 23	33 33 16
19	Cape Khersones Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 20	44 35 04	33 22 48
20	Cape Fiolent	44 29 52	33 29 24

## Coordinates

Point number	Geographic Position	North latitude	East longitude
21	Cape Ayya	44 25 05 .	33 40 18
22	Above-water stone off Cape Sarych	44 23 07	33 44 28
23	Cape Nikolaya	44 23 09	33 46 39
24	Cape Troitsy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 25	44 23 31	33 56 37
25	Cape Opasnyy	44 24 20	34 02 01
26	Cape Aytodor	44 25 40	34 07 34
27	Cape Ayudag Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 28	44 32 55	34 20 58
28	Cape Chiken	44 48 58	34 53 50
29	Cape Meganom Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 30	44 47 32	35 04 53
30	Cape Tolstyy	44 49 23	35 07 51
31	Cape Kiik-Atlama	44 56 50	35 23 07
32	Cape Chauda Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 33	44 59 58	35 50 33
33	Cape to the east of Cape Chauda	45 00 46	35 57 19
34	Korabl'-Kamen' Cliffs	45 00 28	36 10 26
35	Cape Kyz-Aul	45 03 32	36 22 33
36	Cape Zheleznyy Rog Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 37	45 06 36	36 44 42
37	Cape Myskhako	44 39 00	37 44 18
38	Cape Doob Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 39	44 37 57	37 54 24

Point number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
39	Cape Tonkiy	44 33 36	38 01 40
40	Cape Tolstyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to the boundary with the Republic of Turkey	44 33 01	38 02 58

134. UNITED ARAB EMIRATESa. Summary of Claims

	TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I.	TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 70	Decree	12nm	3nm assumed.  For Sharjah only; right of transit and overflight recognized in areas where no high seas between Sharjah and other states.
V.	CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 49 Jun 49 Jun 49 Jun 49 Jun 49	Proclamation Proclamation Proclamation Proclamation Proclamation	To bound- aries with neighbor- ing states, which will be deter- mined on equitable principles	Abu Dhabi Dubai Sharjah Ras Al Khaimah Asman
		Jul 66	Announcement	1958 definition	Fujairah
VI.	FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Aug 80	Declaration of Ministry of Foreign Affairs	To agreed limits of continental shelf or to median lines	EEZ for all Emirates.
VII.	POLLUTION	Aug 80	Declaration		Within EEZ.
VIII.	MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 69	Agreement		Abu Dhabi-Qatar continental shelf boundary agreement entered into force.
		Aug 74	Agreement		Dubai: continental shelf boundary agreement with Iran signed.
IX.	LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

135. UNITED KINGDOMa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I.	TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm
		Mar 60		Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
		Oct 87	Territorial Sea Bill, 1987	12nm
II.	ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 64	Territorial Waters Order-in-Council	Established straight baselines.
		1979	Territorial Waters (Amendment) Order-in-Council 1979	Amends straight baselines.
V.	CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 64	Continental Shelf Act	Enabling legislation; claimed authority to prohibit shipping in designated areas around installations.
		May 64	Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Order	Geographical coordinates given defining continental shelf.
		May 64		Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
		Aug 65	Continental Shelf Order No. 1531	Additional shelf areas defined.
		Jun 68	Continental Shelf Order No. 891	Additional shelf areas defined.
		Apr 71	Continental Shelf Order No. 594	Additional shelf areas defined.

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V.	CONTINENTAL SHELF (continued)	Sep 74	Continental Shelf Order No. 1489		Additional shelf areas defined.
		Jul 76	Continental Shelf Order No. 1153		Additional shelf areas defined.
		Nov 77	Continental Shelf Order No. 1871		Additional shelf areas defined.
		Feb 78	Continental Shelf Order No. 178		Additional shelf areas defined.
		July 78	Continental Shelf Order No. 1029		Additional shelf areas defined.
		Nov 79	Continental Shelf Order No. 1447		Additional shelf areas defined.
VI.	FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Sep 64	Fishery Limits Act	12nm	Fishing zone.
		Jan 77	Order-in Council based on 22 Dec 76 Fishery Limits Act	200nm or median line	Fishing zone; repealed sections of 1964 act establishing 12nm limit.
VIII.	MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 65	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Norway entered into force.
		Dec 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with the Netherlands entered into force.
		Feb 67	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Denmark entered into force.
		Dec 72	Agreements		Continental shelf boundary agreement with FRG and boundary Protocols,

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (continued)				altering boundaries with Denmark and the Netherlands, entered into force.
	Jun 77 & Mar 78	Arbitral Award		Continental shelf boundary with France in English Channel (west of 0° 30'W) and Atlantic approaches delimited.
	Feb 80			Continental shelf boundary extension agreement with Norway entered into force.
	Feb 83			Continental shelf boundary agreement with France for area east of 0° 30'W entered into force.
	Nov 88	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Ireland.
	Apr 89	Agreement		Agreement with France changing status of part of Dover Strait boundary to a territorial sea boundary entered into force.
	Jan 90	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Ireland entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION				Did not sign.

b. British Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. Following is the text of Order-in-Council of 25 September 1964 establishing the British straight baseline system:

AT THE COURT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE  
The 25th day of September, 1964

Present,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL



Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of all the powers enabling Her in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:--

1. This Order may be cited as the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 and shall come into operation on 30th September 1964.

2.--(1) Except as otherwise provided in Articles 3 and 4 of this Order, the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man is measured shall be low-water line along the coast, including the coast of all islands comprised in those territories.

(2) For the purposes of this Article a low-tide elevation which lies wholly or partly within the breadth of sea which would be territorial sea if all low-tide elevations were disregarded for the purpose of the measurement of the breadth thereof and if Article 3 of this Order were omitted shall be treated as an island.

3.--(1) The baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured between Cape Wrath and the Mull of Kintyre shall consist of the series of straight lines drawn so as to join successively, in the order in which they are there set out, the points identified by the co-ordinates of latitude and longitude in the first column of the Schedule to this order, each being a point situated on the low-water line and on or adjacent to the feature, if any, named in the second column of that Schedule opposite to the co-ordinates of latitude and longitude of the point in the column.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article shall be without prejudice to the operation of Article 2 of this Order in relation to any island or low-tide elevation which for the purpose of that Article is treated as if it were an island, being an island or low-tide elevation which lies to seaward of the baseline specified in paragraph (1) of this Article.

4. In the case of the sea adjacent to a bay, the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured shall, subject to the provisions of Article 3 of this order--

- (a) if the bay has only one mouth and the distance between the low-water line of the natural entrance points of the bay does not exceed 24 miles, be a straight line joining the said low-water lines;
- (b) if, because of the presence of islands, the bay has more than one mouth and the distances between the low-water lines of the natural entrance points of each mouth added together do not exceed 24 miles, be a series of straight lines across each of the mouths drawn so as to join the said low-water lines;
- (c) If neither paragraph (a) nor (b) of this Article applies, be a straight line 24 miles in length drawn from low-water line to low-water line within the bay in such a manner as to enclose the maximum area of water that is possible with a line of that length.

5.--(1) In this Order--

the expression "bay" means an indentation of the coast such that its area is not less than that of the semi-circle whose diameter is a line drawn across the mouth of the indentation, and for the purposes of this definition the area of an indentation shall be taken to be the area bounded by low-water line around the shore of the indentation and the straight line joining the low-water lines of its natural entrance points, and where, because of the presence of islands, an indentation has more than one mouth the length of the diameter of the semi-circle referred to shall be the sum of the lengths of the straight lines drawn across each of the mouths, and in calculating the area of an indentation the area of any islands lying within it shall be treated as part of the area of the indentation;

the expression "island" means a naturally formed area of land surrounded by water which is above water at mean high-water spring

the expression "low-tide elevation" means a naturally formed area of drying land surrounded by water which is below water at mean high-water spring tides.

(2) For the purposes of this Order, permanent harbour works which form an integral part of a harbour system shall be treated as forming part of the coast.

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889 (a) shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

6. This order shall be published in the London Gazette, the Edinburgh Gazette and the Belfast Gazette.

Article 3

SCHEDULE

POINTS BETWEEN CAPE WRATH AND THE MULL  
OF KINTYRE JOINED TO FORM BASELINES

	Co-ordinates of latitude and longitude of point						Name of Feature
	Latitude North			Longitude West			
	°	'	"	°	'	"	
	58	37	33	5	00	00	Cape Wrath
2	58	31	14	6	15	46	Lith Sgeir
3	58	29	08	6	20	27	Dell Rock
4	58	18	16	6	48	18	Tiumpan
5	58	17	40	6	52	54	Mas Sgeir
6	58	17	06	6	55	31	Stac nam Balg
7	58	14	33	7	02	00	Gallan Head
8	58	13	56	7	03	00	--
9	58	10	38	7	06	58	Eilean Molach
10	57	59	03	7	17	50	Gasker
11	57	41	15	7	43	00	Haskeir Eagach

	Co-ordinates of latitude and longitude of point						Name of Feature
	Latitude North			Longitude West			
	°	'	"	°	'	"	
12	57	32	33	7	43	46	Clettan a Fer
13	57	14	25	7	27	24	Rudha Ardvule
14	57	00	46	7	31	36	Greian Head
15	56	57	21	7	33	43	--
16	56	56	56	7	34	19	Ard Caolas
17	56	56	00	7	34	51	Biruastil
18	56	49	16	7	39	32	Guarsay Point
19	56	48	00	7	40	00	Sron an Duin
20	56	47	07	7	39	37	Berneray Island
21	56	19	22	7	06	48	Skerryvore
22	56	08	00	6	38	03	Dubh Artach
23	55	41	36	6	32	03	Frenchman's Rocks
24	55	40	20	6	30	55	Orsay Island
25	55	35	19	6	20	12	Mull of Oa
26	55	17	57	5	47	52	Mull of Kintyre

(2) Analysis. The following comments regarding the British Straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 23, "Straight Baselines: United Kingdom," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 26 June 1970:

This Order establishes the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man is measured. This, generally, is low-water line round the coast, including the coast of all islands, but between Cape Wrath and the Mull of Kintyre a series of straight lines joining specified points lying generally on the seaward side of the islands lying off the coast are used, and where there are well defined bays elsewhere lines not exceeding 24 miles in length drawn across the bays are used.

The bay closing lines are not specified in the order but on the map "Foreign Fishing Rights and Concessions within the Fisheries Limits of the British Isles", prepared by the Hydrographer, 1965 closing lines have been indicated for the following bays:

- a) Firth of Clyde
- b) Solway Firth including Luce and Wigtown Bays
- c) Morecambe Bay
- d) Tremadoc Bay
- e) Bristol Channel including Carmarthen Bay (all on the west coast of Great Britain);
- f) the Thames Estuary
- g) The Wash
- h) the Humber Estuary
- i) Firth of Forth
- j) Firth of Tay

- k) Moray Firth (all on the east coast of Great Britain); and
- l) Belfast Lough (in Northern Ireland)

In addition, on the south coast of Great Britain, straight baselines appear to have been drawn from the mainland to the western tip of the Isle of Wight and from the southern point of the same isle to Selsey Bill, also on the mainland. These lines enclose the Solent, the harbor of Southampton. Since they are not included within the straight baselines, the assumption is that the United Kingdom considers the water a juridical bay or a harbor roadstead.

The straight baselines of the Order in Council have been plotted on a large scale chart for the following analysis:

Line sector	Length in n.m.	Comments
1-2	40.25	Joins the mainland of Scotland with the northern point of Lewis and Harris; closes the Minch, the main passage between the Hebrides and the mainland.
2-3	3.1	Parallel to the general direction of the coast; joins off-shore rock situated within 1 nautical mile of shore.
3-4	18.5	Line skims the coast at a distance of approximately 1.5 nautical miles on the average; coast indented but not markedly; no offshore islands or rocks.
4-5	2.4	Lines from 4 to 7 enclose a deep bay on Lewis; 4-5 within 10° of general direction of coast.
5-6	1.4	Same general situation.
6-7	4.3	Completes bay closing by returning to mainland cape on Harris.
7-8	0.8	Closes small bay.
8-9	3.8	Joins small rock immediately adjacent to coast; closes a deep bay.
9-10	12.8	Approximately 6° from the general trend of the coast; joins island nearly 6 nautical miles from the shore; numerous islets and indentations.

Line sector	Length in n.m.	Comments
10-11	22.1	Departs from the general direction of the coast by approximately 16° to close the Sound of Harris, an inter-island passage; island situated slightly over 7 nautical miles from shore; Baselines 1 - 11 leave the Flannan islands and St. Kilda group outside of straight baselines.
11-12	9.0	Change in general trend of the coast; line joins Haskeir islands with Heiskar islands, both situated approximately 7 nautical miles from the shore;
12-13	20.4	Line joins main island cape at an angle of approximately 35°, as determined by the general trend of the Uist islands; necessary if Heiskar group to be enclosed.
13-14	13.9	Generally parallel to the trend of the coast; encloses the Sound of Barra, an inter-island passage.
14-15	3.6	Headland to headland; encloses bay-like coastal depression.
15-16	0.75	Joins Barra and Vatersay islands enclosing narrow inter-island passage.
16-17	1.2	Follows general trend; joins offshore islet.
17-18	7.2	Follows general trend of the coast; joins islet with Mingulay island.
18-19	1.5	Follows general trend of the coast.
19-20	1.4	Begins to change direction to tie the Hebrides back to the mainland of Scotland.

Line sector	Length in n.m.	Comments
20-21	33.2	Extends southeastward to tie the Hebrides to Skerryvore, an isolated rock approximately 37 nautical miles from the mainland and 9 nautical miles from Tiree; closes the Sea of the Hebrides which with Little Minch, North Minch and The Minch forms main passage between Scotland and the Hebrides.
21-22	19.6	Joins Dubh Artach, a rock situated approximately 34 nautical miles from the mainland and 13 nautical miles from Mull island.
22-23	26.5	Parallel to the general trend of the coast; joins to rock immediately offshore from large island of Islay; closes Firth of Lorne, a fjord.
23-24	1.0	Turning point in change of coastal direction.
24-25	7.9	Follows general trend of the coast; closes Loch Indaal, a true bay.
25-26	25.5	Rejoins mainland at peninsula of Kintyre; departs from general direction of coast by approximately 40°; necessary to close mainland; encloses Sound of Jura, an insular "fjord."
Total	282.10	

The U.K. straight baselines total 282.10 nautical miles; the average length of a segment is approximately 11.25 nautical miles. There are four segments over 24 miles in length; the longest sector (1 - 2) is 40.25 nautical miles. The sector closes the island-mainland passage in the north. The southern sector is closed by lines 20 - 22 which measure 52.8 nautical miles in total.

The Hebrides and associated islands "screen" virtually all of the mainland coast. The water area enclosed by the straight baselines is estimated to exceed the land area enclosed by a ratio nearly identical with that of Norway, i.e. 3.5:1.

136. UNITED KINGDOM DEPENDENCIES

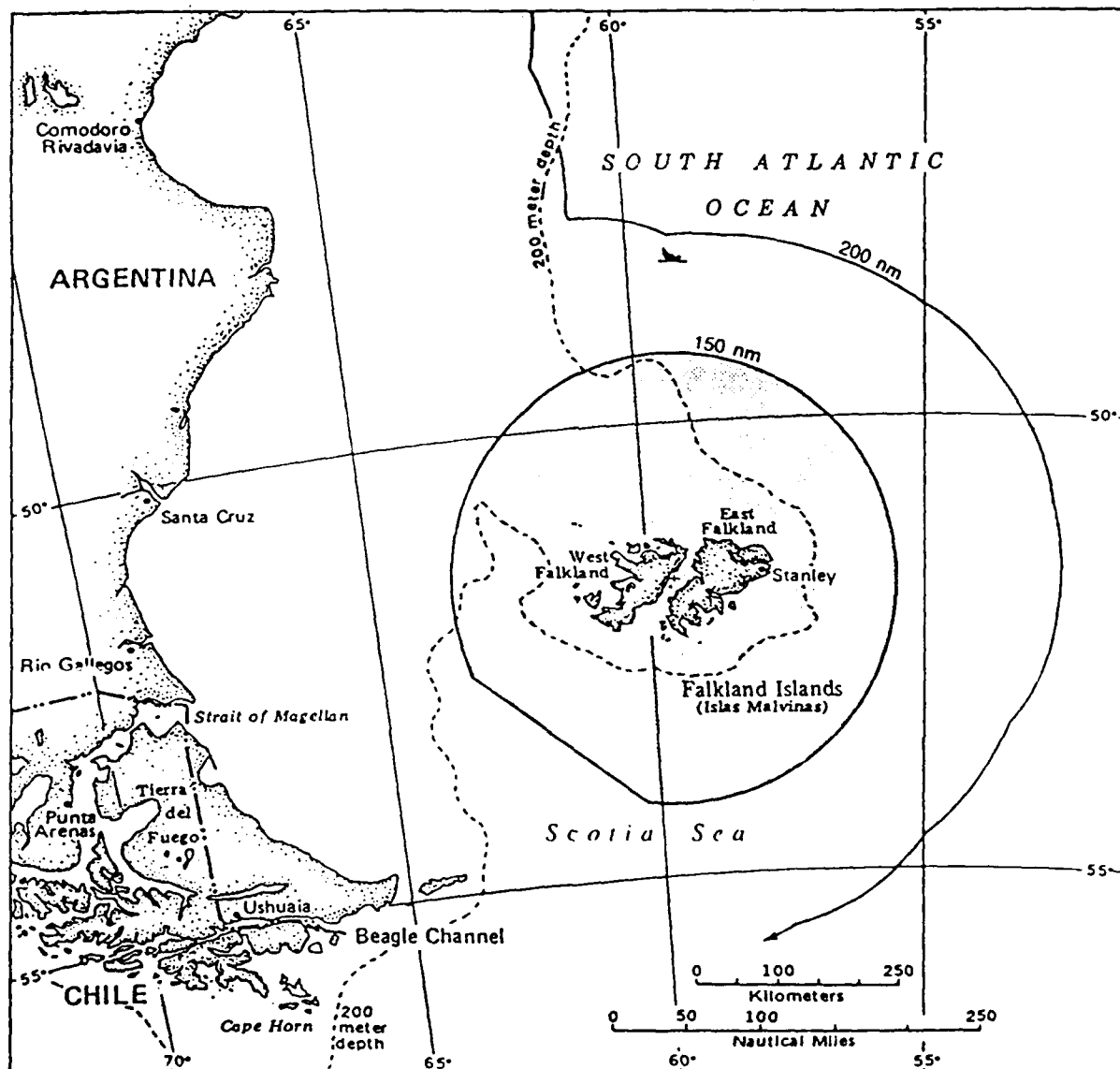
a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	Territorial Water Jurisdiction Act	3nm	Applied to all dependencies (except Bermuda).
	Nov 88		12nm	Bermuda
	Jan 90		12nm	Applies to all dependencies
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 50	Falkland Islands Orders in Council	100-meter depth	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Mar 77	Proclamation No. 4	200nm	Fishing zone: British Virgin Islands.
	May 77	Proclamation No. 202	200nm	Fishing zone: Bermuda.
	Jul 77	Ordinance No. 3	200nm	Fishing zone: Tristan da Cunha.
	Jul 77	Ordinance No. 5	200nm	Fishing zone: St. Helena.
	Dec 77	Proclamation	200nm	Fishing zone: Cayman Islands.
	Mar 78	Ordinance No. 2	200nm	Fishing zone: Ascension.
	Nov 78	Proclamation No. 4	200nm	Fishing zone: Turks and Caicos Islands.
	Jul 80	Ordinance No. 1	200nm	Fishing zone: Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno Islands; authorizes licensing.
	Feb 87	Proclamation	150nm	Fishing zone: Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

b. Falkland Islands (Malvinas) Exclusive Fishing Zone

On the following page is a map published by the Department of State depicting the recently claimed Exclusive Fishing Zone around the Falkland Islands.

**United Kingdom's Falkland Island Exclusive Fishing Zone: To Be Implemented February 1, 1987**



6801 11-86 STATE (INR/GE)

Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

- 150 nautical-mile U.K. Exclusive Fishing Zone claim (measured from a single location, +, 51°40'S, 59°30'W) and, as a rhumb line between the following positions 52°30'S, 63°19'15"W and 54°08'41"S, 60°00'W
- 200 nautical-mile Argentina claim
- ▲ Approximate location of the May 1986 sinking of a Taiwan fishing vessel by Argentina



137. UNITED STATES OF AMERICAa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1793		3nm	
	Apr 61		3nm	Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Jun 72	Public Notice No. 358, <u>Fed. Reg.</u> Vol. 37, No. 116	3nm	Reaffirmed U.S. claim.
	Dec 88	Presidential Proclamation No. 5928	12nm	Territorial Sea extension also applies to Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1930	Tariff Act	12nm	Customs regulations.
	Jun 72	Public Notice No. 358, <u>Fed. Reg.</u> Vol. 37, No. 116	12nm	Reaffirmed U.S. claim; for purposes of customs, fiscal, immigration and sanitary controls.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Sep 45	Proclamation No. 2667	Not Specific	White House press release issued on same date described 100-fathom depth as outer limit.
	Aug 53	Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, 43 U.S.C. 1331	Seabed and subsoil appertaining	
	Apr 61			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Oct 66	Law No. 89-658	12nm	
	Mar 77	P.L. No. 94-265 (Magnuson Fishery Con- servation and Manage- ment Act of 1976)	200nm	Fishing zone: claimed exclusive management authority; applied to American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and other pos- sessions and territories.
	Jan 78		200nm	Fishery law applied to Northern Marianas.
	Mar 83	Presidential Proclamation No. 5030	200nm	EEZ: applied to Puerto Rico, Northern Marianas and overseas possessions; no claim to jurisdiction over scientific research.
VII. POLLUTION	Oct 72	Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, Title I & II (33 U.S.C. §§1401 et seq., as amended)		Regulated transportation of wastes for ocean dumping in waters adjacent to the U.S.
	Oct 72	Clean Water Act, (33 U.S.C. §§1321 et seq., as amended)		Regulated pollution which may affect resources under the exclusive management authority of the U.S. or which is caused by activi- ties under the Outer Con- tinental Shelf Lands Act.
	Feb 74	Intervention on the High Seas Act P.L. 93-248		
	Jun 78	Intervention on the High Seas Act Amendment		
	Sep 78	Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act		Liability for spills from any facility or vessel operated in conjunction with an OCS lease.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 72	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with Mexico entered into force.
	Dec 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with Cuba signed.
	May 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with Mexico (Caribbean Sea and Pacific) signed.
	Nov 80	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with Venezuela entered into force.
	Sep 83	Agreement		American Samoa: maritime boundary agreement with Cook Islands entered into force.
	Sep 83	Agreement		American Samoa: maritime boundary agreement with New Zealand (Tokelau) entered into force.
	Oct 84	ICJ Judgment		Maritime boundary with Canada (Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank) delimited.
	Jun 90	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with USSR (Bering Sea) signed.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Apr 82			Voted against and did not sign.

138. URUGUAYa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1914	Law No. 37	3nm	
	Feb 63	Decree	6nm	
	May 69	Decree	12nm	
	Dec 69	Decree 604/969	200nm	Innocent passage within 12nm; did not affect navigation or overflight beyond 12nm.  US does not recognize territorial sea claims in excess of 12nm.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 61	Joint Declaration of Argentina and Uruguay		Agreement to limits of the Rio de la Plata as historic waters.  US does not recognize this claim.
VI. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Feb 63		12nm	
	May 69		18nm	Superseded by Decree of December 1969.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 63	Decree	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
	Dec 69	Decree 604/969	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	1914	Law No. 37	6nm	
	Feb 63	Decree	12nm	

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE (continued)	May 69		To limits of continental shelf (90- 120nm)	
	Dec 69	Law 13, 833	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone within 12nm; licensing required between 12nm and 200nm.
	Aug 71	Decree	200nm	Detailed regulations for foreign fishing between 12nm and 200nm.
VII. POLLUTION	Dec 69	Law 13,833	200nm	
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 74	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with Argentina entered into force.
	Jun 75	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with Brazil entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration that rights under the Con- vention will be applied on the basis of reciprocity and that purports to ex- clude military exercises within the EEZ.

139. VANUATUa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 78	Exchange of Notes, France-U.K.	12nm	
	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No. 23 of 1981	12nm	Measured from archipelagic and low-water baselines.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No. 23		Established archipelagic baselines; recognized right of innocent passage in archipelagic and territorial waters; authorized designation of sea lanes, air routes and traffic separation schemes for "continuous and expeditious passage of foreign ships and aircraft."
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No. 23	24nm	For enforcement of customs, fiscal, immigration and sanitary laws.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No. 23	Edge of continental margin or 200nm	Claimed same exclusive jurisdiction as in EEZ.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	Aug 78	Exchange of Notes, France-U.K.	200nm	
	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No. 23	200nm	EEZ: claimed exclusive authority over construction and maintenance of artificial islands, terminals, and other structures and devices, and over scientific research; licensing required for exploration, exploitation and research.
VII. POLLUTION	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No. 23	200nm	Exclusive authority to prevent and control pollution claimed within EEZ.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. Vanuatu's Archipelagic Baselines

The following are extracts from the Maritime Zones Act No. 23 of October 1982 establishing Vanuatu's archipelagic baseline system:

An archipelagic baseline commences at the outermost point of the low water line of the Reef off Hiu Island co-ordinate 13°04'18" South 156°32'13".8 East, British Admiralty Chart No. 1575 and, except where the contrary intention appears, following the geodesic lines successively linking the outermost points on the low water lines of the land areas specified below:

<u>Point</u>	<u>Land Area</u>	<u>Co-ordinates</u>		<u>British Admiralty Chart Number*</u>
		South	East	
1)	Vat Ganai Island	13° 15' 10".8	167° 38' 10".5	1575
2)	Vetvai Point on Metlav Island	13° 38' 46".8	167° 42' 25".5	1575
3)	Islet off Meroleva Island	14° 26' 22".9	168° 04' 10".2	1575
4)	Treerock Point on Pentecost Island	15° 55' 38".4	168° 16' 32".5	1575
5)	Tongeroki Island	17° 00' 38".4	168° 38' 27"	1576
6)	Manidro Point on Efate Island	17° 41' 42"	168° 35' 10"	1576
7)	Goat Islet off Erramange	18° 42' 09".6	169° 17' 43".5	1576
8)	Reef off Futuna Island	19° 30' 42"	170° 13' 44".3	1576
9)	Masi Point on Futuna Island	19° 32' 37".7	178° 13' 34".7	1576
10)	Reef on Anoityum Island	20° 11' 45".6	169° 53' 42"	1576
	and thence along the low-water line to point (11)			

\*The Editions of charts referred to in the fifth column are  
1575 7th September 1979  
1576 24th November 1978

<u>Point</u>	<u>Land Area</u>	<u>Co-ordinates</u>		<u>British Admiralty Chart Number*</u>
		South	East	
11)	Flat Rock off Anoityum Island	20° 15' 30"	169° 50' 42".9	1576
12)	Reef off Anoityum Island	20° 15' 58".2	169° 45' 25".9	1576
13)	Imlao on Tanna Island and thence along the low-water line to point (14)	19° 34' 51".6	169° 16' 42".6	1576
14)	West Point Tanna Islands	19° 27' 09"	169° 12' 39"	1576
15)	Duntovin Point on Erramango Island	18° 52' 51"	158° 59' 03".6	1576
16)	Tukutuku Point on Efate Island	17° 43' 09".6	168° 09' 02".4	1576
17)	Tomman Island	16° 35' 37".5	167° 27' 17".4	1575
18)	Reef off Santo	15° 39' 24".6	166° 45' 58".8	1575
19)	Remarkable Point on Santo Island	15° 24' 04".5	166° 38' 27"	1575
20)	Reef off Santo Island	14° 51' 06"	166° 32' 00".6	1575
21)	On NW Coast of Santo	14° 44' 51".6	166° 32' 42".6	1575
22)	Thomeuf point on Hiu Island	13° 10' 21"	166° 31' 58".5	1575
23)	On Reef off Hiu Island	13° 04' 18"	166° 32' 13".8	1575

\*The Editions of charts referred to in the fifth column are  
1575 7th September 1979  
1576 24th November 1978



140. VENEZUELAa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 56	Territorial Sea Law	12nm	
	Aug 61			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 56	Territorial Sea Law		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Jul 68	Presidential Decree		Established straight baselines.
				US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims.
III. SECURITY ZONE	Jul 56	Territorial Sea Law	15nm	Jurisdiction claimed within contiguous zone.
				US does not recognize claim to jurisdiction in excess of 12nm that purports to restrict non-resource related high seas freedoms.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jul 56	Territorial Sea Law	15nm	Claimed jurisdiction "for purposes of maritime control and police, as well as for national security and protection of national interests."
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 56	Territorial Sea Law	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	Authorized creation of safety zones around installations.
	Aug 61			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf, with a reservation.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Jul 56	Territorial Sea Law	12nm	Authority to establish non-exclusive fishery development and conser- vation zones.
	Jul 78	Law Establishing an Exclusive Economic Zone	200nm	EEZ: permission to con- duct scientific research required; criteria for withholding consent address activities related to exploration/exploita- tion of resources; drilling or use of explo- sives; installations/ devices; or those that unduly impede economic activity.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 42	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Trinidad & Tobago (Gulf of Paria) entered into force.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with Netherlands Antilles and Aruba entered into force.
	Nov 80	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with USA entered in force.
	Jan 82	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with Dominican Republic entered into force.
	Jan 83	Agreement		Maritime boundary agree- ment with France (Guadeloupe and Martinique) entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Apr 82			Voted against; did not sign.

**b. Venezuelan Straight Baselines**

(1) Legislation. Following is the text of the Presidential Decree of 10 July 1968 (with explanatory note) establishing the Venezuelan straight baseline system:

Raul Leoni President of the Republic employing the attributions conferred on him by the National Constitution and in conformity with the Law of the Territorial Sea, Continental Shelf, Protection of Fishing and Air Space and with the Ratifying Law of the Convention of the Continental Shelf:

Considering that Article Two of the Law of the Territorial Sea, Continental Shelf, Protection of Fishing and Air Space and Article Four and following of the Ratifying Law of the Convention on the Continental Shelf wherein the places were the conditions of the Continental seaboard and islands require it to foresee the drawing of straight base lines from which the Territorial Sea is measured:

Considering that in various zones of the Venezuelan seaboard there exists geographic conditions requiring the initiation of the fixing of the said lines in sectors of the seaboard of the Republic, it is decreed:

Article One - the following straight base line is drawn in the sector of the Venezuelan seaboard embracing a point between the dividing line of the river Essequibo and Arguapiche Point in the Federal Territory Delta Amacuro from a point with the coordinates nine degrees, twenty seven minutes and thirty seconds of North Latitude and sixty degrees and fifty two minutes of West Longitude to another point with the coordinates eight degrees and twenty six minutes of North Latitude and fifty nine degrees, thirty four minutes and thirty seconds of West Longitude.

Article Two - the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone corresponding to Venezuela in the sector is measured from the straight base line where it has been drawn and from the low tide line in the remainder of its length with the exception contained in Article Four.

Article Three - the rights of Sovereignty of Venezuela over the territorial waters whose restoration is claimed from Guyana are expressly reserved, that is to say, the strip three miles wide along the coasts of the territory included between the mouth of the River Essequibo and the mouth of the River Guainia as well as the interior waters in the said zone defined by the straight base line drawn in the present decree.

Article Four - the straight base line at the mouth of the River Essequibo will be in accordance with that of the neighboring state.

Article Five - the official Notes that are published hereafter will make clear the measure adopted by the present decree.

Article Six - the Ministers of External Relations, Defence, Public Works, Agriculture and Communications are charged with the execution of the present decree.

#### VENEZUELAN EXPLANATORY NOTE

This decree of the National Executive according to official information has the following significance: the territorial sea of Venezuela is twelve miles wide in accordance with Venezuelan law and that of Guyana only three miles, that is to say, the band three miles measured from the seaboard of the territory in dispute corresponding at the moment to Guyana and the adjoining band of

nine miles considered as the high sea by the State of Guyana. For Venezuela, as a consequence of its claim, the said band is Venezuelan territory in which her Sovereignty may be exercised but before making any material act of possession Venezuela must make public her title of dominion to the said sea. Also Venezuela can do it on the basis of the treatise of the straight base line in the zone and in accordance with Venezuelan law and international conventions. In this way, the Venezuelan State will be able to take concrete steps of dominion in relation, for example, to the oil concessions that the State of Guyana have conceded in this zone.

(2) Analysis. The following comments regarding the Venezuelan straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 21, "Straight Baselines: Venezuela," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 11 June 1970:

The straight baseline extends 98.9 nautical miles and closes the delta of the Orinoco River. A Point, west of the middle of the line, is situated approximately 22 nautical miles from the nearest mainland. In contrast, the principal mouth of the Orinoco is over 30 nautical miles from the SBL. Point B has been selected approximately 26 miles east of Punta Playa, the coastal terminus of the current Guyana-Venezuela boundary. While Venezuela has laid claim to territory as far as the Essequibo River, Guyana rejects this claim (see International Boundary Study No. 21: British Guiana (Guyana) - Venezuela Boundary, March 14, 1963).

The straight baseline does not depart, to any appreciable degree, from the general trend of the mainland coast as determined by small-scale charts. The waters enclosed by the SBL do not meet the legal definition of a bay. Moreover, the eastern terminal point is situated approximately 50 nautical miles to the east of the eastern natural entrance point for the Orinoco system as well as being 26 nautical miles beyond the existing international boundary.

141. VIETNAM

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 64	Statement	12nm	
	May 77	Statement	12nm	
	Mar 80	Degree		Foreign warships must seek permission to enter contiguous zone/territorial sea at least 30 days in advance; no more than three warships may be present in territorial sea at one time; prior to entering territorial sea or contiguous zone, ships must place weapons in non-operative positions.  US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 82	Statement		Established straight baselines and claimed substantial portion of Gulf of Tonkin as historic (internal) waters. Claimed territorial seas, contiguous zones, continental shelves, and EEZs for islands and archipelagoes beyond principal territorial sea.  US does not recognize excessive straight baseline claims or historic waters claim.
III. SECURITY ZONE	1977	Statement	24nm	Prior permission required to enter zone.  US does not recognize claim to jurisdiction in excess of 12nm that purports to restrict non-resource related high seas freedoms.

TYPE		DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
IV.	CONTIGUOUS ZONE	May 77	Statement	24nm	Jurisdiction over customs, fiscal, sanitary, security and immigration matters.
		Mar 80	Decree		In contiguous zone, submarines required to navigate on the surface and show flag; and aircraft prohibited from being launched from or taken aboard ships. Before entering territorial sea or contiguous zone, ships required to place weapons in non-operative positions.
V.	CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 77	Statement	Edge of continen- tal margin or 200nm	
VI.	FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	May 77	Statement	200nm	EEZ: claimed right to exclusive control of scientific research and construction/use of installations.
		Mar 80	Government Council Decree		Fishing permits (based upon bilateral agreements) required for foreign-flag fishing in EEZ; foreign ships not permitted in safety zones (500 m) around installations.
VII.	POLLUTION	May 77	Statement	200nm	Part of EEZ claim.
VIII.	MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 82			Historic waters boundary agreement with Cambodia signed.
IX.	LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

**b. Vietnamese Straight Baselines**

Following is the text of a Declaration of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of 12 November 1982 establishing the straight baseline system:

In furtherance of paragraph 1 of the declaration of May 12, 1977 of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam concerning the territorial waters, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf which was already approved by the standing committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam hereby defines the baseline used to measure the width of the territorial waters of Vietnam:

1. The baseline used to measure the width of the territorial waters of the continental part of Vietnam is constituted by straight lines linking the points and coordinates which are mentioned in the Annex enclosed in this declaration.

2. The baseline used to measure the width of the territorial waters of Vietnam going from point 0 - the meeting point of the two baselines used to measure the width of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, located on the high sea and on a straight line linking the Tho Chu archipelago to the Poulo Wai Island - to Con Co Island the coordinates of which are defined in the abovesaid Annex, is drawn on maps of the 1/100,000 scale of the Vietnam People's Navy published prior to 1979.

3. The Bac Bo Gulf is a gulf situated between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China. The maritime frontier drawn in the gulf between Vietnam and China is defined in Article 2 of the Convention on the Delimitation of the Frontier between Vietnam and China signed on June 27, 1887 between France and the Qing Dynasty.

The waters in the part of the gulf belonging to Vietnam constitute the historic waters pertaining to the juridical regime of the internal waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The baseline from Con Co Island to the opening of the gulf will be defined following the settlement of the question of the opening line of the gulf.

4. The baseline used to measure the width of the territorial waters of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes will be determined in an ensuing text in conformity with paragraph 5 of the declaration of May 12, 1977 of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

5. The waters situated on this side of the baseline of the territorial waters facing the coast and islands of Vietnam form the internal waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

6. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will solve with the countries concerned through negotiations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and in conformity with international law and practice the differences concerning the sea zones and the continental shelf of each country.

# Annex

## Coordinates of the Points on the Baseline Used for Measuring the Width of Vietnam's Territorial Waters

POINTS	GEOGRAPHIC NAMES	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
0	On the southwestern demarcation line of the historic waters of the S.R.V. and the P.R. of Kampuchea		
A.1	At Hon Nhan Island, Tho Chu archipelago, Kien Gian Province	09.15'0	103.27'0
A.2	At Hon Da Island southeast of Hon Khoai Island, Minh Hai Province	08.22'8	104.52'4
A.3	At Tai Lon Islet, Con Dao Islet in Con Dao-Vung Tau special sector	08.37'8	106.37'5
A.4	At Bong Lai Islet, Con Dao Islet	08.38'9	106.40'3
A.5	At Bay Canh Islet, Con Dao Islet	08.39'7	106.42'1
A.6	At Hon Hai Islet (Phu Qui group of Islands), Thuan Hai Province	09.58'0	109.05'0
A.7	At Hon Doi Islet, Thuan Hai Province	12.39'0	109.28'0
A.8	At Dai Lanh Point, Phu Khanh Province	12.53'8	109.27'2
A.9	At Ong Can Islet, Phu Khahn Province	13.54'0	109.21'0
A.10	At Ly Son Islet, Nghia Binh Province	15.23'1	109.09'0
A.11	At Con Co Island, Binh Tri Thien Province	17.10'0	107.20'6



142. WESTERN SAMOAa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 71	Territorial Sea Act, No. 3	12nm	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Mar 72	Fisheries Pro- tection Act No. 2	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Aug 77	Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977	200nm	Enabling legislation for EEZ; authorized regulations for governing scientific research, protection of the environment and use of devices, including installation/ islands surrounding safety zones.
	Dec 80	Proclamation		EEZ ordered into effect; licensing required for foreign fishing.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Sep 84			Signed.

143. YEMEN (NORTH-SANAA) (YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC)

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 67	Republican Decree No. 15	12nm	Foreign warships and nuclear-powered vessels must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea (including Bab al Mandab)  US does not recognize this requirement.
III. SECURITY ZONE	Apr 67	Republican Decree No. 15	18nm	Enabling legislation, as yet unspecified restrictions.  US does not recognize claim to jurisdiction in excess of 12nm which purports to restrict non-resource related high seas freedoms.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 67	Republican Decree No. 15	18nm	For customs and sanitary purposes.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 67	Republican Decree No. 16	200-meter depth	
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	1964	Law No. 30	12nm	Fishing zone.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration that warships, warplanes and nuclear-powered craft must obtain agreement prior to transiting territorial sea; and, that Yemen adheres to rules concerning rights of national sovereignty over territorial seas, including straits linking two seas.
	Dec 87			Ratified.

144. YEMEN (SOUTH-ADEN) (PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN)

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 70	Law No. 8	12nm	
	Jan 78	Act No. 45 of 1977: The Territorial Sea, the Exclusive Economic Zone, the Continental Shelf and Other Maritime Zones Laws of 1977.	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea; nuclear-powered vessels and vessels carrying nuclear and other radioactive materials must give prior notification.  US does not recognize this requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 78	Act No. 45 of 1977		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
III. SECURITY ZONE	Jan 78	Act No. 45 of 1977	24nm	Jurisdiction claimed within contiguous zone.  US does not recognize claim to jurisdiction in excess of 12nm that purports to restrict non-resource related high seas freedoms.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Feb 70	Law No. 8	18nm	For customs and criminal jurisdiction purposes.
	Jan 78	Act No. 45 of 1977	24nm	For controlling matters of security, customs, health and finance.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 70	Law No. 8	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	
	Jan 78	Act No. 45 of 1977	Edge of continental margin or 200nm	Claimed exclusive rights similar to those in EEZ.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	Jan 78	Act No. 45 of 1977	200nm	EEZ: claimed exclusive jurisdiction over construction and operation of artificial islands, installations, other structures and over scientific research.
VII. POLLUTION	Jan 78	Act No. 45 of 1977		Complete authority over environment asserted within EEZ.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jul 87			Ratified.

145. YUGOSLAVIAa. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 48	Law 876	6nm	
	May 65	Law on the Coastal Sea, the Outer Sea Belt and the Epi-continental Belt	10nm	No more than three warships of same flag may traverse at one time.
	Jan 66			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Apr 79	Decree No. 765 Amending 1965 Law	12nm	Enabling legislation to create regulations for foreign warships and other public vessels, yachts, nuclear-powered vessels, ships carrying radioactive materials and fishing boats passing through the territorial sea.
	Jul 87	Law of the Coastal Sea and the Continental Shelf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia		Enabling legislation limiting port visits and ship overhauls. Announced 24 hour advance notice requirement for foreign naval ships for harmless passage in territorial waters. Use of designated sea lanes for passage by foreign naval ships, tankers, nuclear powered ships and ships which carry nuclear weapons.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 48	Law 876		Established straight baselines.
	May 65	Law on the Coastal Sea		Established straight baselines.
IV. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	May 65	Law on the Coastal Sea		Customs, fiscal and sanitary regulations.
	Mar 79	Decree No. 765		Deleted provisions for contiguous zone.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 65	Law on the Coastal Sea	200 meters or to depth of exploitation	Authorized establishment of "safety zones" around installations and through which passage may be restricted (no zones permitted in established shipping routes).
	Jan 66			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
VI. FISHING/ECONOMIC ZONE	May 65	Law on the Coastal Sea	12nm	Fishing zone.
VII. POLLUTION	Jan 78	Law on Maritime and Inland Navigation		Foreign-flag vessels carrying more than 2,000 tons of oil must possess insurance.
VIII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 70			Continental shelf boundary agreement with Italy entered into force.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	May 86			Ratified with declaration that coastal states may subject the passage of foreign warships to the requirement of previous notification, may limit the number of ships (presumably warships) "simultaneously passing," and may determine "which of the straits used for international navigation in the territorial sea . . . will retain the regime of innocent passage."

b. Yugoslav Straight Baselines

(1) Legislation. Following are extracts from the Law on the Coastal Sea, the Outer Sea Belt, and the Epicontinental Belt of Yugoslavia of 23 April 1965:

### Article 3

Inner sea waters include the following:

- 1) ports and bays on the coast of the mainland and the islands;
- 2) mouths of rivers;
- 3) parts of the sea between the mainland coast and the basic line of the territorial sea referred to in Items 2 and 3, Paragraph 2, Article 11 of this Law.

A bay, referred to in Item 1, Paragraph 1 of this Article, is a distinctly limited inlet recessed into the land and of a sea area equal to or larger than the area of the semi-circle with a diameter equal to the length of the straight line closing the entrance into the inlet.

The sea area of the inlet is measured from the low tide line along the coast line of the inlet and the straight line closing the entrance to the inlet.

### Article 11

The territorial sea is the sea belt of a width of 10 nautical miles, measured from the basic line towards the open sea.

The basic line is:

- 1) the low tide line along the coast line of the mainland and the islands;
- 2) straight lines closing the entrances to bays;
- 3) straight lines connecting the following points on the coast of the mainland and on the coast of the islands;
  - a) Zarubaca Point - southeastern Point of the Mrkan Island - southern Point of Sveti Andrija Island - Gruj Point (on the Mljet Island);
  - b) Korizmeni Point (Mljet Island) - Glavat Islet - Struga Point (Lastovo Island) - Veljeg Mora Point (Lastovo Island) - southwestern Point of Kopiste Island - Velo Dance Point (Korcula Island) - Proizd Point - southwestern Point of Vodnjak Island - Rat Point (Drvenik Mali Island) - Mulo Reef - Blitvenica Reef - Purara Island - Balun Island - Mrtovac Island - Garmenjak Veli Island - position 43° 53' 12" N and 15° 10' 0" E on the Dugi Otok Island;
  - c) Veli Rat Point (Dugi Otok Island) - Masarine Reef - Margarina Point (Susak Island) - Albanez Shoal - Grunj Island - Sveti Ivan na Pucini Reef - Mramori Shoal Alteiz Island - Point Kastanija.

The straight lines referred to in Item 3, Paragraph 2, of this Article must be laid down on the seachart "Jadransko more" (Adriatic Sea), scale 1:1,000,000, published by the Hydrographic Institute of the Yugoslav Navy. A reproduction of this chart is a component part of this Law.

In determining the basic line of the territorial sea, the outermost permanent port structures which are a component part of a port system shall also be considered part of the coast.

The outer boundary of the territorial sea is the line whose each point is 10 nautical miles away from the nearest basic line.

Ships of any state are entitled to a harmless passage through the territorial sea under the conditions prescribed by this Law and other Federal regulations.

A harmless passage of a ship is the sailing through the territorial sea without entering the inner sea waters, or with the intention to enter the inner sea waters or to leave these waters for the open sea, provided that the public law and order, peace, and security of Yugoslavia are not affected.

The harmless passage referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Article also includes the stopping and anchorage of a ship in the territorial sea if this is required for the purpose of normal sailing or due to an act of God or distress at sea.

#### Article 18

The outer sea belt is an area of a width of 2 nautical miles, measured from the outer boundary of the territorial sea towards the open sea.

#### Article 20

The epicontinental belt comprises the sea bottom and the underground of the submarine space outside the outer boundary of the territorial sea to a depth of 200 meters, and also beyond that boundary to the line where the depth of the water over the sea bottom permits exploitation of the natural wealth of the sea bottom and its underground.

#### Article 21

Yugoslavia exercises her sovereign rights over the epicontinental belt concerning the exploration and exploitation of the natural wealth of that belt.

The natural wealth, referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article, denotes ores and other inanimate wealth of the sea bottom and its underground and living organisms which, in the stage in which they are caught, are immovable on the sea bottom or underneath the sea bottom, or can move only when in continental, physical contact with the sea bottom or its underground.

(2) Analysis. The following comments regarding the Yugoslav straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 6, "Straight Baselines: Yugoslavia," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 6 February 1970:

The straight baselines, as decreed, constitute 26 individual segments which are combined three lines broken twice by island coasts. The straight baselines total approximately 244.7 nautical miles; the first segment extends for 22.9



miles from the coast north of Dubrovnik to Mljet island. The coast of the island forms the baseline for approximately 20.75 nautical miles before the second segment is encountered. This line, stretching to the island of Dugi Otok, measures 129.0 nautical miles. The low water line of Dugi Otok forms the baseline for the next 26.0 nautical miles. The final straight baseline extends for 92.8 nautical miles from Cape Veli Rat (NW Dugi Otok) to Cape Kastanija, northwest of Novi Grad, on the Istrian Peninsula.

The individual segments of the straight baseline are as follows:

Points	Length in nautical miles	Comments
Rt. (Cape) Zarubaca - O. (Island) Mrkan	2.0	The straight baseline parallels the coast at an average distance of 1 nautical mile.
O. Mrkan - O. Sveti Andrija	11.5	The trend continues; distance increases to 2 nautical miles on average.
O. Sveti Andrija - Rt. Gruj (O. Mljet)	9.4	The straight baseline closes the Mljetski Kanal, a fjord-like channel contained between mainland and O. Mljet.
The low-water line of the island of Mljet forms the baseline from Cape Gruj to Cape Korizmeni, a distance of 22.0 nautical miles.		
Rt. Korizmeni (O. Mljet) - O. Glavat	8.2	The Yugoslav coastline in this region changes direction markedly, changing from a northwesterly to an almost westerly direction. The straight baseline from Mljet island to Kopiste island "parallels" the coast to the north while the continuation to Mali Dvenik follows the general trend of the mainland lying to the east. The straight baselines exclude many islands: Vis, Susak, Bisevo and Andrija which are all rather large. Other, smaller islets are also outside of the straight baselines.
O. Glavat - Rt. Struga (O. Lastovo)	11.8	
Rt. Struga - Rt. Veljega Mora	2.0	
Rt. Veljega Mora - O. Kopiste	6.2	
O. Kopiste - Rt. Velo Dance	11.2	
Rt. Velo Dance - Rt. Proizd	3.7	
Proizd - O. Vodnjak	17.2	
O. Vodnjak - O. Mali Drvenik	20.2	
O. Mali Drvenik - Hrid (Reef) Mulo	7.3	0.5 to 1.0 miles from coastal promontories. Lighthouse, built on reef, is utilized.

Points	Length in nautical miles	Comments
Hrid Mulo - Hrid Blitvenica	16.4	The straight baseline tends to close the bay-like opening formed between the coast and the series of continuous islands. Lighthouse on reef is used as a turning point.
Hrid Blitvenica - O. Purara	7.4	Completes closure of "bay-like" waters as above.
O. Purara - O. Balun	11.1	Line trends northwestward along "front" of islands virtually parallel to mainland.
O. Balun - O. Mrtovak	1.8	Same
O. Mrtovak - O. Garmenjak Veli	3.2	Straight baseline subtends towards the island chain and the coast.
O. Garmenjak Veli - Dugi Otok (43°53'12" North 15°10' East)	1.3	Same
The straight baseline is broken by the shore of Dugi Otok for 26 nautical miles. It resumes at the northwestern cape of the island.		
Rt. Veli Rat - Masarine Reef	14.6	The straight baseline follows the general trend of the coast and is backed, at an average distance of less than 2 nautical miles, by a virtually continuous chain of islands.
Masarine Reef - Rt. Margarina	15.7	The same general characteristics prevail except the island front is roughly five miles distant.
Rt. Margarina - Plicina Albanez	22.5	The straight baseline encloses a body of water which has the characteristics of a bay - the Kvar Ner.
Plicina Albanez - O. Grongera (Grunj)	13.3	From the reef to the Brioni Islands, which include Grongera, the coastline is indented with numerous bay-like openings. The number of islands is very small and they all are close-in to the shore.

Points	Length in nautical miles	Comments
O. Grongera - Hr. Sv Ivan na Pucini	8.9	The general conditions are similar to that south of the Brionis except that the straight baselines are approximately 2.5 nautical miles from the coast. The Brioni group and the mainland form a "bay" in the Kanal Fazana.
Hr. Sv Ivan na Pucini - Plic Marmi	6.6	The straight baseline returns closer to the mainland, averaging now approximately 0.9 nautical mile from the headlands.
Plic Marmi - O. Altez	3.2	Same. The number of offshore islands increases -- roughly 17 islands in the 3.2 miles.
O. Altez - Rt. Kastanija	8.0	Termination of the straight baseline at the coastal cape.
Total	<u>244.7</u>	

#### SUMMARY

The total length of the Yugoslav straight baseline is 244.7 nautical miles with an average length for the 26 segments of 9.4 nautical miles. The longest segment is 22.5 nautical miles; it "closes" the bay-like opening of Kvar Ner.

In the main, the straight baselines do not depart appreciably from the general trend of the Yugoslav coast. The average variation is approximately 5° from the mainland coast and less from the general trend of the offshore islands. Several segments, however, vary from the average. The first straight baseline from the Dalmatian shore to the island of Mljet is approximately 15° from the general trend of the mainland. The straight baseline, in contrast, is virtually identical with the trend of the offshore islands. In the sector where the major island of Mljet and Lastovo are enclosed, the straight baselines are within 15° of the general trend of the northern coast. However, the straight baseline deviates nearly 45° from the trend of the coast from which it diverges.

146. ZAIRE

a. Summary of Claims

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 74	Law No. 74/009 Delimiting the Territorial Sea of the Republic of Zaire.	12nm	
VI. FISHING/ ECONOMIC ZONE	1983	Executive Announcement	200nm	Claimed to "follow . . . trend" of extension of exclusive economic zone to 200nm as allowed under the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention.
IX. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Aug 83 Feb 89			Signed. Ratified.

# APPENDIX A

## LIST OF MAPS

The following is a list of those countries for which maps have been prepared depicting specialized claims, such as straight baselines and archipelagic baselines. For larger claims, multiple map sheets have been prepared for a single country (e.g., Australia, Canada, USSR). The maps are inserted in the Manual immediately following the textual entry for that particular country. The maps are for illustrative purposes only.

Albania	Fiji	The Netherlands
Algeria	Finland (see Sweden)	Norway (2)
Angola	France	Oman
Argentina	German Democratic Republic	Papua New Guinea
Australia (6)	Germany, Federal Republic of	Philippines
Bangladesh	Guinea	Poland
Bulgaria	Guinea-Bissau	Portugal
Burma	Haiti	Sao Tome and Principe
Cambodia	Iceland	Senegal
Cameroon	Indonesia	Solomon Islands
Canada (6)	Ireland	Spain (2)
Cape Verde	Italy	Sweden (includes Finland)
Chile	Japan	Thailand
China (2)	Kenya	Turkey
Colombia (2)	Korea, South	USSR (7)
Costa Rica	Madagascar	United Kingdom
Cuba	Mauritania	Vanuata
Denmark (4)	Mexico	Venezuela
Djibouti	Morocco	Vietnam
Dominican Republic	Mozambique	Yugoslavia
Ecuador		